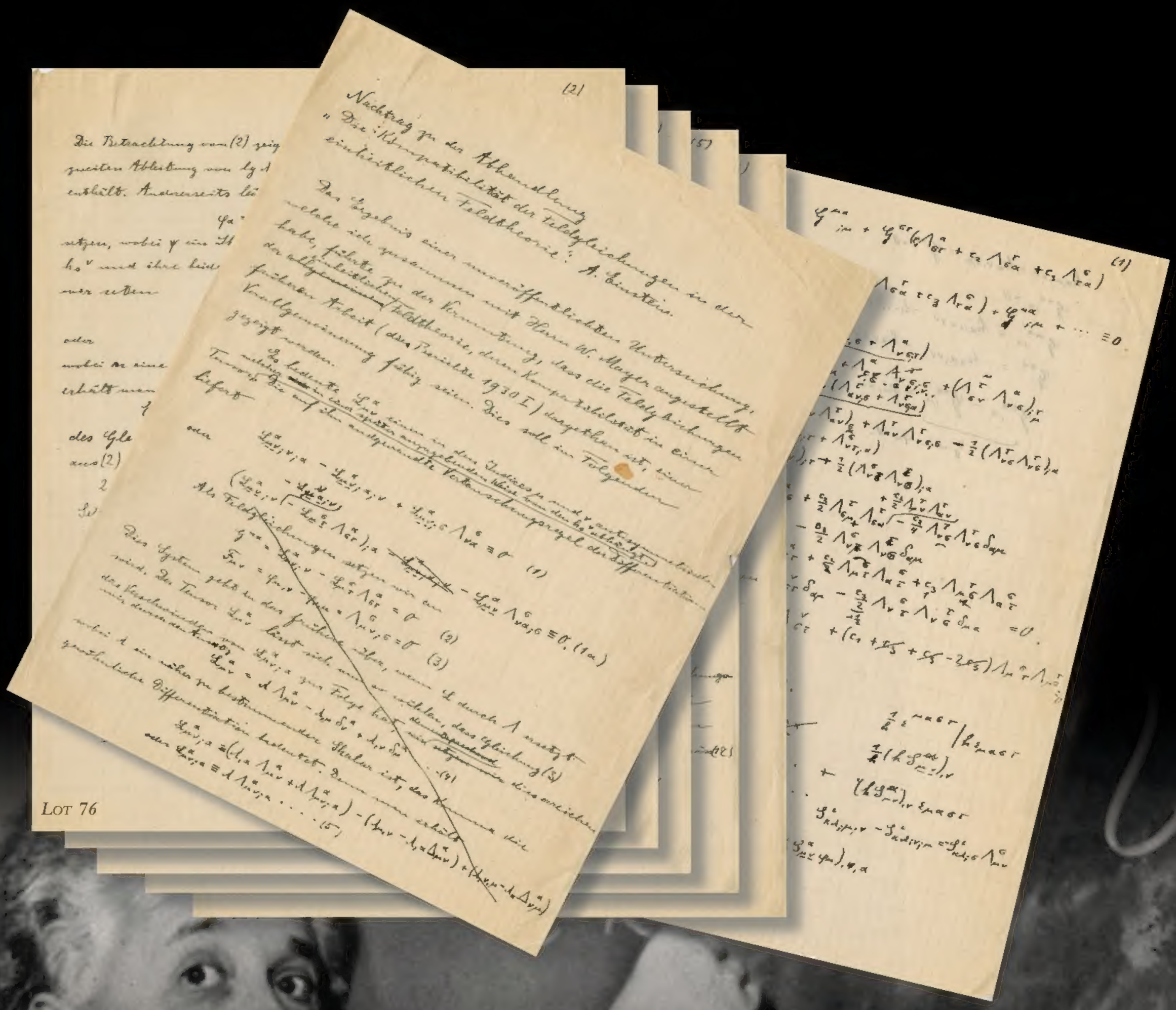
Historical Auction 72

December 16, 2014



Lot 76

Einstein's manuscript draft for a scientific paper on the development of his unified field theory...

Profiles in History

Historical Auction 72

Tuesday December 16, 2014 at 11:00 am PST

LIVE • MAIL • PHONE • FAX • INTERNET

Place your bid over the Internet! Profiles in History will be providing Internet-based bidding to qualified bidders in real-time on the day of the auction. For more information, please visit us @ www.profilesinhistory.com

Catalog price
$35.00

Auction Location:
Profiles in History
26662 Agoura Road
Calabasas, CA 91302

Previews in California
by appointment only

Profiles in History
26662 Agoura Road
Calabasas, CA 91302
call: 1-310-859-7701

Previews in New York
by appointment only

Please contact Marsha Malinowski at
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PROFILES IN HISTORY TERMS AND CONDITIONS

BY EITHER REGISTERING TO BID OR PLACING A BID, THE BIDDER ACCEPTS THESE "CONDITIONS OF SALE" AND ENTERS INTO A LEGAL, BINDING, AND ENFORCEABLE AGREEMENT WITH PROFILES IN HISTORY.

READ THIS BEFORE YOU BID: NO BID MAY BE PLACED IN ANY MANNER UNLESS THE BIDDER HAS FULLY REVIEWED AND AGREES TO ALL OF THE "CONDITIONS OF SALE" EITHER PRINTED IN THE CATALOG OR ON-LINE, AND THE TERMS OF THIS REGISTRATION FORM. BY PLACING ANY BID, THE BIDDER REPRESENTS AND WARRANTS TO PROFILES THAT HE OR SHE HAS FULLY REVIEWED AND AGREES TO BE BOUND BY ALL OF THE "CONDITIONS OF SALE" AND THE TERMS OF THIS REGISTRATION FORM. WITHOUT SUCH REPRESENTATION, WARRANTY AND AGREEMENT, PROFILES WOULD NOT PERMIT THE BIDDER TO BID.

AS SET FORTH IN THE "CONDITIONS OF SALE", FULL PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED BY PROFILES NO LATER THAN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS OF THE AUCTION OR WITHIN FIVE CALENDAR DAYS OF THE INVOICE DATE, WHICHEVER IS LATER. PURCHASE PRICE IS THE SUM OF FINAL BID AMOUNT PLUS BUYER'S PREMIUM (20% OF FINAL BID PRICE IF CASH; 23% OF FINAL BID PRICE IF CREDIT CARD; 25% OF FINAL BID PRICE IF BIDDING VIA INTERNET PLUS APPLICABLE SALES TAXES. BID INCREMENTS ARE SET FORTH ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.

For telephone bidders only: Bidding by telephone is permitted on a limited basis subject to advance arrangements and availability, at Profiles' sole discretion. Telephone bidding is offered solely as a convenience subject to Profiles' sole discretion and approval, and neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. For telephone bidding consideration, this form must be fully executed with all required information and attachments and received by Profiles at its office no later than 5:00 p.m. PT one (1) day prior to the Auction date. Any registrations coming in after 5:00 PT one day prior to Auction are accepted at the sole discretion of Profiles in History, please check with our office 1-310-859-7701 to confirm.

For absentee bidders only: The absentee bid process is offered solely as a convenience subject to Profiles' sole discretion and approval, and neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. The bidder hereby authorizes Profiles to enter bids on the specified lots up to the maximum price indicated on the bid form. The bidder understands that Profiles will endeavor to purchase these lots as reasonably as possible, and if the bid is successful, the purchase price will be the final bid plus buyer's premium and applicable sales taxes. For absentee bid consideration, all bids must be in writing, fully executed including all columns on the back of this form, with all required information and attachments, and received by Profiles at its office, either by delivery, mail or fax no later than 5:00 p.m. PT one (1) day prior to the Auction date. Any registrations coming in after 5:00 PT one day prior to Auction are accepted at the sole discretion of Profiles in History, please check with our office 1-310-859-7701 to confirm.

Please remember that the buyer is responsible for all shipping charges from Profiles in History's offices in Calabasas Hills, CA to the buyer's door. Items that are of unusual size and/or weight will require special handling and will incur an additional shipping premium as charged by the carrier. Please see Terms & Conditions of Sale.

Profiles in History uses the following increment multiples:

$50 to $500	by $25
$500 to $1,000	by $50
$1,000 to $2,000	by $100
$2,000 to $5,000	by $250
$5,000 to $10,000	by $500
$10,000 to $20,000	by $1,000
$20,000 to $50,000	by $2,500
$50,000 to $100,000	by $5,000
$100,000 to $250,000	by $10,000
$250,000 and up-Auctioneer's discretion	

Joseph M. Maddalena

A lifetime member of the Manuscript Society, Joe Maddalena is widely recognized as the nation's leading authority on historical documents. Maddalena won a spot in the Guinness Book of World Records in 1991 for paying a then-record price at public auction for a handwritten letter of Abraham Lincoln dated January 8, 1863, regarding his issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation, for $748,000. Maddalena sits on the boards of various private foundations, and has built a permanent display of historical documents at the Beverly Hills Public Library and another at the Portland Oregon Historical Society to further the public's awareness of U.S. history. His expertise is well known and relied on. In 1997, Maddalena was instrumental in exposing the Lex Cusak $13 million dollar JFK/Marilyn Monroe forgery hoax, and was interviewed by Peter Jennings of 20/20 as the industry expert. In February 2009, Maddalena worked with the Library of Congress to stage and secure manuscripts for "With Malice Toward None: The Abraham Lincoln Exhibition," the most successful exhibition in its history, celebrating the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birthday. The exhibition ran from February through May 2009, after which it traveled to five U.S. cities. Founded in 1986, Profiles in History has bought and sold some of the most important manuscripts in existence for its clients. Early in his career, Joe had the pleasure to work with and be trained by noted autograph expert Charles Hamilton, and then later by Chuck Sachs of the Scriptorium. Maddalena states, "After three decades of being a full-time dealer of manuscripts and rare books for our worldwide clientele, I have decided to pursue auction as the best way to bring wonderful materials on a regular basis to market as we have done in other fields of collecting."

Marsha E. Malinowski

With over 26 years of experience as Senior Vice President in charge of manuscripts at Sotheby's, Marsha is president of Marsha Malinowski Fine Books and Manuscripts LLC, which offers appraisal, advisory and media services to private clients, corporations, media and institutions. Profiles in History is pleased to announce Marsha is our Senior Consultant in charge of our Books and Manuscripts auctions. Marsha has been involved with some of the most extraordinary sales of manuscripts in auction history. From the sale of Magna Carta for over $21 million to being in charge of the groundbreaking sale of baseball memorabilia from the collection of Barry Halper, which fetched in excess of $24 million, Marsha's expertise and range of experience is unparalleled. Single-handedly, Marsha carved out the collecting field of artists' letters. She has brought to the market stunning collections, which have included letters by Michelangelo, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Magritte, Monet, Toulouse-Lautrec and Giacometti, to name just a few. From history to literature — a letter by Catherine of Aragon while imprisoned, to a Sherlock Holmes manuscript story by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle; from science to music — Einstein's Theory of Relativity manuscript to a cache of Chopin letters, Marsha's depth of knowledge in all fields of manuscript collecting is second to none. Marsha has a B.A. from Wellesley College and her M.A. from Brown University. Both institutions have served her well. Her knowledge of history coupled with her language skills has put her at the top of her field.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN
PROFILES IN HISTORY & BIDDER

The following terms and conditions including the Conditions of Sale and Terms of Guarantee, constitute the sole terms and conditions under which Profiles in History ("Profiles") will offer for sale and sell the property described in the Catalog. These Conditions of Sale constitute a binding agreement between the Bidder and Profiles with respect to this auction only. By bidding at auction, whether in person, through an agent or representative, by telephone, facsimile, on-line, absentee bid, or by any other form of bid or by any other means, the Bidder acknowledges the thorough reading and understanding of all of these Conditions of Sale, all descriptions of items in the Catalog, and all matters incorporated herein by reference, and agrees to be fully bound thereby.

Bidder and Profiles agree that any agreements between the Bidder and Profiles including but not limited to these Conditions of Sale are entered into in Los Angeles County, California, which is where the agreements are to be performed and the auction to take place, no matter where Bidder is situated and no matter by what means or where Bidder was informed of the auction and regardless of whether catalogs, materials, or other communications were received by Bidder in another location. Both Profiles and the Bidder agree that any disputes under these Conditions of Sale, the subject matter hereof, the entering into, or any aspect of the auction, shall be exclusively governed by California law, and that any and all claims or actions shall be brought and maintained only in Los Angeles County, California in a State or Federal Court to the exclusion of any other venue, locale or jurisdiction. All parties submit to such jurisdiction. Both Bidder and Profiles agree that these provisions are intended to be binding on all parties and that they shall solely control choice-of-law, venue and jurisdiction in the event of any dispute specifically including third party claims and cross-actions brought by either Profiles or Bidder, and that absent such agreement, Profiles would not permit Bidder to bid hereunder. Any violation of the terms of this Paragraph shall entitle the affected party to reasonable attorney fees and litigation costs in addition to all other available remedies, all of which remain reserved. The parties agree that Profiles shall be entitled to present these Conditions of Sale to a court in any jurisdiction other than set forth in this paragraph as conclusive evidence of the parties' agreement, and the parties further agree that the court shall immediately dismiss any action filed in such jurisdiction. Notwithstanding any other provision herein, the prevailing party in any claim, dispute or litigation between the parties shall be entitled to an award of reasonable attorney fees and costs of litigation.

Unless otherwise set forth in the Catalog, all property will be offered by Profiles solely as agent for the seller or consignor of the property ("Consignor") and not on its own behalf.

Profiles is in compliance, to the fullest extent possible, with California procedures regarding the bonding of auctioneers.

1. Final Bid Price, Purchase Price and Payment: The term, "Final Bid Price" means the amount of the highest bid acknowledged and acceptable to Profiles. The term, "Purchase Price" means the sum of (1) the Final Bid Price; (2) a premium payable by the successful Bidder (also referred to throughout these Conditions of Sale as "Buyer") equal to twenty-three percent (23%) of the Final Bid Price [discounted to twenty percent (20%) of the Final Bid Price if paid in full in cash or by valid check]; or twenty-five percent (25%) if bid on and won through internet bidding; (3) applicable taxes (including California and local sales tax and/or compensating use tax based upon the purchase price unless exempted by law and/or where Buyer presents an original, valid resale certificate with a copy for Profiles' records from the California State Board of Equalization); (4) shipping, handling and insurance coverage if requested by Buyer and agreed upon by Profiles. Profiles may accept current and valid VISA, MasterCard, Discover and American Express credit or debit cards for payment but under the express condition that any property purchased by credit or debit card shall not be refundable, returnable, or exchangeable, and that no credit to Buyer's credit or debit card account will be issued under any circumstances. The last sentence constitutes Profiles' "official policy" regarding returns, refunds, and exchanges where credit or debit cards are used. For payment other than by cash, delivery will not be made unless and until full payment has been actually received by Profiles, i.e., check has fully cleared or credit or debit card funds fully obtained.

Profiles has been authorized by the seller or consignor to retain, as partial remuneration, the premium set forth as number (2) in this paragraph. Unless otherwise agreed in a writing signed by Profiles, payment in full is due within seven calendar days of the auction or within five calendar days of the invoice date, whichever is later. PROFILES SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER HEREBY UNCONDITIONALLY AND IRREVOCABLY PRE-AUTHORIZES PROFILES, TO CHARGE FROM AND COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ALL CREDIT AND/OR DEBIT ACCOUNTS IDENTIFIED TO PROFILES BY THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER PRIOR TO BIDDING IN THE EVENT THAT THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER DOES NOT MAKE TIMELY PAYMENT UNDER THESE CONDITIONS OF SALE. IN SUCH EVENT, THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER AUTHORIZES PROFILES TO COLLECT ALL AMOUNTS OWED FROM ANY OF SAID ACCOUNTS, AND THE SUCCESSFUL BIDDER SHALL NOT CONTEST ANY SUCH CREDIT OR DEBIT ACCOUNT CHARGE ON THE GROUND THAT PROFILES WAS NOT SO AUTHORIZED.

2. Title: On the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, title to the offered lot will pass to the highest bidder acknowledged by the auctioneer but fully subject to Buyer's compliance with all of the terms of the Conditions of Sale and the Registration Form.

3. Rights Reserved: Profiles reserves the right to withdraw any lot before or at the time of the auction, and/or to postpone the auction of all or any lots or parts thereof, for any reason. Profiles shall not be liable to any Bidder in the event of such withdrawal or postponement under any circumstances. Profiles reserves the right to refuse to accept bids from anyone.

4. Auctioneer's Discretion: Profiles shall determine opening bids and bidding increments. The auctioneer has the right in its absolute discretion to reject any bid in the event of dispute between bidders or if the auctioneer has doubt as to the validity of any bid, to advance the bidding at its absolute discretion and to determine the successful bidder in the event of a dispute between bidders, to continue the bidding or to reoffer and resell the lot in question. In the event of a dispute after the sale, Profiles' record of final sale shall be conclusive. The auctioneer also may reject any bid and withdraw the lot from sale if the auctioneer decides either that any opening bid is below the reserve (see paragraph 5 below) of the lot or article or that an advance is insufficient. Unless otherwise announced by the auctioneer at the time of sale, no lots may be divided for the purpose of sale.

5. Reserves: Lots may be subject to a reserve, which is the confidential minimum price below which the lot will not be sold. Although the auctioneer may open the bidding on any lot below the reserve by placing a bid on behalf of the seller, Profiles reserves the right to protect the reserve by bidding through the auctioneer and continuing to bid on behalf of the seller up to the reserve amount either through consecutive bids or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Consignors may not bid on their own lots or property. If the consignor is indebted to or has a monetary guarantee from Profiles in certain circumstances, Profiles may have an interest in an offered lot and the proceeds therefrom apart from Profiles' commissions, and Profiles may bid thereon to protect such interest. In such instance, Profiles is entitled to its standard commission rate when a lot is "bought-in" to protect its interest.

6. Risk and Responsibility, Agency: The buyer shall, once deemed the highest bidder on the fall of the auctioneer's hammer, bear all risk and responsibility for the lot, and neither Profiles, its agents nor employees, shall thereafter be liable for any loss or damage to the property. The buyer will also be required to sign a confirmation of purchase at such time if requested by the auctioneer. All bidders are deemed to be acting as principals unless Profiles acknowledges in writing prior to the auction that the bidder is acting as agent for another party. In the absence of such written acknowledgment, the bidder guarantees payment of the Purchase Price of a successful bid.

7. Possession and Removal, Charges: No portion of any lot may be removed from the premises or possession transferred to Buyer unless Buyer has fully complied with these Conditions of Sale and the terms of the Registration Form, and unless and until Profiles has received the Purchase Price funds in full. Notwithstanding the above, all property must be removed from the premises by Buyer at his or her sole expense not later than seven (7) calendar days from the invoice date. If all or any property has not been so removed within that time, in addition to any other remedies available to Profiles all of which are reserved, a handling charge of one percent (1%) of the Purchase Price per month will be assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer, with a minimum of five percent (5%) assessed and payable to Profiles by Buyer for any property not removed within sixty (60) days. Profiles shall additionally have the option, in its sole discretion, of transferring any of such property to a public warehouse at the full risk and expense of Buyer. Profiles, in addition, reserves the right to impose a late charge of fifteen percent (15%) per year on the Purchase Price if Buyer does not make full payment in accordance herewith. Profiles and Buyer acknowledge and agree that these charges are reasonably imposed to partially compensate Profiles for losses and expenses associated with any such delays.

8. Off-Site Bidding: Bidding by telephone, facsimile-transmission (fax-in), on-line, or absentee bidding (advance written bids submitted by mail) are offered solely as a convenience and permitted subject to advance arrangements, availability, and Profiles' approval which shall be exercised at Profiles' sole discretion. Neither Profiles nor its agents or employees shall be held liable for the failure to execute bids or for errors relating to any transmission or execution thereof. In order to be considered for off-site bidding in any manner, Bidders must comply with all of these Conditions of Sale and the terms contained on the Registration Form.

9. Profiles' Remedies: Failure of the Bidder/Buyer to comply with any of these Conditions of Sale or the terms of the Registration Form, is an event of default. In such event, Profiles may, in addition to any other available remedies specifically including the right to hold the defaulting Bidder/Buyer liable for the Purchase Price or to charge and collect from the defaulting Bidder/Buyer's credit or debit accounts as provided for elsewhere herein: (a) cancel the sale, retaining any payment made by the Buyer as damages (the Bidder/Buyer understands and acknowledges that Profiles will be substantially damaged should such default occur, and that damages under sub-part (a) are necessary to compensate Profiles for such damages; (b) resell the property without reserve at public auction or privately; (c) charge the Bidder/Buyer interest on the Purchase Price at the rate of one and one-half per cent (1.5%) per month or the highest allowable interest rate; (d) take any other action that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems necessary or appropriate to preserve and protect Profiles' rights and remedies. Should Profiles resell the property, the original defaulting buyer shall be liable for the payment of any deficiency in the purchase price and all costs and expenses associated therewith, including but not limited to warehousing, sales-related expenses, reasonable attorney fees and court costs, commissions, incidental damages and any other charges due hereunder which were not collected or collectable.

In the event that such buyer is the successful bidder on more than one lot and pays less than the purchase price for the total lots purchased, Profiles shall apply the payment received to such lot or lots that Profiles, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate. If Profiles does not exercise such discretion, the lots to which the payment shall be applied will be in descending order from the highest purchase price to the lowest.

Any buyer failing to comply with these Conditions of Sale shall be deemed to have granted Profiles a security interest in, and Profiles may retain as collateral such security for such buyer's obligations to Profiles, any property in Profiles' possession owned by such buyer. Profiles shall have the benefit of all rights of a secured party under the Uniform Commercial Code (U.C.C.) as adopted by the state of California.

10. Terms of Guarantee: Profiles does not provide any guarantee or warranty to Bidders or Buyers, whether express or implied, beyond those expressly provided for in these Conditions of Sale and specifically this Section 10. As set forth below and elsewhere in these Conditions of Sale, Profiles guarantees the authorship, origin, period, and culture of each lot in this catalogue in which the catalog's lot description is printed in a Bold or Capitalized type heading, or as revised or amended by announcement before or during the auction. Except for the Bold and Capitalized headings and subject to the exclusions below, Profiles makes no warranties whatsoever, whether express or implied or by operation of law, with respect to any lots offered or any other material in the catalog. In the event Profiles in its reasonable opinion deems that the conditions of the Guarantee have been satisfied, Profiles shall refund to the original purchaser of record the hammer price plus applicable Buyer's Premium paid for the lot by the original purchaser of record. This Guarantee shall not apply if: (i) the catalogue description was in accordance with the opinion(s) of generally accepted scholar(s) and expert(s) as of the date of the sale, or the catalogue description indicated that there were conflicting opinions; and/or (ii) the only means to establish that the Authorship was not as described in the Bold or Capitalized heading at the date of the sale would have been by method or processes neither generally available nor accepted at such time; unreasonably expensive or impractical to utilize; or likely (in Profiles' reasonable opinion) to have caused damage and/or loss of value to the lot; and/or (iii) there has been no material loss in the lot's value from that which was disclosed in the catalog. The term of this Guarantee is five (5) years from the date of this auction. The Guarantee is non-transferrable and non-assignable, and is solely for the benefit of the original purchaser of record.

To be eligible to make a claim under this Guarantee, the original purchaser of record must: (i) send written notice to Profiles within ninety (90) days after receiving information that causes the original purchaser of record to question the accuracy in any respect of the Bold or Capitalized type heading, specifying the lot number, date of the auction at which it was purchased and the specific reasons for such question; and (ii) return the lot to Profiles (a) in the same condition as it was when possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record and (ii) with sole title in and to the original purchaser of record free of any liens, encumbrances or third party claims arising after the date that possession was transferred to the original purchaser of record. Profiles, may, in its sole discretion, waive any of the above requirements. Profiles may also require the original purchaser of record to obtain at the sole expense of the original purchaser of record reports of two independent and recognized experts in the field, mutually acceptable to Profiles and the original purchaser of record. Profiles shall not be bound by any reports produced by the original purchaser of record, and reserves the right to seek additional expert advice at its own expense. Rescission of the sale and refund under this paragraph is exclusive and in lieu of and to the exclusion of any other remedy which may otherwise be available as a matter of law or equity. Neither Profiles nor the consignor shall be liable for any damages or damage claims including but not limited to consequential damages, losses of anticipated or actual profit or interest, punitive or exemplary damages, or any other incurred or claimed damages.

Except as expressly set forth in this Section 10 above and in all other cases, all property and lots are sold "as is" and "where is". By way of illustration rather than limitation, neither Profiles nor the consignor makes any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to merchantability or fitness for intended use, condition of the property (including any condition report), correctness of description, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, importance, exhibition, relevance, attribution, source, provenance, date, authorship, condition, culture, genuineness, value, or period of the property.

Additionally, neither Profiles nor the consigner makes any representation or warranty, express or implied, as to whether the Buyer acquires rights in copyright or other intellectual property (including exhibition or reproduction rights) or whether the property is subject to any limitations such as 'droit morale' (moral rights) or other rights affecting works of art. Bidder/Buyer acknowledges and agrees that if the property embodies any copyright, trademark, or other intellectual property, by the purchase of such property, Buyer/Bidder is not acquiring any interest in any copyright, trademark or other intellectual property that may be embodied or reflected in such property, but is acquiring only such physical embodiment and/or reflection. Profiles does not make any representation or warranty as to title. All descriptions, photographs, illustrations, and terminology including but not limited to words describing condition (including any condition reports requested by Bidder), authorship, period, culture, source, origin, measurement, quality, rarity, provenance, importance, exhibition, and relevance, used in the catalog, bill of sale, invoice, or anywhere else, represent a good faith effort made by Profiles to fairly represent the lots and property offered for sale as to origin, date, condition, and other information contained therein; they are statements of opinion only. They are not representations or warranties and Bidder agrees and acknowledges that he or she shall not rely on them in determining whether or not to bid or for what price. Price estimates (which are determined well in advance of the auction and are therefore subject to revision) and condition reports are provided solely as a convenience to Bidders and are not intended nor shall they be relied on by Bidders as statements, representations or warranties of actual value or predictions of final bid prices. Bidders are accorded the opportunity to inspect the lots and to otherwise satisfy themselves as to the nature and sufficiency of each lot prior to bidding, and Profiles urges Bidders to avail themselves accordingly. Lots and property are not returnable to Profiles for any reason except under Buyer's limited Remedies set forth in Section 13 below and under the express terms and conditions of Section 13.

11. Limitation of Damages: In the event that Profiles is prevented for any reason from delivering any property to Buyer or Buyer is otherwise dissatisfied with the performance of Profiles, the liability, if any, of Profiles, shall be limited to, and shall not exceed, the amount actu-

ally paid for the property by Buyer. In no event shall Profiles be liable for incidental, special, indirect, exemplary or consequential damages of any kind, including but not limited to loss of profits, value of investment or opportunity cost.

12. Unauthorized Statements: Under no circumstances is any employee, agent or representative of Profiles authorized by Profiles to modify, amend, waive or contradict any of these Terms and Conditions, any term or condition set forth on the Registration Form, any warranty or limitation or exclusion of warranty, any term or condition in either the Registration Form or these Terms and Conditions regarding payment requirements, including but not limited to due date, manner of payment, and what constitutes payment in full, or any other term or condition contained in any documents issued by Profiles unless such modification, amendment, waiver or contradiction is contained in a writing signed by all parties. Any statements, oral or written, made by employees, agents or representatives of Profiles to Bidder, including statements regarding specific lots, even if such employee, agent or representative represents that such statement is authorized, unless reduced to a writing signed by all parties, are statements of personal opinion only and are not binding on Profiles, and under no circumstances shall be relied on by Bidder as a statement, representation or warranty of Profiles.

13. Buyer's Remedies: This section sets forth the sole and exclusive remedies of Buyer in conformity with Sections 10 ("Warranties") and 11 ("Limitation of Damages") herein, and is expressly in lieu of any other rights or remedies which might be available to Buyer by law. The Buyer hereby accepts the benefit of the consignor's warranty of title and any other representations and warranties made by the consignor for the Buyer's benefit. In the event that Buyer proves in writing to Profiles' satisfaction that there was a breach of the consignor's warranty of title concerning a lot purchased by Buyer, Profiles shall make demand upon the consignor to pay to Buyer the Purchase Price (including any premiums, taxes, or other amounts paid or due to Profiles). Should the consignor not pay the Purchase Price to Buyer within thirty days after such demand, Profiles shall disclose the identity of the consignor to Buyer and assign to Buyer all of Profiles' rights against the consignor with respect to such lot or property. Upon such disclosure and assignment, all responsibility and liability, if any, of Profiles with respect to said lot or property shall automatically terminate. Profiles shall be entitled to retain the premiums and other amounts paid to Profiles - this remedy is as to the consignor only. The rights and remedies provided herein are for the original Buyer only and they may not be assigned or relied upon by any transferee or assignee under any circumstances. Lots containing ten or more items are not returnable under any circumstances. The exercise of rights under this Section 13 must be made, if at all, within thirty (30) days of the date of sale.

14. Profiles' Additional Services: For Buyers who do not remove purchased property from Profiles' premises, Profiles, in its sole discretion and solely as a service and accommodation to Buyers, may arrange to have purchased lots packed, insured and forwarded at the sole request, expense, and risk of Buyer. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for acts or omissions in such packing or shipping by Profiles or other packers and carriers, whether or not recommended by Profiles. Profiles assumes no and disclaims all responsibility and liability for damage to frames, glass or other breakable items. Where Profiles arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, Profiles will include an administration charge.

15. Headings: Headings are for convenience only and shall not be used to interpret the substantive sections to which they refer.

16. Entire Agreement: These Conditions of Sale constitute the entire agreement between the parties together with the terms and conditions contained in the Registration Form. They may not be amended, modified or superseded except in a signed writing executed by all parties. No oral or written statement by anyone employed by Profiles or acting as agent or representative of Profiles may amend, modify, waive or supersede the terms herein unless such amendment, waiver or modification is contained in a writing signed by all parties. If any part of these Conditions of Sale are for any reason deemed invalid or enforceable, the remaining portions shall remain fully enforceable without regard to the invalid or unenforceable provisions.

AUCTION GENERAL GUIDELINES

Conditions of Sale: Before you bid, you must read the Conditions of Sale, immediately preceding these pages. They represent a contract between Profiles and you, and they contain important terms and conditions such as jurisdiction, payment terms, warranties and remedies. The Conditions of Sale are controlling over these general guidelines in the event of any conflicts between their respective terms.

Estimate Prices: In addition to descriptive information, each entry in the catalog includes a price range, which reflects opinion as to the price expected at auction. These are based upon various factors including prices recently paid at auction for comparable property, condition, rarity, quality, history, and provenance. Estimates are prepared well in advance of the sale and subject to revision. Estimates do not include the buyer's premium or sales tax (see under separate heading). See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on estimated prices.

Reserves The reserve is the minimum price the seller is willing to accept and below which a lot will not be sold. This amount is confidential and will not exceed the low pre-sale estimate.

Owned or Guaranteed Property: Profiles in History generally offers property consigned by others for sale at public auction; occasionally, lots are offered that are the property of Profiles in History.

Buyer's Premium and Sales Tax: The actual purchase price will be the sum of the final bid price plus the buyer's premium of 23% of the hammer price (discounted to 20% when full payment is made in cash or by valid check); or twenty-five percent (25%) if bid on and won through internet bidding. California sales tax shall automatically be added to the purchase price unless exempted.

Before the Auction: You may attend pre-sale viewing for all of our auctions at no charge. All property to be auctioned is usually on view for several days prior to the sale. You are encouraged to examine lots thoroughly. You may also request condition reports (see below). Profiles in History's staff are available at viewings and by appointment.

Hours of Business: Profiles in History is open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on weekdays. The viewing schedule for the auction is published in the front of the auction catalog.

Condition Reports: If you wish to obtain additional information on a particular lot, or cannot appear at the viewing, Profiles in History may provide, upon request, a condition report. We remind prospective buyers that descriptions of property are not warranted and that each lot is sold "as is" in accordance with the terms of the limited warranty. Condition reports, as other descriptions of property, are not warranted; they are only provided as a service to interested clients. Neither Profiles in History nor the consignor make any express or implied representation or warranty concerning the condition of any lot offered for sale; any information furnished does not modify or negate the limited warranty contained in the Conditions of Sale. See Paragraph 10 of the Conditions of Sale for important restrictions as to reliance on condition reports.

Registration: If you are planning to bid at auction, you will need to register with us. Please arrive 30 or 45 minutes before the sale to complete bidder registration and to receive a numbered paddle to identify you if you are the successful bidder. If you are a new client, or if you have not made a recent purchase at Profiles in History, you may be asked to supply bank and/or other credit references when you register. To avoid any delay in the release of your purchases, we suggest that you pre-arrange check or credit approval. If so, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701 or by fax at (310) 859-3842. You must acknowledge having read your agreement with all of the Conditions of Sale prior to your registration and prior to your bidding on any lot.

The Auction: All auctions are open to registered bidders only. You must register to bid or otherwise participate.

Bidding: Property is auctioned in consecutive numerical order, as it appears in the catalog. The auctioneer will accept bids from those present in the salesroom or absentee bidders participating by telephone, internet or by written bid left with Profiles in History in advance of the auction. The auctioneer may also execute bids on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve, either by entering bids in response to salesroom, telephone or absentee bids. Under no circumstances will the auctioneer place any bid on behalf of the consignor at or above the reserve. The auctioneer will not specifically identify bids placed on behalf of the consignor to protect the reserve.

Bidding Increments: See registration page.

Absentee Bids: If you cannot attend an auction, it is possible to bid by other means. The most common is the absentee bid, sometimes called an "order bid." Absentee bids are written instructions from you directing Profiles in History to bid for you on one or more lots up to a maximum amount you specify for each lot. Profiles in History staff will execute your absentee bid as reasonably as possible, taking into account the reserve price and other bids. There is no charge for this service. If identical bids are submitted by two or more parties, the first bid received by Profiles in History will take preference. The auctioneer may execute bids for absentee bidders directly from the podium, clearly identifying these as order bids. Absentee Bid Forms are available in the back of every auction catalog and also may be obtained at any Profiles in History location. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for absentee bid details.

Telephone Bids: It is also possible to bid by telephone if you cannot attend an auction. Arrangements should be confirmed at least one day in advance of the sale with Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. Profiles in History staff will execute telephone bids from designated areas in the salesroom. See Conditions of Sale and Registration Form for telephone bid details.

Internet Bids: Profiles in History is pleased to offer live Internet bidding at www.profilesinhistory.com. To ensure proper registration, those Bidders intending to bid via the internet must visit this site and register accordingly at least one full day prior to the actual auction. Please be aware that there is a minimum 3-second delay in the audio and visual feeds, which may confuse some bidders. If you have questions about this feature, please call Profiles in History well in advance of the auction. Winning bidders will be notified by Profiles. Profiles is not and cannot be responsible or liable for any problems, delays, or any other issues or problems resulting out of use of the Internet generally or specifically, including but not limited to transmission, execution or processing of bids.

PLEASE NOTE: On some occasions beyond the control of Profiles, the online bidding software or the Internet itself may not physically keep up with the pace of the auction. In order to help avoid disappointment, Profiles recommends placing a realistic absentee bid now. Occasionally the auctioneer may eliminate or reject an internet live bid, and the auctioneer may also reopen a lot after the close of the internet live bidding (typically but not always because a floor bid or a telephone bid was missed), and your bid may be rejected even if you were shown to be the winning bidder. By bidding online, you acknowledge and agree that Profiles in History may award the lot to another bidder at its sole and final discretion under the circumstances described above or under any other reasonable circumstances. Since internet bids are not shown to Profiles until Profiles opens the lot on the floor, Profiles treats those bids the same as floor or telephone bids. In most cases, however, the floor and/ or telephone responds before the internet bid is presented, due to live internet bid software or internet lag time, so for consistency it is Profiles in History's policy that floor bids and telephone bids are always considered first over online bids with floor bids being considered before telephone bids. Also please note that all Profiles lots purchased online carry a 25% Buyer's Premium. Profiles in History strongly urges the bidder to resolve any questions about these policies or their implementation PRIOR TO BIDDING.

Successful Bids: The fall of the auctioneer's hammer indicates the final bid. Profiles in History will record the paddle number of the buyer. If your salesroom or absentee bid is successful, you will be notified after the sale by mailed or emailed invoice.

Unsold Lots: If a lot does not reach the reserve, it is bought-in. In other words, it remains unsold and is returned to the consignor.

AFTER THE AUCTION

Payment: You are expected to pay for your purchases in full within seven calendar days of the sale or five calendar days from the invoice date, whichever is later, and to remove the property you have bought by that date.

Shipping: After payment has been made in full, Profiles in History may, as a service to buyers, arrange to have property packed, insured and shipped at your request and expense. For shipping information, please contact Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701. In circumstances in which Profiles in History arranges and bills for such services via invoice or credit card, we will also include an administration charge. Packages shipped internationally will have full value declared on shipping form.

Sales Results: Interested clients may obtain sale results for specific lots at least three business days after the auction by calling Profiles in History at (310) 859-7701.

THE SELLER

Auction Estimate: If you are considering selling your property, you can bring items to our Calabasas Hills salesroom by appointment only. If a visit is not practical, you may instead send a clear photograph together with dimensions and any other pertinent information you may have. Profiles in History cannot be responsible or liable in any case for damage or loss to photographs or other information sent.

Consignment Agreement: If you decide to sell your property at auction, the procedures are simple and you should find Profiles in History staff helpful to you throughout the process. After discussions with our staff you will receive a contract (Consignment Agreement) to sign, setting forth terms and fees for services we can provide, such as insurance, shipping and catalog illustrations. For all categories, Profiles in History's standard consignor commission rates are fifteen percent (15%) of the final bid price. Profiles in History generally charges a minimum commission of $100 for each lot sold. Profiles in History will discuss with you a suggested reserve price and our recommendations for presale estimates for each piece of property you consign for sale. The terms and conditions contained in the actual Consignment Agreement will govern our respective rights and obligations; those terms and conditions are controlling over these general guidelines.

Delivery of Property to Profiles in History: After you have consigned property to us for sale, you can either bring your property to Profiles in History yourself, arrange with your own shipper to deliver it to us or Profiles in History can arrange for it to be shipped through their shipping department. We are always happy to assist you. For more information please contact us at (310) 859-7701. Property usually arrives at Profiles in History at least three months before the sale in order to allow time to research, catalog and photograph the items. Prior to the auction your property is generally stored at Profiles in History's facilities.

Pre-Auction Notification: Several weeks before the scheduled sale, along with thousands of Profiles in History's worldwide subscribers, you should be receiving a copy of the sale catalog in which your property is offered.

After approximately 30 business days following completion of the sale, pending payment by the purchaser, you will be sent payment for your sold property and a settlement statement itemizing the selling commission and other damages.

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Please note that all items in this catalog are sold in "as is" condition.

1. Adams, John. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("John Adams"), 3 pages (6.5 x 8 in.; 165 x 203 mm), London, 3 June 1786. Written to Dr. Samuel Williams, who was the Hollis Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy at Harvard, under whom Adams' sons, John Quincy and Charles, were studying. Slight separations at fold intersections.

Less than three years after the War of Independence between the United States and Great Britain, John Adams writes with remorse about the broken state of relations between the two sovereign nations.

"I am sorry to say that it appears to me the Seperation [sic] between the two Nations must and will be final and perpetual in affection as well as in Laws."

Adams, as Minister to Great Britain, pens in full: *Sir: I am much obliged to you for your Letter of the 9 of April. The Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, shall be sent to Sir Joseph Banks, and the other Packet to Manheim. I am much more at ease in my own Mind to have my Sons with you, than I should be to have them here with me, or at any other University and nothing can give me more satisfaction than to hear, that they behave with Propriety. Dr. Gordon's voyage to England, and his Intention of remaining here, have probably diminished the Number of Subscribers in America, and I much doubt whether he will meet that encouragement in Europe which he expects. Nobody thrives, no Book will sell in this Country, unless it is encouraged by the Court, and the Dr's History be it what it may, will never be cherished there. The Court and the Nation would be glad to have the whole story blotted out of Memory. There is a general Disposition to prevent every American Work and Character from acquiring Celebration. Every Thing American is so unpopular, that even Printers and Booksellers are afraid of disobliging their Customers, by having any thing to do with it. Nothing of the kind will sell in Prose or Verse. I am sorry to say that it appears to me the Seperation between the two Nations must and will be final and perpetual in affection as well as in Laws. This, which is false Policy in this Country, will be ultimately its destruction, and make it a Signal Example to the World. It is a pity that because a People has been divided in halves, that the two Parts should be destined to be forever Rivals and Enemies at heart, and I cannot say that our own Countrymen, have in all Things acted a rational Part. Yet I do think it has been and is in the Power of this Cabinet, to restore a real Friendship between the two Peoples. But I think now there is very little chance of it because those very Men who acquired their Fame, Popularity and Power by professing friendship to us are now at least as bitter against us and the others. All this however should not prevent us from doing our Duty, in all Points. We shall find our interest in it at last. With great Respect and Esteem*
I have the Honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble Servant John Adams

The English-born clergyman, William Gordon, was pastor of the Third Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He took an active part in public measures during the Revolution, and returned to England in 1786 and published his epistolary history between American and British correspondents entitled, *History of the Rise, Progress and Establishment of Independence of the United States* in 1788, which was long regarded a faithful narrative, indicative of the passion and urgency of Revolution.

A wonderful letter in which Adams bemoans the distrust between the United States and Great Britain following the War of Independence. Despite his pessimism, Adams, in holding true to his ministerial position, ends on a high note by stating, *"All this however should not prevent us from doing our Duty, in all Points. We shall find our interest in it at last."* **$30,000 - $50,000**

London June 3. 1786

Sir

I am much obliged to you for your Letter of the 9. of April. The Memoirs of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, shall be sent to Sir Joseph Banks, and the other Packet to Manheim.

I am much more at ease in my own Mind to have my Sons with you, than I should be to have them here with me, or at any other University. and nothing can give me more Satisfaction than to hear, that they behave with Propriety.

Dr Gordons Voyage to England, and his Intention of remaining here, have probably diminished the Number of Subscribers in America, and I much doubt whether he will meet that Encouragement in Europe which he expects.

Nobody thrives, no Book will sell in this Country, unless it is encouraged by the Court, and the Dr's History be it what it may, will never be cherrished there. The Court and the Nation would be glad to have the whole Story blotted out of Memory. - There is a general Disposition to present every American Work, and Character, from acquiring Celebration. - Every Thing American is so unpopular, that even Printers and Booksellers are afraid of disobliging their Customers, by having any Thing to do with it. - Nothing of the kind will sell in Prose or Verse. - I am sorry to say that it appears to me the Seperation between the two Nations must and will be final and perpetual in affection as well as in Laws. This, which is false Policy in this Country, will be ultimately its destruction, and make it a Signal Example to the World. It is a Pitty that because a People has been divided in halves, that the two Parts should be destined to be forever Rivals and Enemies at heart, and I cannot say that our own Countrymen, have in all Things acted a rational Part. Yet I do think it has been and is in the Power of this Cabinet, to restore a real Friendship between the two Peoples. But I think now there is very little Chance of it because those very Men who acquired their Fame, Popularity and Power by professing friendship to us are now at least as bitter against us as the others.

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I have the Honour to be, Sir, your
most obedient and humble Servant
John Adams

Dr Williams.

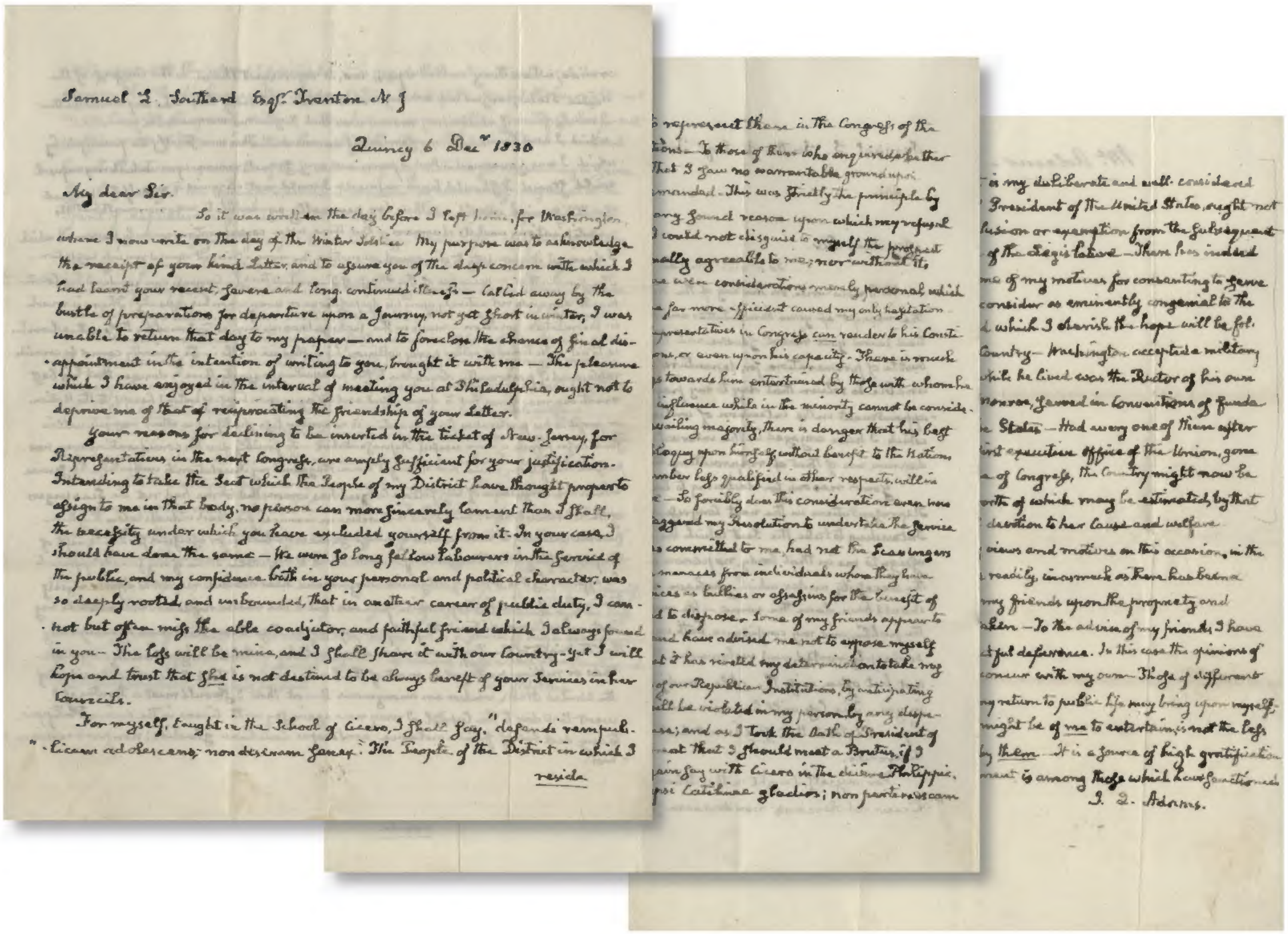
2. Adams, John Quincy. Extraordinary autograph letter signed ("J.Q. Adams"), 3 pages (8 x 10 in.; 203 x 254 mm.), Quincy, 6 December 1830. Written to former Senator Samuel L. Southard (1787-1842) of Trenton, New Jersey, who was then serving as Attorney General for the state of New Jersey. Two years later, he would be elected governor of New Jersey, in which office he would serve just one year before resigning to fill a vacancy in the U.S. Senate.

Just before departing for Washington to serve in Congress, John Quincy Adams contemplates former Presidents' return to public service following their Presidential terms.

"... it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature... Washington accepted a military commission from his successor – Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University – my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States – Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour..."

Adams writes in full: *My dear Sir: So it was written the day before I left home for Washington, where I now write on the day of the Winter Solstice. My purpose was to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Letter, and to assure you of the day's concern with which I had learnt your recent severe and long continued illness – called away by the bustle of preparations for departure upon a Journey, not yet short in winter. I was unable to return that day to my paper – and to foreclose the chances of final disappointment in the intention of inviting to you, brought it with me – The pleasure which I have enjoyed in the interval of meeting you at Philadelphia, ought not to deprive me of that of reciprocating the friendship of your letter. Your reasons for declining to be inserted in the ticket of New Jersey, for Representatives in the next Congress, are amply sufficient for your justification. Intending to take the Seat which the People of my District have thought proper to assign to me in that body, no person can more sincerely lament than I shall, the necessity under which you have excluded yourself from it. In your case, I should have done the same – We were so long fellow labourers in the service of the public, and my confidence both in your personal and political character, was so deeply rooted, and unbounded, that in another career of public duty, I cannot but often miss the able coadjutor, and faithful friend which I always found in you – The loss will be mine, and I shall share it with our Country – yet I will hope and trust that <u>she</u> is not destined to be always bereft of your Services in her Councils. For myself, taught in the School of Cicero, I shall say, 'defendi rempulicam adolescens, non disiram genex.' The People of the District in which I reside, when they called upon me to represent them in the Congress of the United States, consulted not my inclinations – To those of them who enquired better I would serve if elected, my answer was that I saw no warrantable ground upon which I could withhold my services if demanded. This was strictly the principle by which I was governed. Had I perceived any sound reason upon which my refusal could stand I should have refused. I could not disguise to myself the prospect that the service would neither be personally agreeable to me, nor without the mortification and its dangers – But there were considerations namely personal, which I deemed it my duty to disregard. A motive far more efficient caused my only hesitation – The service that a member of the House of representatives in Congress <u>can</u> render to his Constituents, depends not entirely upon his dispositions, or even upon his capacity. There is much in his relative position – much in the feelings towards him entertained by those with whom he is to act – In times of warm party collusion, his influence while in the minority cannot be considerable, and if <u>personally</u> obvious to the prevailing majority, there is danger that his best exertions may serve but to draw defeat and obliging upon himself, without benefit to the nations or profit to his particular constituents. A member less qualified in other respects, will in such cases prove a more useful Representative – So possibly does this consideration even here present itself to my mind that it might have staggered my Resolution to undertake the service which the confidence of my fellow Citizens has committed to me, had not the Scavingers of the Administration indulged themselves in [?] from individuals whom they have had the delicacy to name, and of whose services as bullies or assassins for the benefit of the party they hold themselves quite authorised to dispose. Some of my friends appear to be affected by this threat of Algerine warfare, and have advised me not to expose myself to it – So different is its operation upon me that it has riveted my determination to take my seat. I will not distrust the feint principles of our Republican Institution, by stipulating that the rights of the People who elected me will be violated in my person by any desperado or ruffian partizan in or out of the house; and as I took the Oath of President of the United States, under an anonymous threat that I should meet a Brutus, if I went that day to the Capitol, I may now again say with Cicero in the divine Philippiie, to any dark hint of future violence 'contempsi catilinas gladios; non partinescam tuoi'. With regard to the general principle, it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature. There has indeed been hitherto no example of this, and one of my motives for consenting to serve has been, to get the example which I consider so eminently congenial to the Spirit of Republican Government, and which I cherish the hope will be followed by results signally useful to our Country – Washington accepted a military commission from his successor – Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University – my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States – Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour the worth of which may be estimated by that which she <u>has</u> derived from their actual devotion to her cause and welfare. I have given you an exposition of my views and motives on this occasion, in the confidence of our friendship, and the more readily, inasmuch as there has been a considerable diversity of opinion among my friends upon the propriety and expediency of the cause which I have taken – To the advice of my friends I have ever held the obligation of yielding a respectful deference. In this case the opinions of most of those with whom I have consulted concur with my own – Those of different mind dwell chiefly upon the troubles which my return to public life may bring upon myself, a consideration which however unworthy it might be of <u>me</u> to entertain, is not the less deserving of my gratitude as entertained by <u>them</u> – It is a source of high gratification to me that the approbation of <u>your</u> judgment is among those which have sanctioned the determination of your friend*

J.Q. Adams


Samuel L. Southard Esqr. Trenton N J

Quincy 6 Decr 1830

My dear Sir.

So it was written the day before I left home, for Washington where I now write on the day of the Winter Solstice. My purpose was to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Letter, and to assure you of the deep concern with which I had learnt your recent, severe and long continued illness — Called away by the bustle of preparations for departure upon a Journey, not yet short in winter, I was unable to return that day to my paper — and to foreclose the chances of final disappointment in the intention of writing to you, brought it with me — The pleasure which I have enjoyed in the interval of meeting you at Philadelphia, ought not to deprive me of that of reciprocating the friendship of your Letter.

Your reasons for declining to be inserted in the ticket of New-Jersey, for Representatives in the next Congress, are amply sufficient for your justification. Intending to take the Seat which the People of my District have thought proper to assign to me in that body, no person can more sincerely lament than I shall, the necessity under which you have excluded yourself from it. In your case, I should have done the same — We were so long fellow Labourers in the Service of the public, and my confidence both in your personal and political character, was so deeply rooted, and unbounded, that in another career of public duty, I cannot but often miss the able coadjutor, and faithful friend which I always found in you — The loss will be mine, and I shall share it with our Country — Yet I will hope and trust that She is not destined to be always bereft of your Services in her Councils.

For myself, taught in the School of Cicero, I shall say, "defendi rempublicam adolescens; non deseram senex". The People of the District in which I resida

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a far more efficient cause of my only hesitation
epresentatives in Congress can render to his Constit-
ents, or even upon his capacity. There is much
ss towards him entertained by those with whom his
influence while in the minority cannot be conside-
vailing majority, there is danger that his best
clogging upon himself without benefit to the Nation,
mber less qualified in other respects, will in
e — So forcibly does this consideration even now
ggered my Resolution to undertake the Service
s committed to me, had not the Seasonings
manaces from individuals whose Party have
ices as bullies or assassins for the benefit of
d to dispose. Some of my friends appear to
nd have advised me not to expose myself
et it has recalled my determination to take my
of our Republican Institutions, by anticipating
ill be violated in my person by any despe-
ce; and as I took the Oath of President of
eat that I should meet a Brutus, if I
pain say with Cicero in the divine Philippic,
psi Catilinae gladios; non pertimescam

is my deliberate and well considered
President of the United States, ought not
lusion or exemption from the subsequent
of the Legislature — There lies indeed
me of my motives for consenting to serve
consider as eminently congenial to the
d which I cherish the hope will be fol-
Country — Washington accepted a military
while he lived even the Rector of his own
nourse, served in Conventions of Funda-
he States — Had every one of them after
irst executive Office of the Union, gone
e of Congress, the Country might now be
orth of which many be estimated, by that
devotion to her Cause and welfare
views and motives on this occasion, in the
readily, in comparison as Rome has been
my friends upon the propriety and
aken — To the advice of my friends I have
ful deference. In this case the opinions of
concur with my own — Those of different
my return to public life, may bring upon myself
might be of me to entertain, is not the least
by them — It is a source of high gratification
ment is among those which I have sanctioned

J. Q. Adams.

Following the bitter election of 1828, in which populist Andrew Jackson swept into office, John Quincy Adams left Washington and returned to his native Quincy, Massachusetts, a defeated politician. Half-hearted attempts at gardening and studying the classics did not ameliorate the growing depression he felt after leaving the seat of government. It wasn't until the autumn of 1829 that certain friends of Adams urged him to run for Congress, reminding him that his stature in the community would guarantee a win. Adams then donned his familiar cloak of coyness by speaking of "age and infirmity," and of "not the slightest desire to be elected." He did take care to add, however, that while he would not seek the office, if the people should call upon him, he "might deem it my duty to serve." This was the signal his supporters were awaiting, and, needing not more encouragement, they departed to begin the campaign. Adams kept mostly quite during the campaign season the following year, and only in the few weeks prior to the election did he move toward active candidacy. The prospect of a seat in Congress – from where he could voice his opposition to the new Jackson Administration – had re-ignited his political fire.

On 7 November 1830, John Quincy Adams was announced the winner of the election. He had received 1,817 votes against 373 for the Democratic candidate and 279 for the nominee of the old Federalist party. The lopsided victory elated him, and he called his election an answer to prayer, claiming that it brought a place of dignity from which he could once again strive to serve mankind. However, the election's highest importance to the former President was that it signaled his political vindication.

JQA departed for Washington on 8 December 1830, just two days after the date of the present letter, delayed only by a violent snowstorm. Adams spent the next seventeen years of his life in Congress, the only former President to serve as a member of the House of Representatives. Though he often found himself in the minority, he made a number of important addresses before that body in support of Abolition, in addition the questions Texas annexation and the declaration of war with Mexico, both of which he vehemently opposed. Adams was also instrumental in approving John Smithson's gift to the U.S. of $500,000, which became the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution.

An excellent letter from Adams regarding his return to public service. Perhaps most sensational is Adams' remark that he was threatened with assassination just prior to taking the Oath of Presidential Office: *"...and as I took the Oath of President of the United States, under an anonymous threat that I should meet a Brutus, if I went that day to the Capitol, I may now again say with Cicero in the divine Philippiie, to any dark hint of future violence 'contempsi catilinas gladios; non partinescam tuoi'.* **$40,000 - $60,000**

3. Allen, Ethan. Rare autograph document signed ("Ethan & Ira Allen") by Ethan Allen in text, 2 pages (4.75 x 7.25 in.; 121 x 184 mm.), front and verso. Sunderland [Vermont], 20 June 1781. On watermarked, laid paper. Scattered spotting and toning; rough edges with stains and paper loss at lower edge.

Ethan Allen, legendary leader of the Green Mountain Boys, lists the taxable estate amounts for himself and his Sunderland neighbors to be used to collect Vermont's first state tax: one shilling and three pence per £ of estate value.

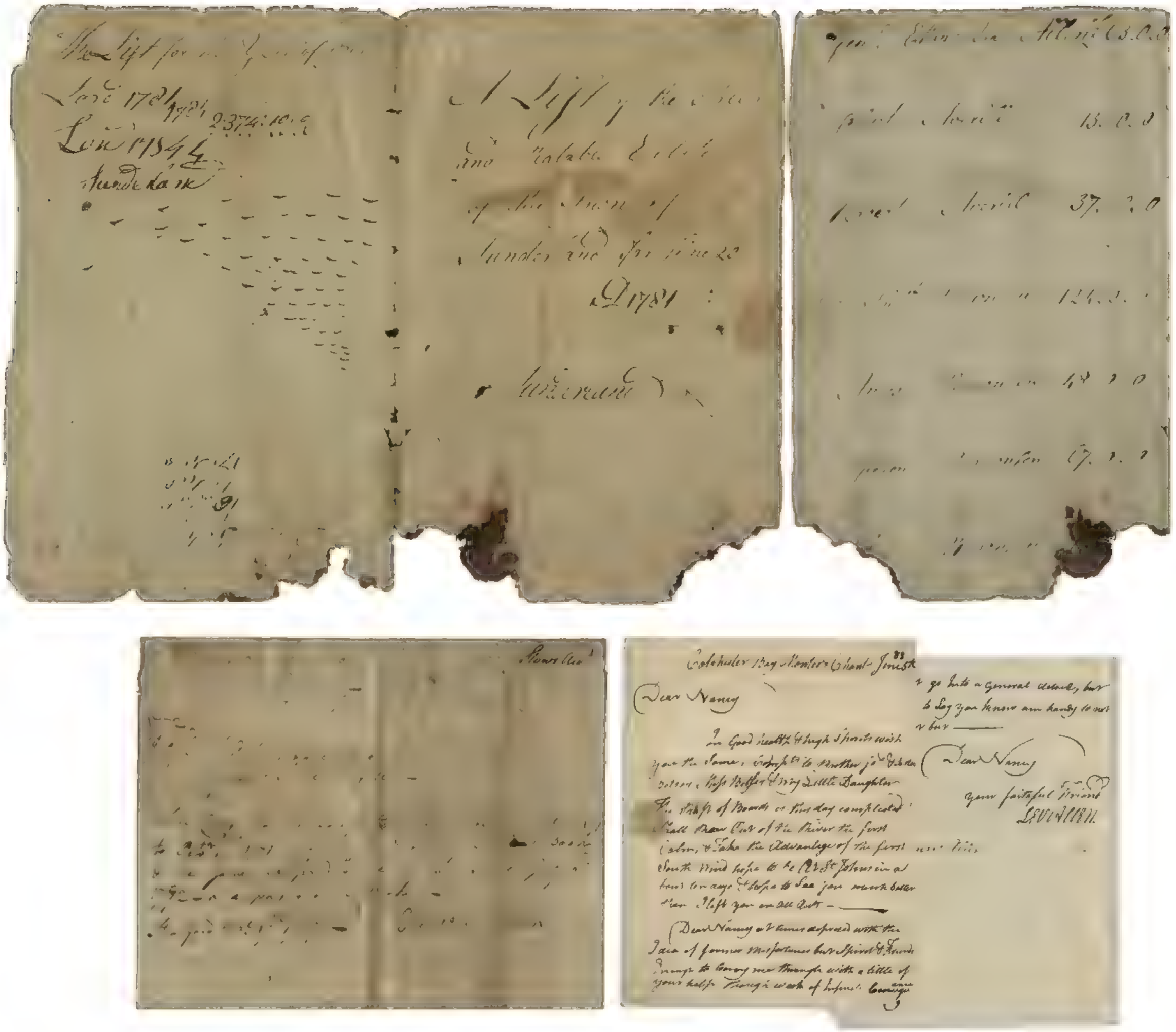
Titled on first page, *"A List of the Polls and ratable estate of the Town of Sunderland for June 20 AD 1781 Sunderland."* A *"ratable estate"* is a taxable estate. On the second page, one beneath the other, are six names and the *"ratable estate"* value: *"Genl Ethan & Ira Allen £63.0.0, Joseph Averill 13.0.0, Robert Averill 37.0.0, Col. Timth Brownson 124.0.0, Amos Brownson 48.0.0, Gideon Brownson 67.0.0, Eli Brownson [missing text]"* All in the hand of Ethan Allen, they are in alphabetical order and there are tiny holes in the joint between this sheet and the integral page indicating it was most probably a booklet with more pages, bound together with string. On verso of the integral leaf (the back cover of the booklet), Allen has penned: *"The List for the Year of our Lord 1781."* Beneath which are some pen markings and an addition example in an unknown hand.

"The Records of the Governor and Council of the Stare of Vermont" reports that "from July 1777 to October 1780, the main source of revenue was found in the sale of the confiscated property of Tories. This, with funds derived from occasional land grants, sufficed for all purposes without levying any state tax. In October 1780 ... a large revenue was expected from the sale of ungranted lands, but in fact it soon became necessary to adopt another measure. Accordingly in April 1781 an act was passed 'for the purpose of emitting a sum of Money, and directing the redemption of the same.' It provided for the issue of bills of credit ... These bills were to be redeemed by the first day of June 1782 in silver at the rate of six shillings for one Spanish milled dollar, or gold equivalent ... For the redemption of these bills, a tax of one shilling and three pence, lawful money, on the pound on the list of polls and ratable estate of the inhabitants of the state, was imposed – being the first state tax."

Together with:
Ebenezar Allen autograph document signed ("Ebenezar Allen"), 4 pages (7 x 11.5 in.; 178 x 292 mm.), Stratford, 17 April 1789. Ethan Allen's cousin, Ebenezar, pens this early record of Allen's supply purchases for the establishment of Poultney, Vermont. Signed twice additionally in text. Allen provides a copy of his accounts with Captain Stowe and Litchfield County, Connecticut merchant, Truman Hinman dating between 18 April 1771 and 17 December 1772. An account which dates only days after he, together with Thomas Ashley, an in-law of the Allen family, made camp on the bank of the Poultney River establishing the town on 15 April 1771. Toning and scattered spotting; minor paper loss at folds.

The account includes four major orders of supplies from Truman Hinman, beginning with very basic supplies ordered only days after Allen and Ashley built their shanties and included iron, *"1 Bundle of Linnen [sic]"*, *"1 Ream paper"*, *"4 half Faggots Steel"*, *"2 Small... Nails"*, *"1 Small bag Indigo"*, and most importantly, a *"Cross Cut Saw"*. By 14 June, Allen was anticipating the arrival of more settlers, and ordered what appears to be not only supplies for himself, but for resale including a box of pipes *"1 Bundle of Saws"*, nails, *"3 Empty Cases"*, pepper, *"6 Iron Shovells"*, *"Large Trunk Goods" "6 Tea Kettles"*, *"2 Bundles of Scythes"I, "2 bags of paint"*, *"16 Shear molds"*, *"4 Bags Shott"*, *"1 Bag Coffee"*, *"6 pewter Tankards." The next day, Allen ordered even more of what he had ordered the previous day as well as "3 Bundles Books", "1 Bundle Hour Glasses", "a parcell [sic] Stone Ware." That cache lasted the summer and Allen did not make another order until October. This time, besides the basics including spices, dry goods, nails and iron, he sent for wine, "1 Bundle German Steel", "1 Very Large Bocks [sic] of Dry Goods"*

Hinman was a dry goods merchant in Woodbury, Connecticut and for some time was partner with Shadrach Osborn of Southbury, Connecticut. Osborn would later work in the commissary department during the American Revolution. An account between Allen and that partnership appear on the fourth page dating between 7 August and 4 March 1773 for nails, *"6 puter [sic] platters"* The supplies had to be carted via New York, and Allen paid mostly in cash or by the exchange of wheat. One of Allen's customers was a "Captain Stowe." who purchased a variety of goods from Allen. It is not certain whether Stowe was an early settler of Poultney or not however. Most of the original proprietors of Poultney (the grant was made in 1761) were from Litchfield County, Connecticut as were Hinman and Osborn. In the rush of land speculation following the French and Indian War, Ethan Allen managed to procure about a third of the available land by 1770 and helped defend the grants from competing claims by New York. The Litchfield County proprietors, in their final meeting in 1772, elected Ethan Allen as Proprietor's Clerk. During the American Revolution, many Poultney men including Ebenezar Allen and Thomas Ashley would participate in the 1775 capture on Fort Ticonderoga that was led by Ethan Allen. Ebenezar Allen would receive an appointment as captain in Col. Herrick's battalion of rangers in July 1777, and served with distinction at the Battle of Bennington and in September of the same year, led the assault on Mt. Defiance. This account appears to have been composed by in Allen in 1789 due to some dispute over payment. Allen certified on the final page *"..that the foregoing Account from Apr. 18th 1771 to Octr. 17th, 1771 is as it stands on my Shipping Book & the same was paid to me by Capt. Stowe July 2, 1772..."* Ever the wanderer, he did not stay in Poultney for long. In 1779, Ebenezar became one of the original grantees of, South Hero, Vermont on Grand Isle in Lake Champlain and moved his family there soon afterwards. Always the speculator, he toured Ohio, Michigan, and Upper Canada in 1792 and in 1795 he became a partner in an effort to purchase the entire lower Michigan peninsula from the U.S. government. The attempt to purchase the area for $500,000 fell apart after it was revealed that two of Allen's partners had attempted to bribe several congressmen for their support of the



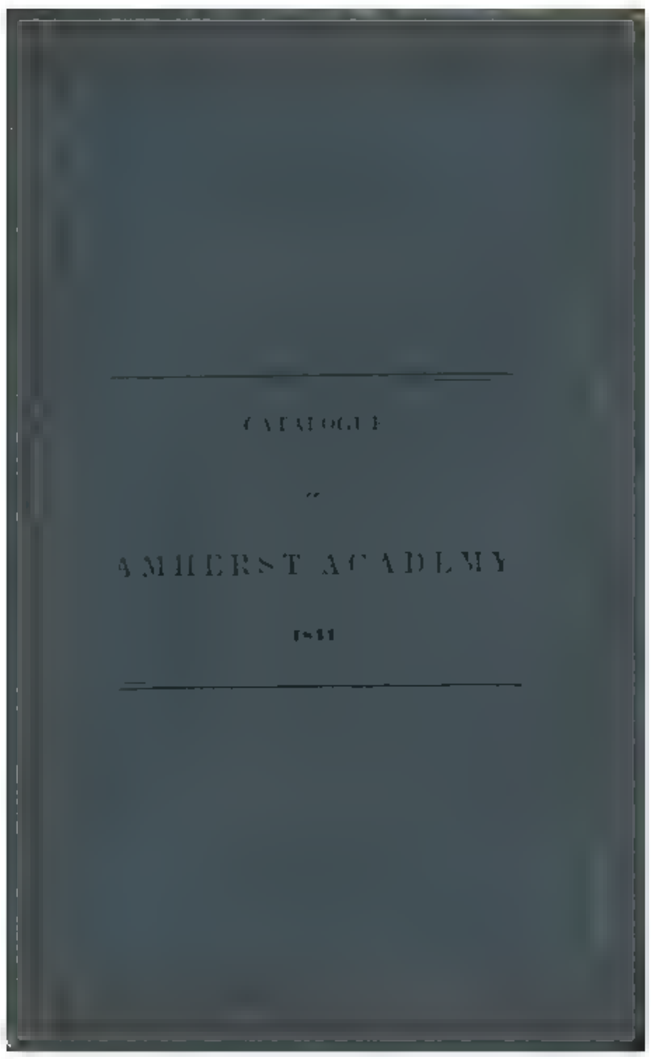
purchase. In 1800, Allen left South Hero to live in Burlington, where he operated a tavern until his death in 1805.

Together with:

Levi Allen autograph letter signed ("Levi Allen"), 2 pages (6.25 x 8 in.; 159 x 203 mm.), front and verso, *"Colchester Bay Montee's Chanty"*, 5 June 1788, with integral address overleaf to his wife, *"Mrs. Nancy Allen, St. Johns"* Colchester Bay, Vermont, is on Lake Champlain. The Richelieu River flows north from Lake Champlain. St. Johns is on the Richelieu in Quebec, about 60 miles north of Colchester. Circular seal stain present on the left of the first page, though the two affected words beneath are legible; corner missing at bottom; not affecting text.

From the timber business he and brothers Ethan and Ira had organized on Lake Champlain, Levi Allen writes to his wife in St. Johns, Quebec, in full: *Dear Nancy, In Good health & high Spirits wish you the Same, Compts to Brother Jos & Sisters Betsey Miss Betsey & My Little Daughter. The Raft of Boards is this day completed. Shall Run Out of the River the first Calm, & Take the Advantage of the first South Wind hope to be at St. Johns in about ten days & hope to see you much better than I left you on all accts. Dear Nancy at times depressed with the Idea of former misfortunes but Spirit & Friends Enough to carry me through with a little of your help though weak of Infinite Consequence I cannot go Into a general detail, but beg leave to say you know am handy to not only forgive but --- Dear Nancy your faithful Friend.*

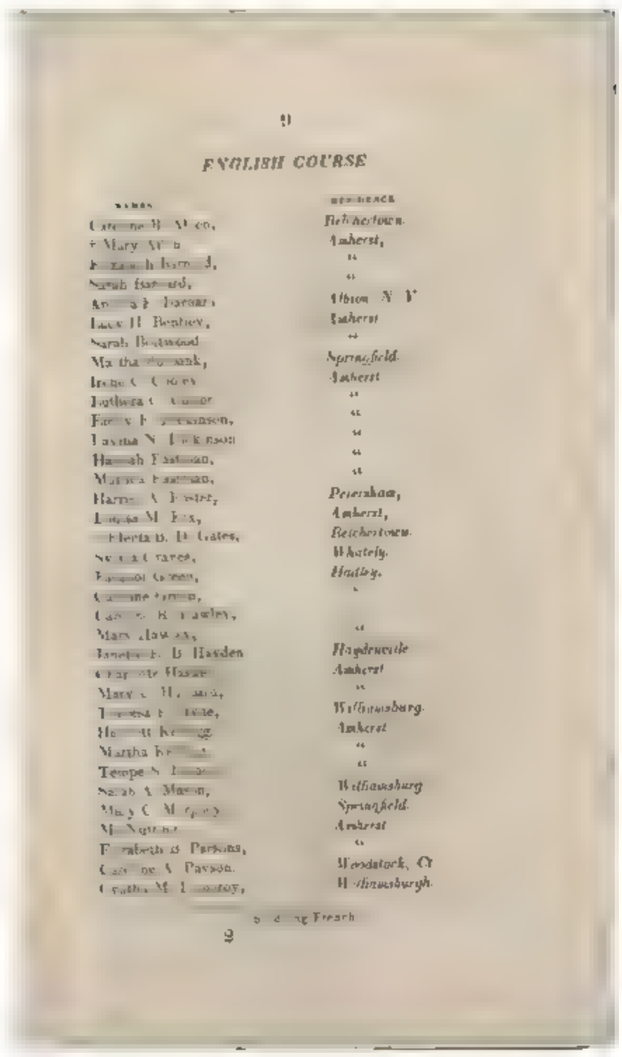
In 1771, brothers Ethan, Levi and Ira Allen left their native Connecticut for the New Hampshire Grants [later, Vermont] and founded the Onion River Land Company for buying lands in the area. Levi Allen, younger brother of Ethan and older brother of Ira, changed sides several times during the Revolutionary War before swearing allegiance to the King, setting up a trading post near the British fort at St. John on the Richelieu River. Levi Allen and his brothers hoped to develop a successful trading company. **$10,000 - $15,000**


CATALOGUE

OF THE

AMHERST ACADEMY

1841


9

ENGLISH COURSE

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Catherine H. Wood,	*Belchertown.*
+ Mary W[illegible]	*Amherst,*
[illegible]	"
[illegible]	"
Sarah [illegible],	*Albion N. Y.*
Lucy H. Bentley,	*Amherst*
Sarah Bridgman	"
Martha [illegible]nk,	*Springfield.*
Irene C. [illegible]	*Amherst*
Lucretia C. [illegible]	"
Emily F. [illegible]nson,	"
Lavina N. [illegible]nson	"
Hannah Eastman,	"
Martha Eastman,	"
Harriet A. Forbes,	*Petersham,*
Louisa M. Fox,	*Amherst,*
Harriet B. D. Gates,	*Belchertown.*
Sarah A. Graves,	*Whately.*
Rebecca Green,	*Hadley.*
Caroline Hamlin,	"
Caroline R. Hawley,	"
Mary Hawley,	"
Jane[illegible] B. Hayden	*Haydenville*
Charlotte Hazen	*Amherst*
Mary [illegible]. Hazen,	"
Theresa [illegible]ole,	*Williamsburg.*
Harriet K[illegible]g,	*Amherst*
Martha K[illegible]	"
Tempe N. [illegible]	"
Sarah A. Mason,	*Williamsburg*
Mary C. M[illegible]	*Springfield.*
M[illegible] Nutting,	*Amherst*
Elizabeth B. Parsons,	"
Caroline A. Parsons.	*Woodstock, Ct*
Cynthia M. [illegible]ney,	*Williamsburgh.*

[illegible] French

9

4. [Amherst Academy – Emily Dickinson]. Catalogue of the Trustees, Instructors and Students of Amherst Academy for the year ending July 1841. *Amherst: J.S. & C. Adams, 1841*. Octavo (8.45 x 5.15 in.; 213 x 130 mm.) Original blue paper covers.

Emily Dickinson listed as a student at Amherst Academy. In the "FEMALE DEPARTMENT" taking the "CLASSICAL COURSE" Emily Dickinson is listed as one of the twenty-seven in the program.

A rare record of Dickinson's education in particularly fine condition. **$400 - $600**

5. [André, John]. Pair of English coins owned by John André with manuscript account of events leading to his capture with map and illustrations. Original drawings in ink and watercolor and an autograph manuscript unsigned, almost all in pencil, 1 page (9 x 5.5 in.; 229 x 140 mm.), mounted on a card. To the left of the manuscript is a hand drawn map of the Hudson River from Tappan north to West Point in ink and watercolor. A snake is the grass is slithering behind the map. Identifications are in ink, such as is "Andre landed at the Clove," "André Taken," "Smith's House," "Tellers Point," and "Robinson's House." The location on the Hudson River of the "Vulture," André's two-masted sloop of war, is noted, with a tiny drawing. There are finely executed drawings of Smith's House and Robinson's House, and a skillfully executed copy of John André's self-portrait that was found among his effects. A 2.25 x 3 in. (57 x 76 mm.) left-profile bust sketch of Benedict Arnold is at the lower left on an extension to the card this item very difficult to date and attribute).

Two English coins owned by Major John André, given by him to his jailer prior to his hanging as a British spy, with manuscript illustrations, map, and account detailing the events leading up to André's capture.

The lengthy manuscript begins in ink: *"Sep 21 to Oct. 1, 1780, ten days, began & finished Andre's Tragedy."* It continues in mostly light pencil, with some words contemporaneously gone over in dark pencil. Continuing, in part, "*André landed at Clove Long Mountain, a little below Haverstraw, & there on the night of the 21st and next entered the house of Joshua Hett Smith ... Arnold concocted their devilment. At sunrise 22d a cannon at Tellers Point drove off the Vulture ...*"

No.
Fifty Dollars
THE Bearer is entitled to receive FIFTY Spaniſh milled DOLLARS, or an equa Sum in Gold or Silver according to a Reſolution of Congress o the 14th January, 177
50 Dollars.

Also present is a Fifty Dollar United States Continental Currency note (3.5 x 2.5 in.; 89 x 63 mm.), worn with a mid-vertical split. Printed and handwritten text are dark and clear. In a study of U.S. Continental Paper Currency, the Massachusetts Historical Society wrote, in part, "From June 1775 to 1779, Congress ordered 11 emissions of Continental Currency to the amount of 226 million Spanish milled Dollars. These bills constituted 82% of the federal government's income during this period. At first the currency circulated at a par with the Spanish milled dollar, but since the states were simultaneously emitting their own bills of credit and debt certificates to cover their war expenses, the glut of bills issued without sound financial revenues soon led to depreciation of all forms of circulating paper, but especially that of Congress. Great Britain contributed to this financial instability through counterfeiting … This depreciation had effectively put an end to circulation of the paper bills by 1779, when Congress resolved to stop issuing them altogether."

Handwritten on the U.S. Fifty Dollar *"14th January 1779"* bill (the final date of issue of paper currency during the Revolutionary War) owned by Major André, appear the words *"Boston"* and the signature *"Francis Wyman."* Authentic $50 U.S. Continental Currency bills do not have any city penned on them, and bear two signatures. Of the seven known different 14 January 1779, $50 bills in existence, none bear a location or Wyman's signature; each authentic note bears two signatures. With his two English coins, Major André may also have been carrying this counterfeit bill printed by the British. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Его Светлости и Любви Ландграфу Гессен, Дармштатскому Людвигу,

Нашему Дружебно-Любезному Сопричтенному.

ALEXANDRE I^ER

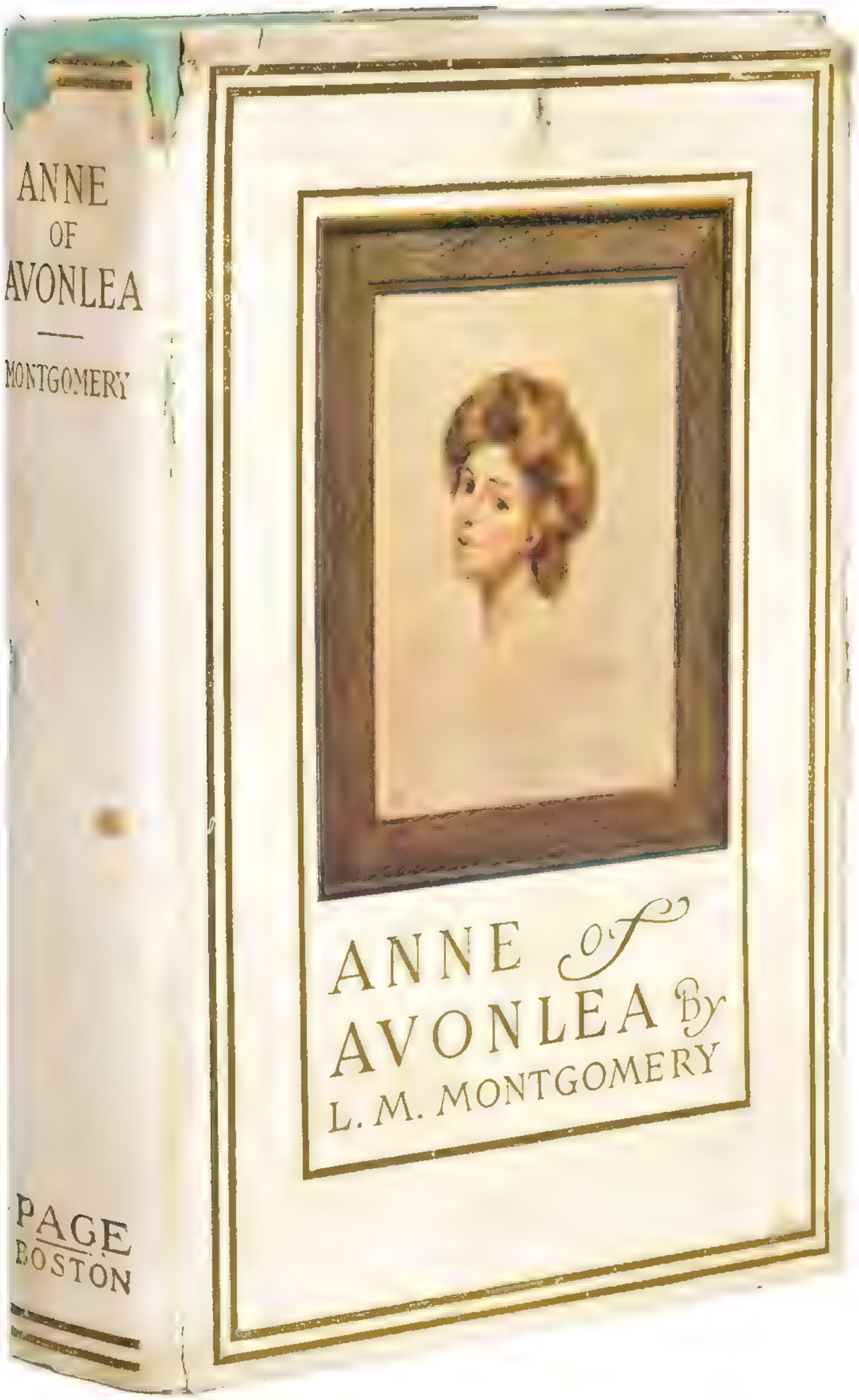
Empereur de toutes les Russies,

Décoré du Grand-Aigle de la Légion d'Honneur,

Né le 23. X^bre 1777.

à Paris, chez l'Auteur, rue de Tournon, F.^g S.^t G.^n N.^o 5

6. Alexander I. An extremely rare printed announcement of Alexander I, 1 page (5.25 x 8.5 in.; 133 x 216 mm.), with accompanying envelope. The announcement, printed in French, states: *"Alexander the 1st, Emperor of all Russia. Decorated of the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor. Born on [illegible] 23, 1777 in Paris at [illegible]."* The accompanying transmittal envelope is handwritten in Russian and states: *"To His Highness, the Beloved Landgrave Ludvig Hessen-Darmstadt, Our Friendly and Amiable Relation."* Announcement exhibits light foxing with minor tears on edges; envelope contains a wax seal and is in very fine condition. **$200 - $300**



7. Montgomery, L. M. Anne of Avonlea. *Boston: L.C. Page, 1909.* Octavo (7. 75 x 5.25 in.; 198 x 134 mm.) Color frontispiece by George Gibbs, 8 pages of advertisements at end; minimal wear. Publisher's original light green ribbed cloth, spine and upper cover lettered in gilt, pictorial label on front cover; minimal wear. Original pictorial dust-jacket lettered in gilt; minor soiling and wear; chipping at head and foot of spine and at head of front and back covers.

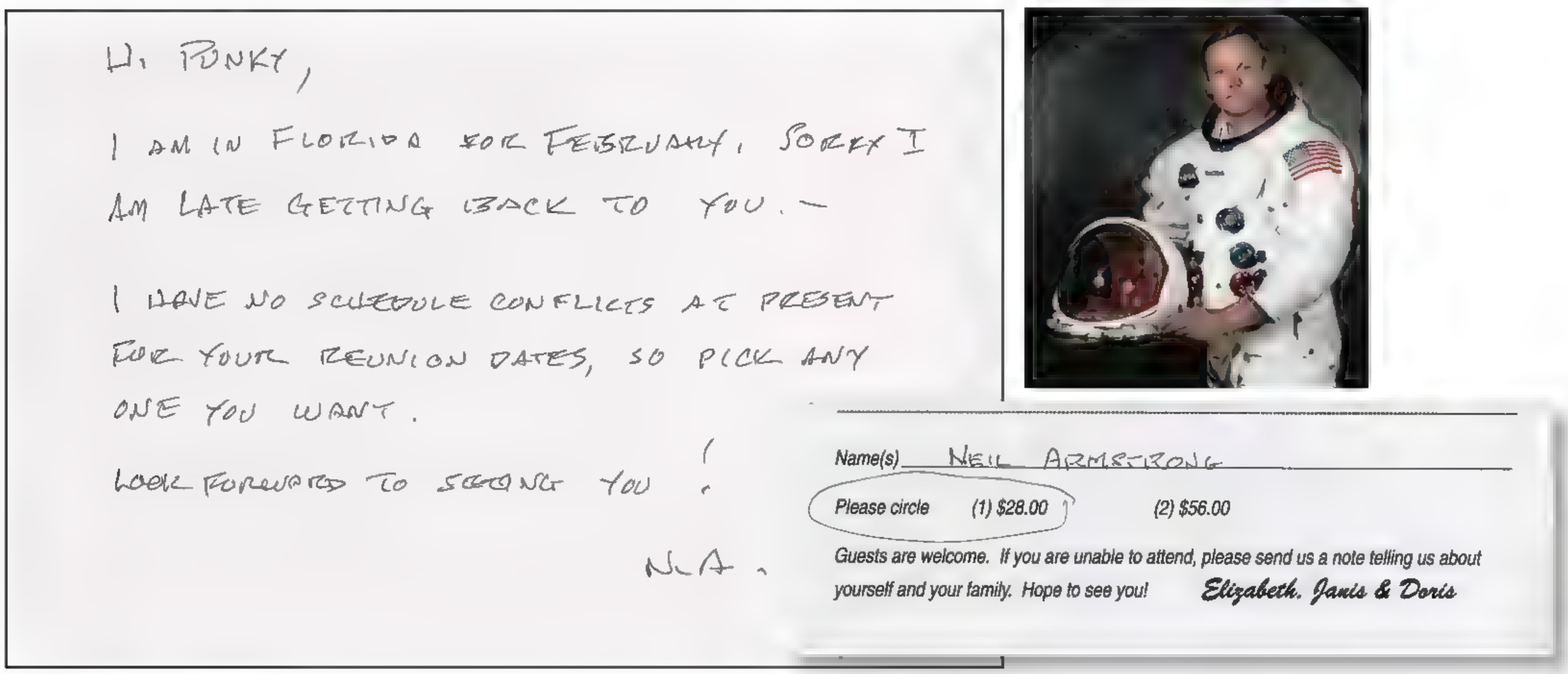
A fine copy of the first edition, first impression (September 1909) of Montgomery's first sequel to her popular Anne of Green Gables. The present copy is in a well-preserved example of the scarce dust-jacket. Only two other copies of Anne of Avonlea with dust-jackets have appeared at auction in almost forty years. **$8,000 - $12,000**

8. Armstrong, Neil. Photograph signed ("Neil Armstrong"), an official NASA photo (10 x 8 in.; 254 x 203 mm.) depicting Orville and Wilbur Wright's historic first flight at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. Armstrong has inscribed on the image in dark blue ink, *"To Joan Matta - With Sincere Good Wishes Neil Armstrong"*. Slight tear at *"Neil"*, which does not significantly affect the appearance of the bold signature.

Neil Armstrong signs the official NASA photo of the Wright Brothers' first flight at Kitty Hawk.

The photograph bears mimeograph print on verso depicting the NASA logo and "National Aeronautics And Space Administration 400 Maryland Avenue, SW, Washington, D.C. 20546 / For Release: One File April 14, 1965 / Photo No.: 65-H-611" and a brief narrative of the historic first flight of the Wright Brothers. On his famous Apollo 11 mission to the moon, Neil Armstrong carried a piece of wood from the 1903 Wright Flyer's left propeller and a swatch of muslin fabric from its left wing. **$2,000 - $3,000**

9. Armstrong, Neil. Vintage U.S. Air Force jet pilot helmet signed ("Neil Armstrong"). A vintage Air Force fiberglass pilot helmet painted red and white with retractable tinted visor. Signed in black marking pen on the left side of the helmet, *"Neil Armstrong"*. A desirable piece reminiscent of Armstrong's pre-astronaut days as an experimental research test pilot beginning in 1955. As a test pilot, Armstrong flew the Bell X-1B rocket plane, the North American X-15, among others. In 1958, he was selected for the U.S. Air Force's Man in Space Soonest program launching his astronaut career. Helmet lacks interior padding and exhibits minor scuffing on exterior. **$1,000 - $1,500**



Hi PUNKY,

I AM IN FLORIDA FOR FEBRUARY. SORRY I AM LATE GETTING BACK TO YOU. —

I HAVE NO SCHEDULE CONFLICTS AT PRESENT FOR YOUR REUNION DATES, SO PICK ANY ONE YOU WANT.

LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU!

N.A.

Name(s) NEIL ARMSTRONG

Please circle (1) $28.00 (2) $56.00

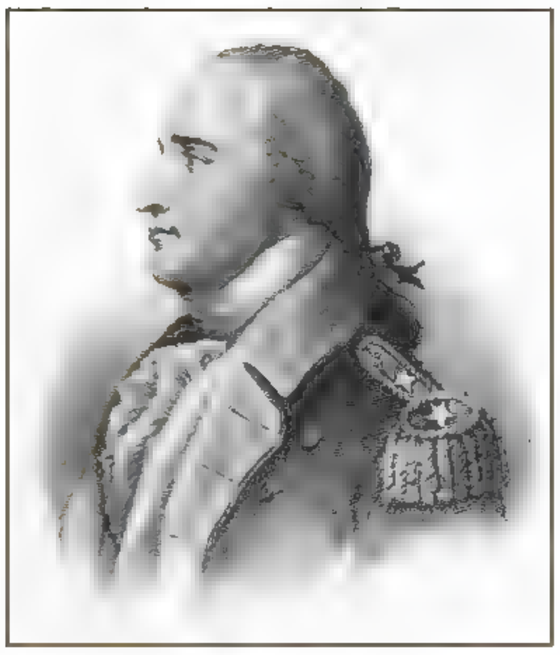
Guests are welcome. If you are unable to attend, please send us a note telling us about yourself and your family. Hope to see you! *Elizabeth, Janis & Doris*

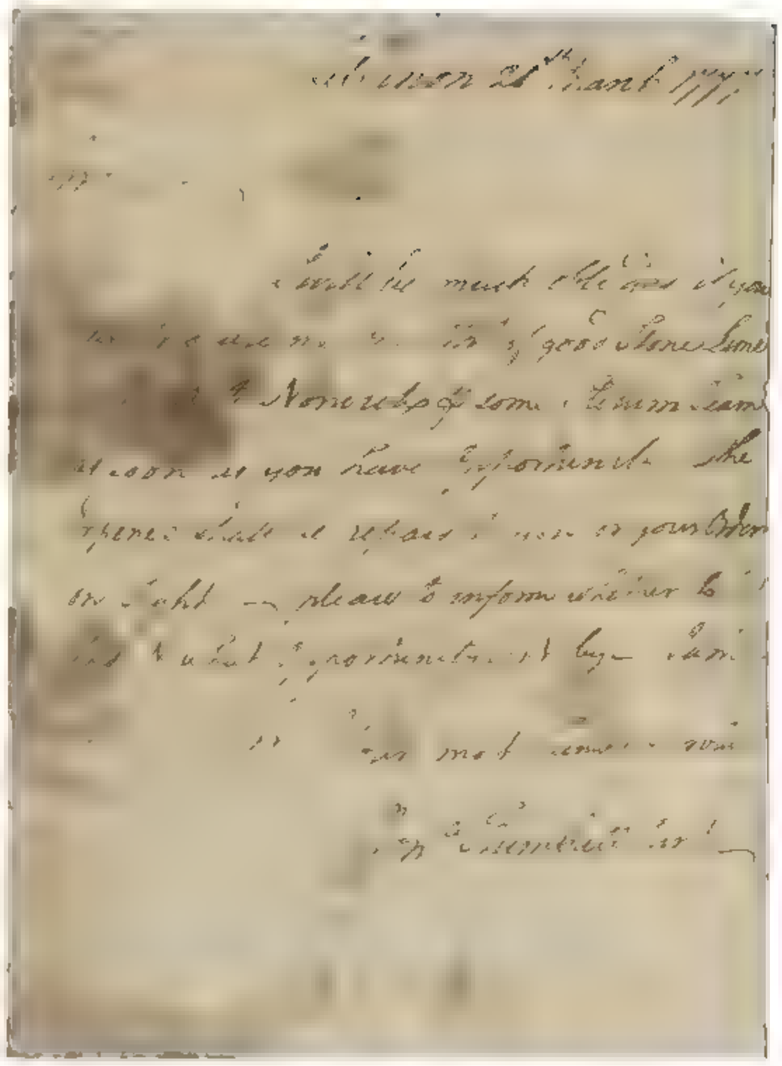
10. Armstrong, Neil. Autograph letter signed ("N.A."), 1 page (9 x 6 in.; 229 x 152 mm.), in ink, [Ft. Myers, Florida], with original envelope postmarked from Ft. Myers, Florida, 10 February 2012 addressed in Armstrong's hand to *"Mrs. Doris Weber, 106 Willipie St., Wapakoneta, OH 45895."* Marked *"Apt. 2"* in another hand. At the upper left, Armstrong has penned his return address, *"Box 436, Lebanon, OH, 45036."* **Accompanied by Armstrong's printed RSVP form signed ("Neil Armstrong")** with him circling "Please circle (1) $28.00." Envelope torn open at top edge.

Neil Armstrong looks forward to attending his 65th High School reunion which is being scheduled so he can attend – *"I have no schedule conflicts at present for your reunion dates, so pick any one you want..."* – with his signed reunion dinner reservation.

Armstrong writes in full: *"Hi Punky, I am in Florida for February. Sorry I am late getting back to you – I have no schedule conflicts at present for your reunion dates, so pick any one you want. Look forward to seeing you! N.A."*

All of Neil Armstrong's handwriting is in his distinctive, printed block letters used when handwriting letters and inscribing photographs. Armstrong attended Blume High School in Wapakoneta, Ohio, graduating in 1947. Armstrong died six months after writing this letter on 25 August 2012 at age 82. **$3,000 - $5,000**





ALS "Jona Trumbull Junr"

11. Arnold, Benedict. Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed ("Bt Arnold Br Genl"), 1 page (6.5 x 8.25 in.; 165 x 210 mm.), Swansey [Mass.], 20 March 1777, to "Capn Asa Waterman Dy Commy Genl." Scattered light soiling. Expertly infilled with a few missing letters and words (bold signature and majority of text not affected), mended, and reinforced.

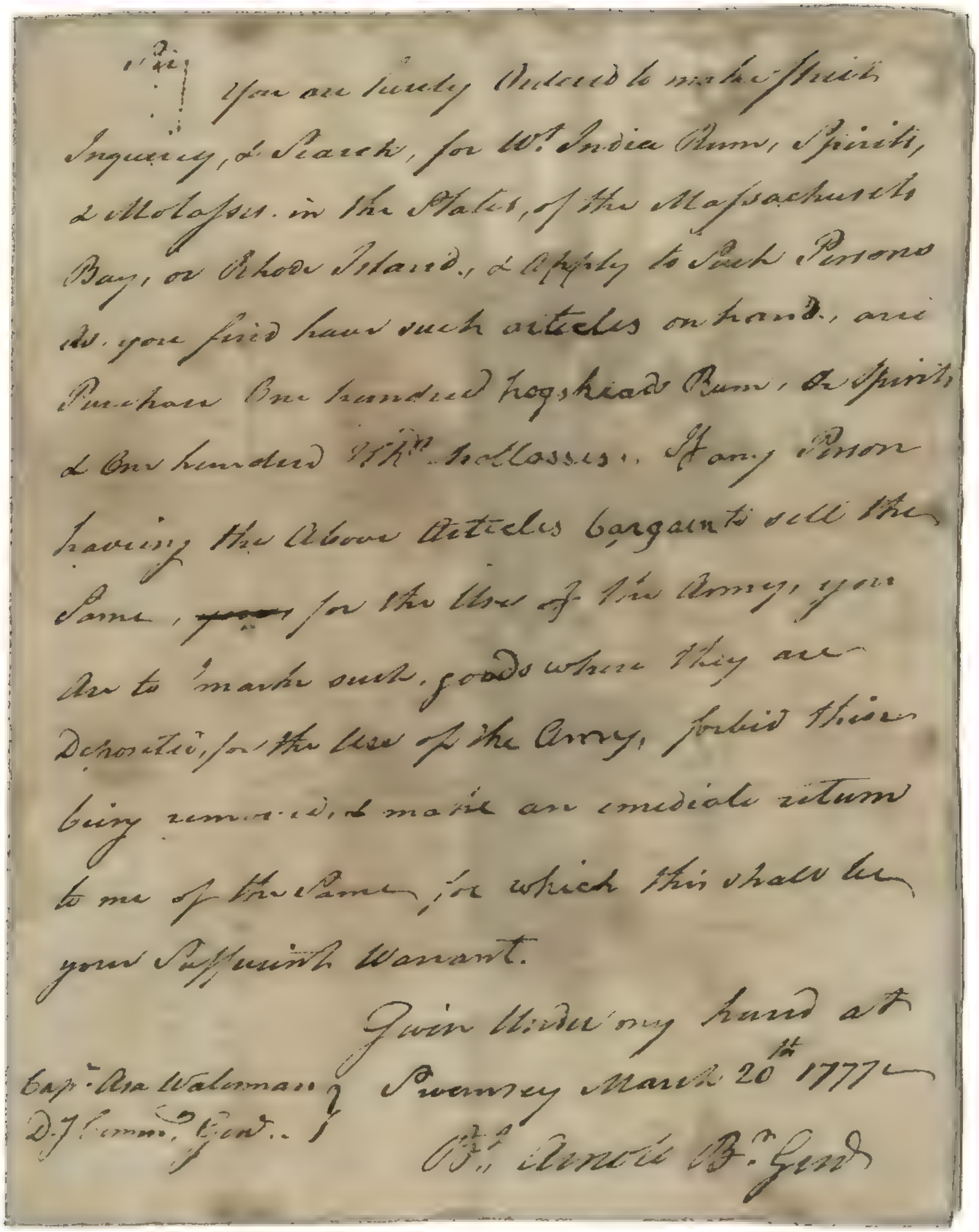
Seething from his non-promotion and threatening to resign, Brigadier General Benedict Arnold orders booze – with letter from Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., later Washington's aide-de-camp, ordering Limestone from the Commissary.

U.S. Brigadier General Benedict Arnold writes Capt. Asa Waterman, Deputy Commissary General. In July 1775, three months after the start of the war, the Continental Congress named a Commissary General of Stores and Provisions for the Army of the United Colonies. Capt. Waterman (1743-1789) was one of the deputy commissary generals during the entire war (1775-1783) and was responsible for providing food and supplies to the troops. Throughout the majority of the war, Capt. Waterman was stationed in Rhode Island and was responsible for procuring staples (flour, beef, salt, molasses, etc.) from Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Arnold writes in full: *You are hereby Ordered to make Strict Inquiry, & Search for W*[es]*t. India Rum, Spirits, & Molasses in the States, of Massachusetts Bay, or Rhode Island, & Apply to Such Persons as you find have such articles on hand, and Purchase One hundred hogsheads Rum, & Spirits & One hundred Hhds Mollasses. If any Person having the Above Articles bargain to sell the same for the Use of the Army, you Are to marke such goods where they are Deposited for the Use of the Army, forbid their being removed & make an imediate return to me of the Same for which this shall be your Sufficient Warrant. Given Under my hand at Swansey March 20th 1777- Bt Arnold Br Genl.*

On February 19, 1777, Congress promoted six officers to the rank of Major General. Brigadier General Benedict Arnold was not one of them. On March 11th, Arnold wrote to Gen. George Washington, in part, "Congress have doubtless a right of promoting those, whom, from their abilities, their long and arduous services, they esteem most deserving. Their promoting junior officers to the rank Major-General, I view as a very civil way of requesting my resignation, as unqualified for the office I hold…" Six days after ordering, in the letter here offered, West India Rum, Spirits, and Molasses for his army, on March 26th, Arnold wrote again to Washington, in part, "In my last, I intimated to your Excellency the impossibility of my remaining in a disgraceful situation in the army. My being superseded must be viewed as an implicit impeachment of my character. I therefore requested a court of inquiry into my conduct. I believe the time is near at hand, when I can leave this department without any damage to the public interest. When that is the case, I will wait on your Excellency, not doubting my request will be granted, and that I shall be able to acquit myself of every charge malice or envy can bring against me..."

On 3 April 1777, Washington replied to both letters, having "this day favoured with yours of the 26th. Last Month and a few days ago with that of the 11th. It is needless for me to say much upon a Subject, which must undoubtedly give you a good deal of uneasiness. I confess I was surprised, when I did not see your name in the list of Major Generals, and was so fully of opinion that there was some mistake in the matter, that I (as you may recollect) desired you not to take any hasty Step, before the intention of Congress was fully known … As no particular charge is alledged against you, I do not see upon what ground you can demand a Court of inquiry…" Washington explains that he has learned that since members of Congress from each state insisted upon having a proportion of general officers "and that as Connecticut had already two Major Generals, it was their full share. I confess this is a strange mode of reasoning, but it may serve to show you, that the promotion which was due to your Seniority, was not overlooked for want of Merit in you…"



You are hereby Ordered to make Strict Inquiry, & Search, for W.t India Rum, Spirits, & Molasses. in the States, of the Massachusetts Bay, or Rhode Island., & Apply to Such Persons &. you find have such articles on hand., and Purchase One hundred hogsHead Rum, & Spirits, & One hundred W.t Indian Molasses. Having the Above Articles bargained & sold the Same, for the Use of the Army, you are to make such goods when they are Demanded, for the Use of the Army, forbid their being removed, & make an imediate return to me of the Same, for which this shall be your Sufficient Warrant.

Given under my hand at Sworey March 20th 1777

Capt. Asa Waterman D.J Comm. Gen.

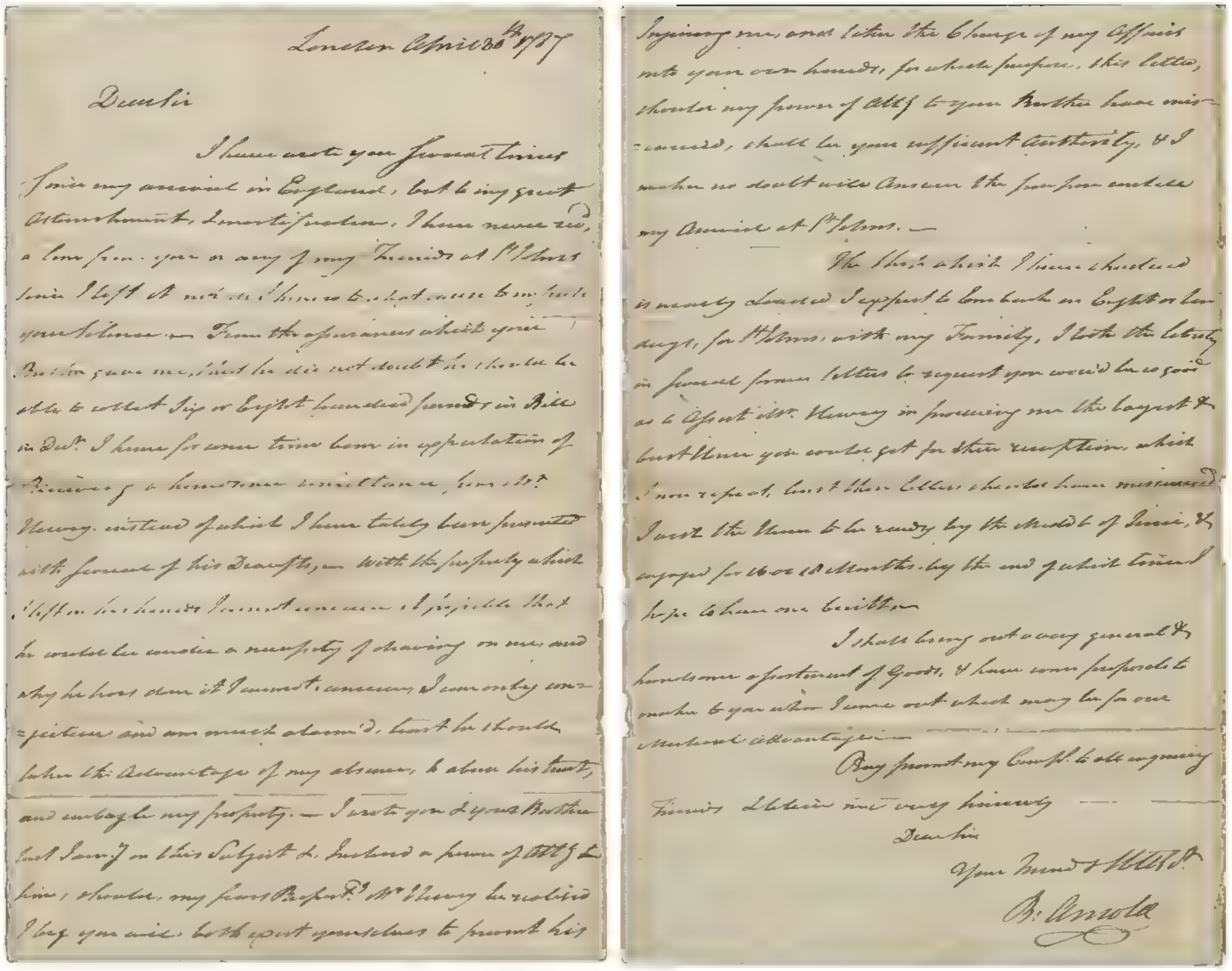
B.G. Arnold

Together with:

Trumbull, Jonathan Jr. Autograph letter signed ("Jona Trumbull Junr") as Paymaster General of the Northern Department, 1 page (7 x 9.5 in.; 178 x 241 mm.), Lebanon [Connecticut], 21 March 1777 [one day after Arnold's letter]. Addressed on verso to "Capt Asa Waterman, Comissary, Providence." On watermarked laid paper, trimmed. Soiled and infilled.

Trumbull writes in full: *"I will be much obliged if you can procure me One H*[ogs]*h*[ea]*d of good Stone Lime & send it to Norwich pr some Return Team as soon as you have Opportunity. The Expence shall be repaid to yiou or your Order on Sight – please to inform whether to be had & what Opportunity sent by – I am Sir Your most Humble Servant Jona Trumbull Junr."*

Trumbull served in the Continental Army as Paymaster General of the Northern Department from 1775-1778. He was Aide-de-Camp to General George Washington from 1781-1783. Trumbull later served as Speaker of the House (1791-1793) and Governor of Connecticut (1797-1809). **$4,000 - $6,000**

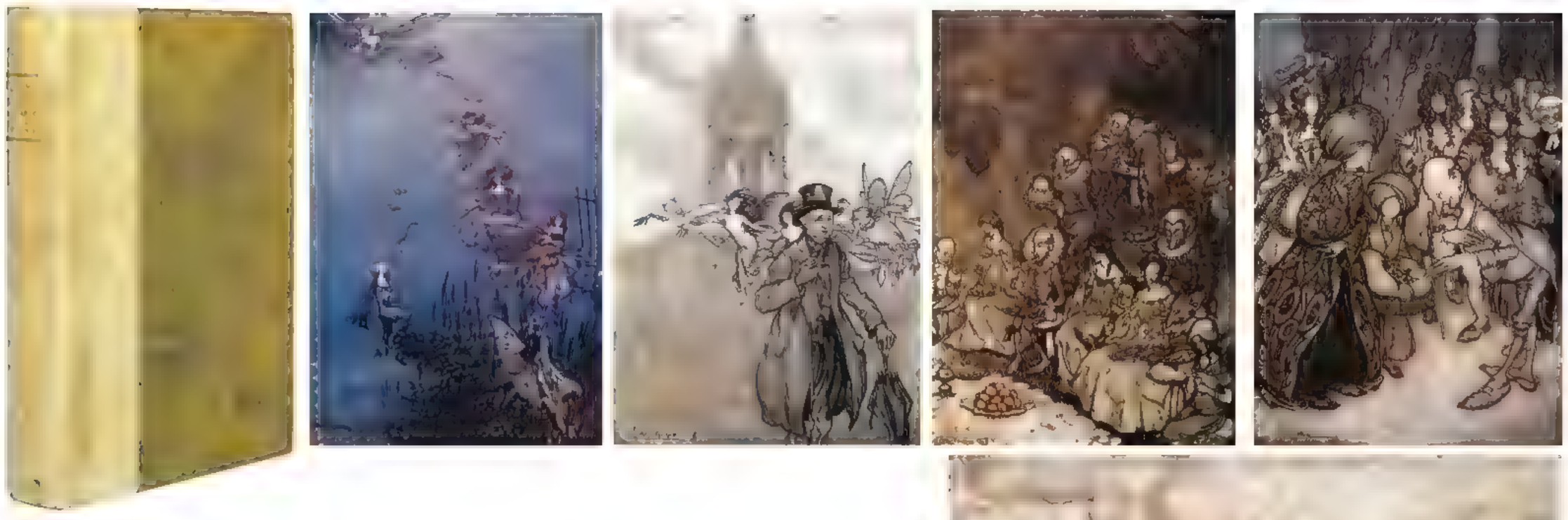


12. Arnold, Benedict. Autograph letter signed ("B. Arnold"), 2 pages (8 x 12.75 in.; 203 x 324 mm.), front and verso, London, 30 April 1787, to Mr. James Hayt, the fiduciary handling his Canadian estate. With autograph address overleaf penned in Arnold's hand, *"Mr. James Hayt, Merchant, St. John, New Brunswick"*. Minor spotting with chipping along edge of address overleaf.

Benedict Arnold writes a scathing letter to his Canadian fiduciary rebuking his over the mishandling of his Canadian estate.

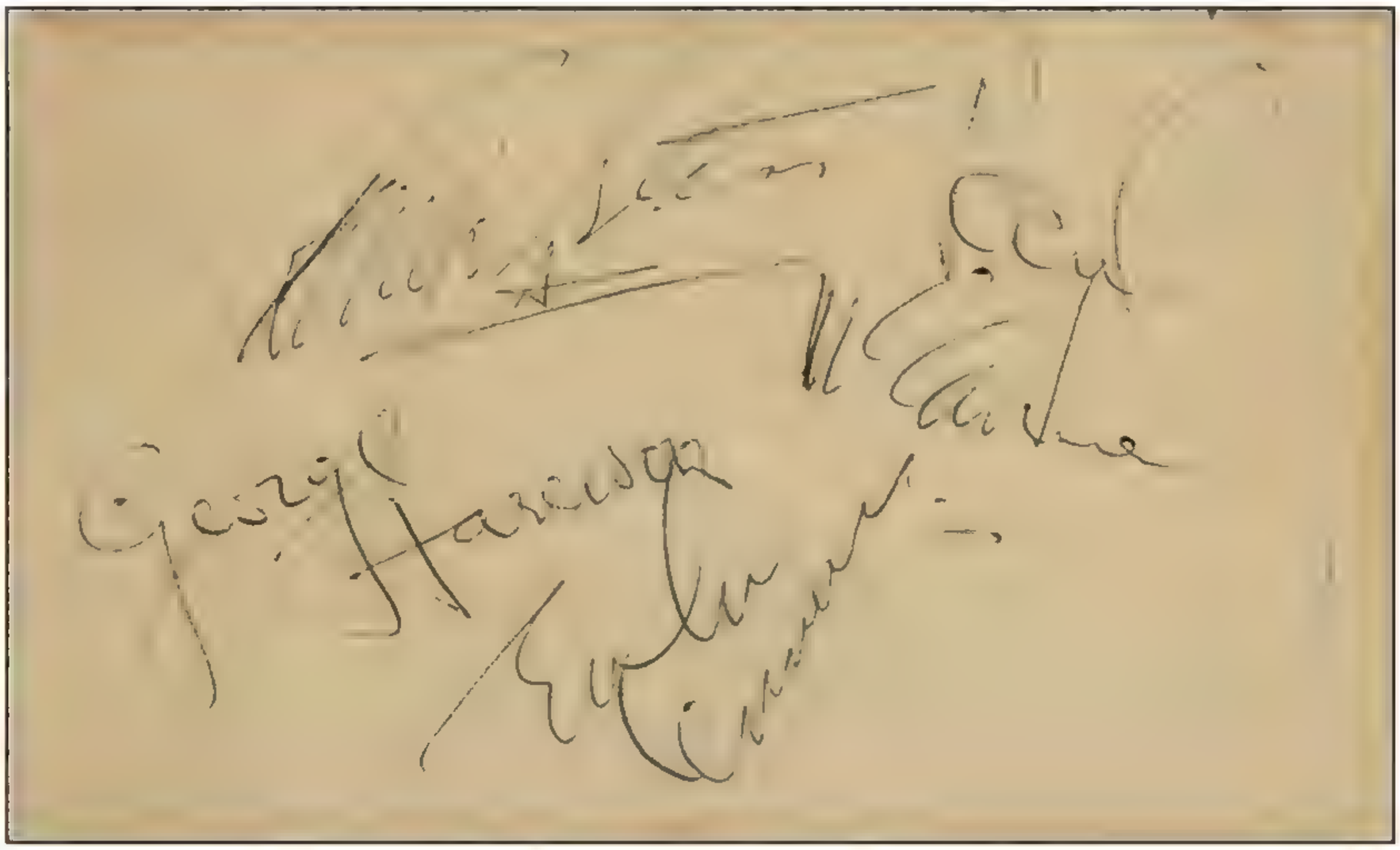
Arnold writes in full: *Dear Sir, I have wrote you several times since my arrival in England, but to my great astonishment, & mortification, I have never read a line from you or any of my other friends at St. Johns since I left it, nor do I know to what cause to impute your Silence. From the assurances which your brother gave me, that he did not doubt he should be able to collect Six or Eight hundred pounds in Bill in Debt I have for some time been in expectation of Receiving a handsome remittance from Mr. Henry, instead of which I have lately been presented with several of his Draufts, — With the property which I left in his hands I cannot consider it possible that he would be under a necessity of drawing on me, and why he has done it I cannot conceive. I can only conjecture and am much alarmed, lest he should take this advantage of my absence, to abuse his trust, and embezzle my property. — I wrote you and your Brother but I am on this subject and inclosed a power of Atty to him should my fears Respectg. Mr. Henry be realized. I beg you will both put yourselves to prevent his Injuring me, and take the Charge of my Affairs into your own hands, for which purpose, this letter, should my power of Atty to your Brother have miscarried, shall be your sufficient authority, & I make no doubt will answer the purpose until my Arrival at St. Johns. — The ship which I have chartered is near loaded. I expect to Embark in Eight or nine days, for St. Johns, with my family, I took the liberty in several former letters to request you would be so good as to Assist Mr. Henry in procuring me the largest & best house you could get for their reception, which I now repeat, lest those letters should have miscarried, I wish the House to be ready by the Middle of June, & engaged for 16 to 18 months, by the end of which time I hope to have one built, — I shall bring out a very general & handsome assortment of good, & have some proposals to make to you when I come out which may be to our mutual advantage — Pray present my Compl. to all enquiring Friends.*

After Arnold committed his infamous acts of treason during the Revolutionary War, he fled to England. However, instead of being hailed as a hero, he was accorded neither acclaim nor position. Wracked by disappointment, he decided to move to Canada. This letter concerns James Hayt's failure to take care of Arnold's Canadian estate and to adequately prepare for Arnold's imminent arrival in St. John. Although Arnold did eventually arrive in St. John and become engaged in the mercantile trades and lumber industry, he was not a success. Even there, he failed to find any sort of warm welcome. In 1791, he returned permanently to London. This letter seems to foreshadow the difficulties Arnold would face in Canada and, indeed, for the rest of his life. **$8,000 - $12,000**



13. Barrie, J. M. Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens. *New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1906.* Quarto (10 x 7.25 in.; 248 x 184 mm.) Marbled boards with cream paper spine gilt.

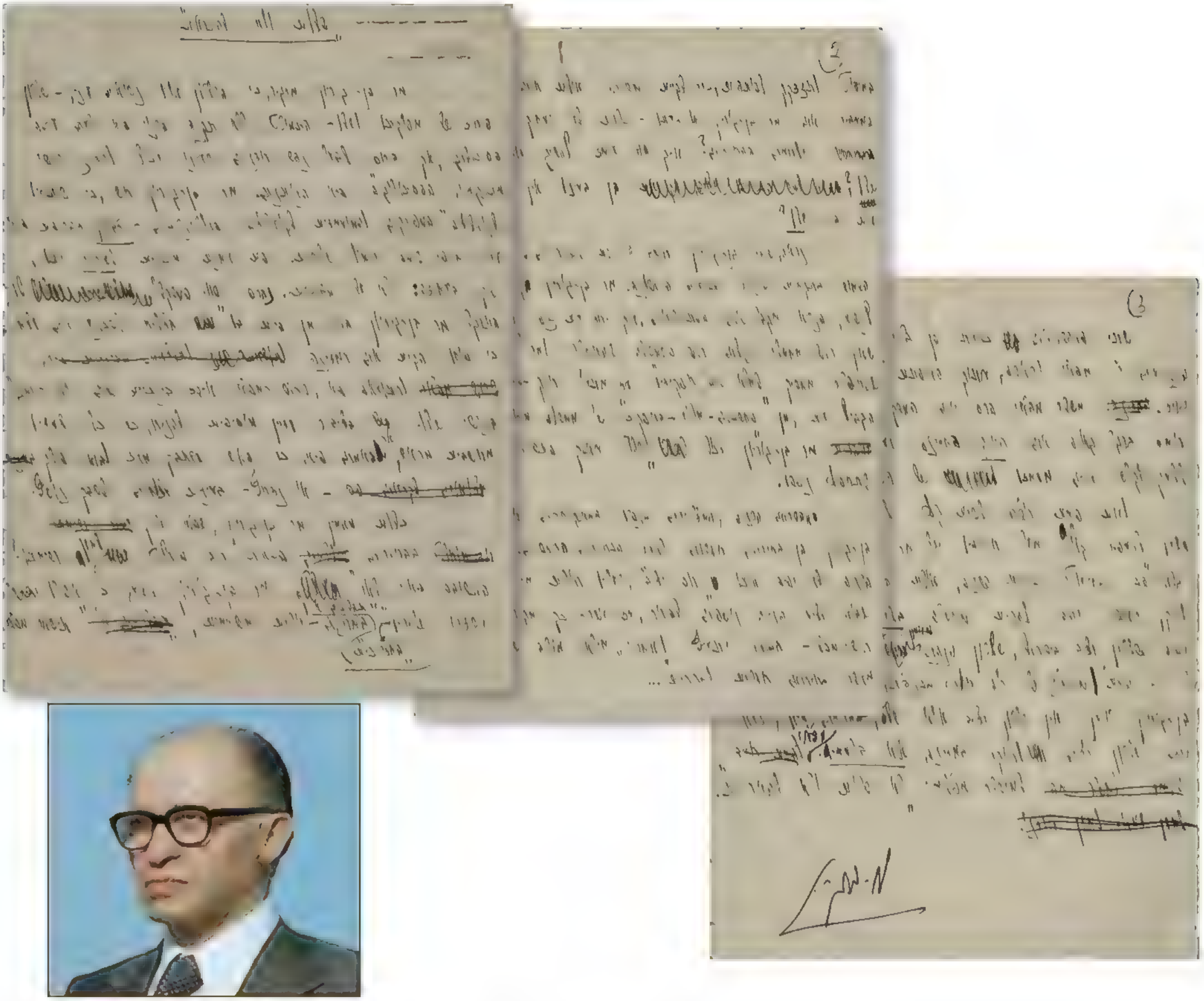
First edition, the U.S. issue. With the famed 50 tipped-in color plates bound in rear as issue, and with several line drawings, all by Arthur Rackham. A very nice copy of this first edition. The plates are all pristine and bright, the text block very clean and fresh, the tissues with light spotting as they are prone, Rackham's most famous book. Within, we find many of the artist's best loved and most easily recognized paintings, masterfully reproduced and bound in the rear and as identical to the first British issue of 1906. Perhaps the Pall Mall Gazette summed it best: "Mr. Rackham seems to have dropped out of some cloud in Mr. Barrie's fairyland, sent by a special providence to make pictures in tune with his whimsical genius." A good copy well preserved. **$300 - $500**



14. Beatles, The. Bold signatures of all four members ("Ringo Starr", "Paul McCartney", "George Harrison" and "John Lennon"), all penned on the blank side of an index card (5 x 3 in.; 127 x 76 mm.) Slight toning on edges; otherwise, fine.

The Beatles signatures acquired from their police motorcycle escort at the Philadelphia Convention Hall Concert 2 September 1964.

Wednesday, 2 September 1964, The Beatles performed before an audience of 12,037 at the Convention Hall, part of the Philadelphia Convention Center. Accompanied by a signed letter of provenance from the daughter of a Philadelphia Highway Patrol motorcycle policeman who escorted The Beatles' motorcade from the convention hall to the airport. Once the band members were safely on the plane, the policeman requested their autographs and they were happy to comply. Comes with a COA signed by Paul Wane of Tracks LTD, England. **$3,000 - $5,000**



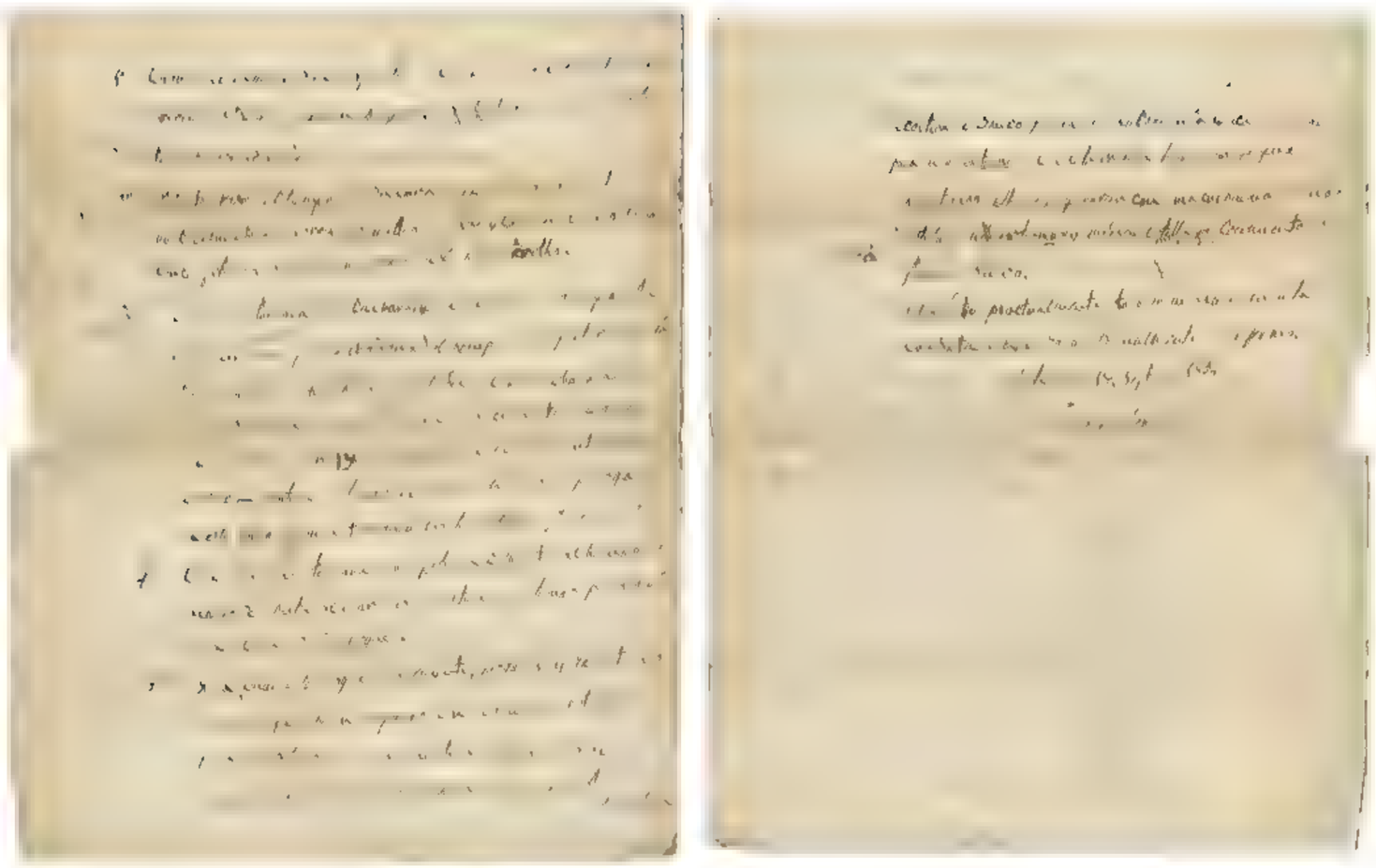
15. Begin, Menachim. Autograph manuscript speech signed ("M. Begin"), in Hebrew, 3 pages (5 x 7 in.; 127 x 178 mm.), separate sheets, on lined paper [Israel, 1951]. Heavily edited by Begin. With English translation. Fine condition.

Outstanding handwritten and signed final draft of an early original speech of future Prime Minister Menachem Begin, then leader of the opposition Herut party, urging defeat of Ben-Gurion's Mapai party in the election of the second Knesset, referring to *"Ben-Gurion's disturbed soul … Ben-Gurion claims: there is no solid government unless it is my party – Mapai…"*

Headed *"Goodbye and Not to See You Again"*. Begin writes in part: *In* [Ben-Gurion's] *eyes there is no stable government unless it is his government! It seems that Mr. Ben-Gurion thinks about two possibilities. One is … Ben-Gurion submits his letter of resignation to the President; the President accepts his resignation but at the same time reaches the conclusion that there is no other Prime Minister except for the one that has just resigned, and Mr. Ben-Gurion who resigned continues 'to fulfil his role.' Till when?…*

The second option which is imagined in Mr. Ben-Gurion's disturbed soul is new elections … if in the second Knesset there is no 'solid majority' about which Mr. Ben-Gurion thinks, it is possible that he will propose to turn again to the voter, until … the voter is tired and says 'let it be, we would rather have Mapai as a ruling party than have new and unexpected elections' … Mapai destroyed the economy … If the nation wants to end the aggressive demoralization, it has to overcome Ben-Gurion's accusations. The voter has to make sure that it will be possible to assemble a government without Mapai … Ben-Gurion claims: there is no solid government unless it is my party – Mapai – who rules but the truth is that stability will only be reached without Mapai. To Mapai: "No and Goodbye and Not to See You Again"

The election of the second Knesset was held on 30 July 1951. Mapai won 45 seats (37.3%) and formed a coalition government as they had done in the first Knesset. Ben-Gurion continued as Prime Minister. Begin served in the first 10 Knessets and as Prime Minister from 1977-83, the first government formed by a party other than Ben-Gurion's. **$10,000 - $15,000**



16. Bonpland, Aimé. Medical autograph manuscript signed ("Amado Bonpland"), in Spanish, 2 pages (8.25 x 10.5 in.; 210 x 267 mm.), front & verso. Born in France, when in Spanish-speaking countries, Aimé used the name Amado. Montevideo [Uruguay], 17 September 1850. Written to Charles D. Fredricks. Possibly a manuscript which accompanied a letter, but complete in itself. Light soiling, nick at blank edge. Minor paper mending; infilled with loss of [one word].

French physician, botanist, and explorer Aimé Bonpland tells his friend how to cure syphilis beginning with *"1. When the sick man is ready for a thorough cure, he should be ready to forget that women exist; otherwise, taking remedies will be in vain…"*

Bonpland writes in full: *1. When the sick man is ready for a thorough cure, he should be ready to forget that women exist; otherwise, taking remedies will be in vain. 2. Throughout the time of the cure, he should make daily use of a decoction of rice and flax seeds, and every ten days, he should take five of Dr. Brandreth's universal vegetable pills. 3. Every day, he should take two spoonfulls of sarsaparilla syrup, i.e., one in the morning when he wakes up and the other at two or three o'clock in the afternoon. Each spoonful of [syrup] is to be added to a cup of the decoction of rice and flax seeds, and everything is to be mixed well before he drinks it. He should not take the syrup on the purge days, and he should continue taking it this way for the three bottles that are sent. 4. Every two days, he should take one heating pill when he goes to bed, until they are gone, making sure to take one on his purge days. 5. If he judges it useful, he should gargle and wash with mixtures to be prepared from the remedy labeled for external use and a decoction of elder flowers. The gargling mixture is to be prepared as follows: in a small cup of elder decoction, he should add a small teaspoonful of the liquor for external use, and he should gargle with this mixture. Washing: the mixture should be prepared from a spoonful of the liquor labeled external use and half a bottle of elder flower decoction. 6. If all these instructions are followed precisely, the sick man should be thoroughly cured.*

The sarsaparilla root from Mexico was introduced into European medicine in 1536 where it developed a strong following as a cure for syphilis and rheumatism. Although the disease is not mentioned by Bonpland, taking into account instructions 1. *"forget that women exist; otherwise, taking remedies will be in vain"* and 3. *"Every day, he should take two spoonfulls of sarsaparilla syrup…"*, Bonpland's manuscript here offered was his cure for syphilis.

Stephen Bell writes in A Life in Shadow: Aimé Bonpland in Southern South America, 1817–1858 (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 2010), in part, "Bonpland made the journey from São Borja [Brazil] to Montevideo [Uruguay] accompanied by three daguerreotype artists, part of the first wave of photographers to pass through the region recording the faces of the elites. The most important of these was the New York-born Charles DeForest Fredricks (1823–1894), most remembered today in South America for his early images of the city of Buenos Aires. Bonpland found a rare companion in Fredricks, sharing in common the experience of having journeyed along the Orinoco. The photographer was quick to send a brief account of Bonpland's circumstances to the Société de Géographie in Paris [1850]. Listening to Bonpland at the age of seventy-eight [1851] planning for the future, Fredricks commented, one might think that he was still a la fleur de son âge (in the prime of life) … Fredricks is a key figure in the history of early South American photography. Traveling there between 1844 and 1853, his roving career touched Argentina, Brazil, Cuba, Uruguay, and Venezuela for certain, and possibly also Paraguay. Based at Buenos Aires in 1851–52, Fredricks is regarded as the most important of the photographers active there around the middle of the nineteenth century. Among other things, he was responsible for the first general view of that city. He later opened a well-regarded photographic studio in New York, The Temple of Art…"

Many animals and plants are named in Bonpland's honor including the deep sea squid Grimalditeuthis bonplandi, the beetles Megacyllene bonplandi and Chalcolepidius bonplandi, the butterfly Heliconius hecuba bonplandi, the freshwater mussel Unio bonplandi Humboldt, the orchid Ornithocephalus bonplandi, and many, many more. Also, the lunar crater Bonpland is named after him.

Only two letters of Bonpland have appeared at major public auctions in the past 40 years, none in this century – neither with scientific content. *Provenance:* From the papers of Charles D. Fredricks. **$3,000 - $5,000**

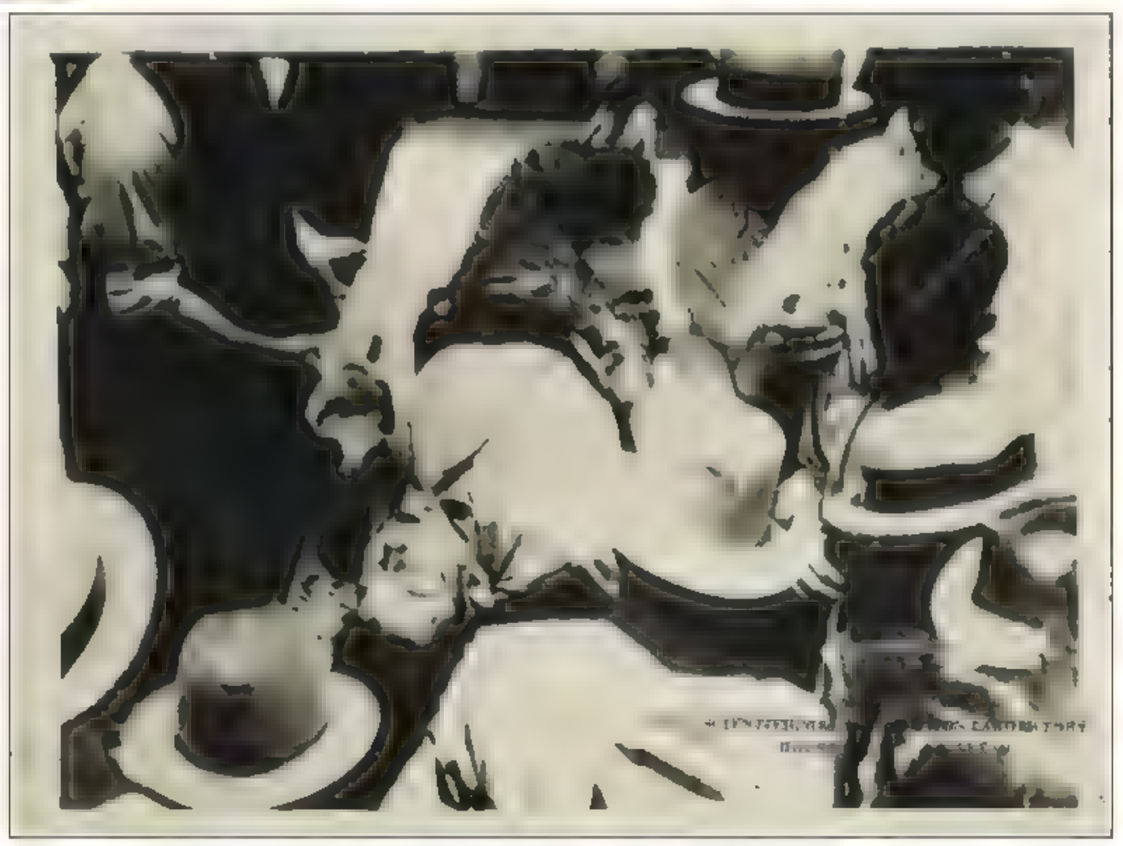
17. Bonnie and Clyde (Bonnie Elizabeth Parker and Clyde Chestnut Barrow). Collection of (27) first generation crime scene and autopsy photographs with (5) test bullets fired from Bonnie and Clyde's guns during a related murder investigation. Photographs exhibit handling with some creasing in the emulsion.

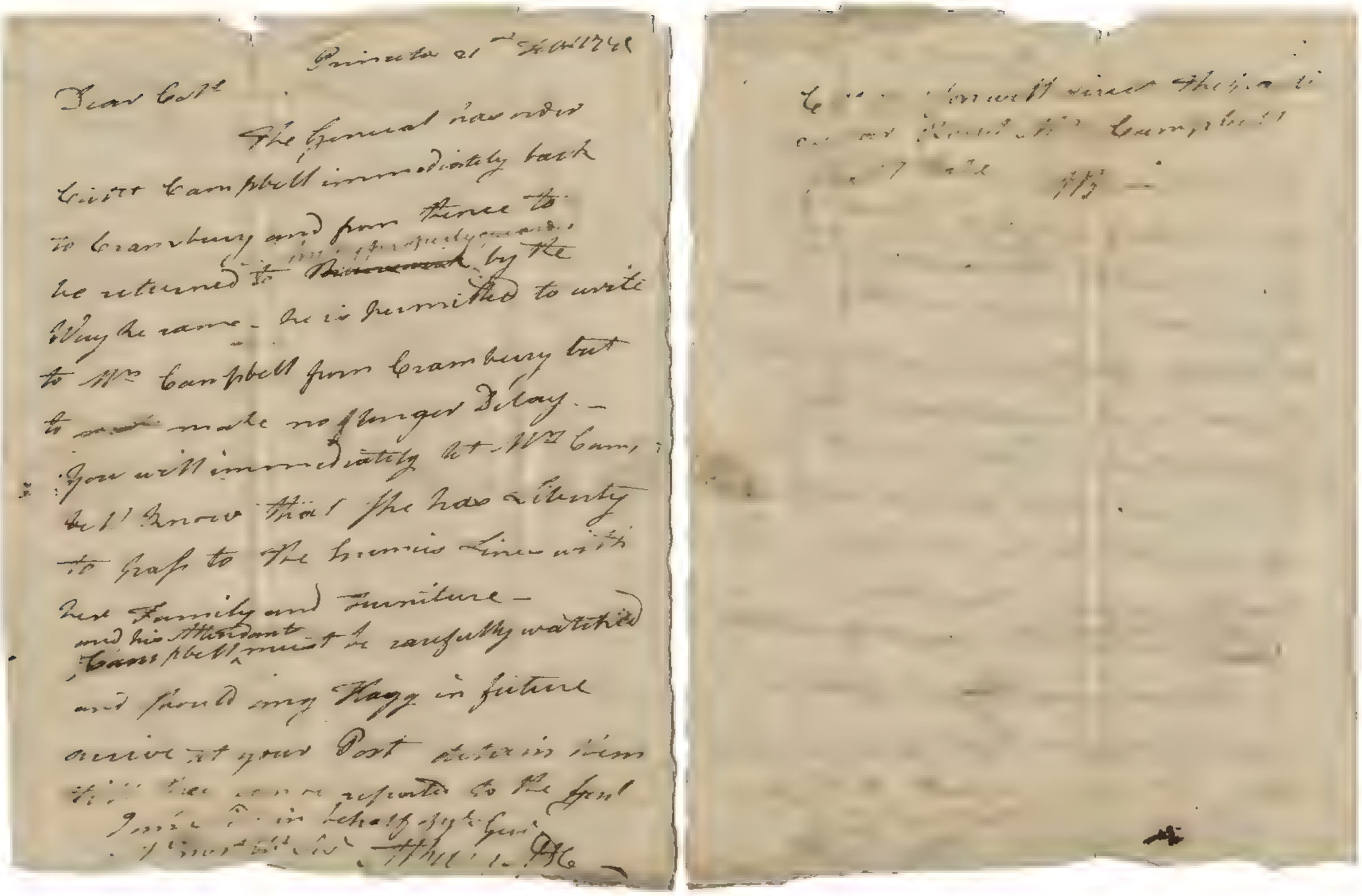
Bonnie & Clyde collection of (27) crime scene and autopsy photographs and (5) test bullets fired from their guns in a related murder investigation – featured in the PBS television series *History Detectives*.

In late 2002, the producers of the highly successful PBS program *History Detectives* were contacted by a woman named Cassandra Goss, who claimed to be in the possession of five bullets which she believed were taken from the bodies of Bonnie & Clyde. She stated that the bullets had been in her family for two generations and originated from her great grandfather-in-law, J. D. Goss. Lending credibility to her story was the fact that the bullets were accompanied by (27) first generation photographs relating to Bonnie and Clyde, including a number of graphic images picturing the couple's bullet riddled bodies just after their deaths. The amazing provenance of the Bonnie and Clyde bullets and crime scene and autopsy photos is detailed here in a sequential synopsis of the facts of research undertaken by the show's panel, as well as their subsequent conclusions.

Seven of the photographs feature official forensic stampings bearing the name "Geo. J. Lacy - Scientific Crime Detective Laboratory - Houston, Texas." Other than the Goss family's long-standing oral reminiscences of their origin, Cassandra claimed to have no other knowledge of the bullets, thus, she contacted the show in the hope that they could conclusively authenticate them as having come from the bodies of Bonnie and Clyde. Armed with this information, the team went to work. The investigation proceeded on two fronts. The first was the physical characteristics of the bullets: did the caliber of bullets match up to the weapons used to kill Bonnie and Clyde? The other line of investigation involved J. D. Goss: Who was he and would he have had access to the corpses immediately after the shootout? An analysis of the bullets showed that three of them were .38 caliber and the other two, .45 caliber. None of the weapons known to have been used by law enforcement officials during the ambush fired .38 caliber bullets, thus eliminating those from consideration. There was one gun, however, used by one of the officers that day that could have fired the remaining two bullets. Having established that fact, they focused their attention toward Goss. A preliminary investigation showed that he was not a member of the law enforcement group that took part in the ambush, nor was he listed on any of the coroner's records as having been present during the autopsy. So who was he? Further research turned up an interesting fact and led to a completely different line of investigation. Goss was a Dallas ballistics expert who was called in to assist George Lacy (the same George Lacy whose name was printed on seven of the photos) in an analysis of test bullets fired from the guns found in Bonnie and Clyde's car after their deaths. That information was crucial to another case taking place in Fort Worth, Texas regarding the killing of two State Highway patrolmen on Easter Sunday, 1 April 1934, approximately seven weeks prior to the death of Bonnie and Clyde. Ironically the chief suspect in those killings was Bonnie's sister, Billie Mace. Goss was brought in to establish whether or not those test bullets fired from the guns in Bonnie and Clyde's car matched up with bullets found at the scene of the crime. Five .45 shell casings were found at the 1 April crime scene, and Bonnie and Clyde's car was found to have almost a dozen handguns, including seven Colt .45's and a Colt .38 revolver concealed beneath Bonnie's red dress, taped to her inner thigh with white medical tape. On 31 May, George Lacy announced that the .45 test bullets fired from a gun found in Bonnie and Clyde's car matched the bullets found at the Easter crime scene and Billie Mace was released. Based upon all these facts, it was the conclusion of the show's panel that although the bullets in Cassandra Goss' possession were not taken from the bodies of Bonnie and Clyde, the evidence strongly suggested that the two .45 caliber bullets were from the group of test bullets fired from Bonnie and Clyde's guns – bullets that eventually exonerated Bonnie's sister, Billie Mace. Included with the (2) .45 caliber bullets are (3) .38 caliber bullets presumed to be used in these ballistics tests. Also included are all (27) of the first generation photographs that originally accompanied the bullets. First generation photographs of Bonnie and Clyde are extremely rare, and even the host of *History Detectives* remarked that these were the first such photos he had seen in over 23 years. Ten of the images picture Bonnie and/or Clyde, including five graphic death shots, three of Bonnie and two of Clyde. The others include members of their gang as well as shots of their bullet-ridden car. An extraordinary archive relating to both larger-than-life figures who have dominated our cultural heritage for the past 80 years. **$12,000 - $15,000**

BONNIE PARKER
Wanted for Murder
By
Sheriff's Office,
Dallas,Texas.
Companion of
CLYDE BARROW
Dallas No 6048.





18. Burr, Aaron. Revolutionary War-date autograph letter signed ("A Burr ADC"), with postscript on verso signed "AB", 1 page 6.5 x 8.25 in.; 165 x 210 mm.), 21 February 1777, to Col. John Nielson. Integral leaf addressed by Burr to *"Colonel Nielson, Cranbury"* and docketed *"Genl Putnams Letter/21 Febry 1777."* On laid paper. Irregular edges with some separation at folds.

21-year-old Major Aaron Burr, Aide-de-Camp to General Israel Putnam, details how a captured officer is to be returned *"properly guarded by the Way he came … must be carefully watched"* and his wife *"has Liberty to pass to the Enemies Lines with her Family and Furniture…"*

Burr writes in full: *The General has order Capt Campbell immediately back to Cranbury and from thence to be returned to ["Brunswick" crossed out] S. Amboy properly guarded by the Way he came – he is permitted to write to Mrs Campbell from Cranbury but to make no longer Delay. You will immediately let Mrs Campbell know that she has Liberty to pass to the Enemies Lines with her Family and Furniture – Campbell and his Attendant must be carefully watched and should any Flagg in future arrive at your Post detain them till they can be reported to the Genl. I am Sir in behalf of yr Genl yr most Obt Sert A Burr ADC.* [Postscript on verso]: *Capt Nielson will direct the particular Rout Mrs Campbell shall take. AB.*

On 22 June 1776, 20-year-old Major Aaron Burr was appointed aide-de-camp to General Israel Putnam. The recipient of this letter, Col. John Nielson, was later Brigadier General of the New Jersey Militia and Deputy Quartermaster General of New Jersey. Three days before Major Burr wrote this letter, Colonel Nielson successfully attacked a British detachment. On 20 February 1777, General George Washington thanked Major General Israel Putnam for his letter of the 18th "communicating the successful attempt made by Colo. Neilson [sic] on the Enemy at Lawrence's Island that Morning. The Colo. and his party conducted the plan with such secrecy and resolution, that they claim my sincerest thanks for this Instance of good behaviour, and I wish that you would acquaint them, with my hearty Approbation of their Conduct …You will be pleased to direct proper care to be taken, of the muskets taken by Colo. Neilson. Let what is customary in such cases be done…" On that same day, Gen. Washington also wrote to the President of Congress, John Hancock, that "Colo. Neilson of Brunswick with a detachment of Militia on the morning of the 18th surprised Major Stockdon [Richard W. Stockton, N.J. Volunteers, British provincial troops], whom he took with 59 Privates of General Skinner's Corps, killing four and bringing Away the Arms of the whole with some Blankets…"

No Revolutionary War-date letter of Aaron Burr has appeared at a major public auction in over 30 years. **$4,000 - $6,000**

THE WHITE HOUSE

Thank you for writing about the acts of war committed against the United States on September 11 and for sending your thoughtful remembrance. In the face of this evil, our country remains strong and united, a beacon of freedom and opportunity to the rest of the world.

Our government continues to function without interruption. Our intelligence, military, and law enforcement communities are working non-stop to find those responsible for these attacks. We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who help or harbor them.

We must remember that our Arab and Muslim American citizens love our Nation and must be treated with dignity and respect. Americans of every creed, ethnicity, and national origin must unite against our common enemies.

Since these terrible tragedies occurred, our citizens have been generous, kind, resourceful, and brave. I encourage all Americans to find a way to help. Web sites like LibertyUnites.org can serve as a resource for those wanting to participate in the relief efforts.

God bless you and your family, and God bless America.

19. Bush, George W. Printed September 11th message signed ("George W. Bush") in blue ink on the upper left of a 1 Page (8 x 5.25 in.; 203 x 133 mm.) card with gilt embossed presidential seal at top center above the words "THE WHITE HOUSE." The message is also signed in facsimile at the lower right. In fine condition.

September 11th message signed by George W. Bush – *"Our government continues to function without interruption. Our intelligence, military, and law enforcement communities are working non-stop to find those responsible for these attacks ..."*

In full: *"Thank you for writing about the acts of war committed against the United States on September 11 and for sending your thoughtful remembrance. In the face of this evil, our country remains strong and united, a beacon of freedom and opportunity to the rest of the world. Our government continues to function without interruption. Our intelligence, military, and law enforcement communities are working non-stop to find those responsible for these attacks. We will make no distinction between the terrorists who committed these acts and those who help or harbor them.*

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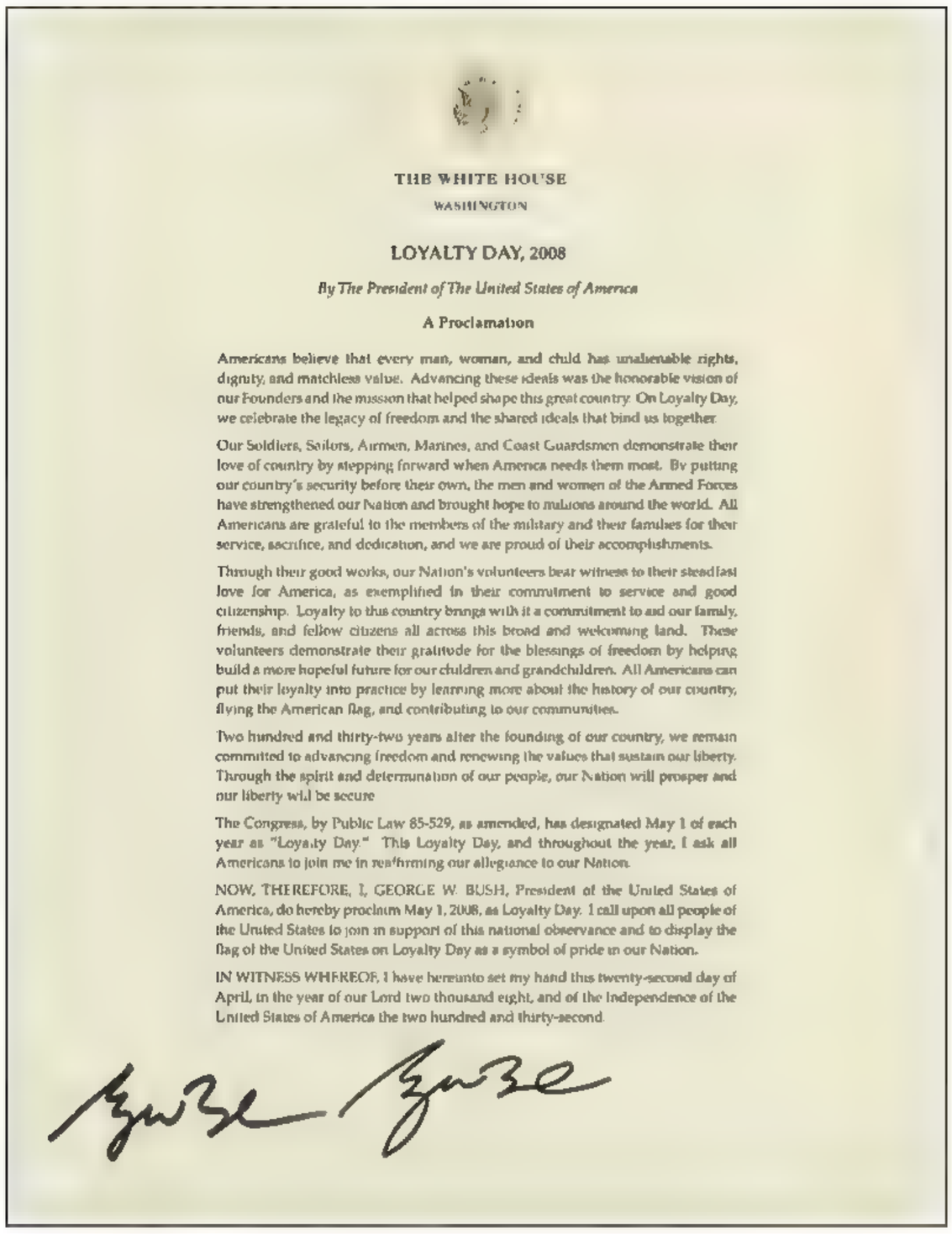
On 18 September 2001, in an address to the Nation from the White House, President George W. Bush launched the online website, LibertyUnites.org (mentioned in this message), a private joint effort of AOL Time Warner, Amazon, Cisco Systems, eBay, Microsoft, and Yahoo, called "The American Liberty Partnership" to connect people who wanted to help with the rescue and relief organizations in need. **$2,000 - $3,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

LOYALTY DAY, 2008

By The President of The United States of America

A Proclamation

Americans believe that every man, woman, and child has unalienable rights, dignity, and matchless value. Advancing these ideals was the honorable vision of our Founders and the mission that helped shape this great country. On Loyalty Day, we celebrate the legacy of freedom and the shared ideals that bind us together.

Our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen demonstrate their love of country by stepping forward when America needs them most. By putting our country's security before their own, the men and women of the Armed Forces have strengthened our Nation and brought hope to millions around the world. All Americans are grateful to the members of the military and their families for their service, sacrifice, and dedication, and we are proud of their accomplishments.

Through their good works, our Nation's volunteers bear witness to their steadfast love for America, as exemplified in their commitment to service and good citizenship. Loyalty to this country brings with it a commitment to aid our family, friends, and fellow citizens all across this broad and welcoming land. These volunteers demonstrate their gratitude for the blessings of freedom by helping build a more hopeful future for our children and grandchildren. All Americans can put their loyalty into practice by learning more about the history of our country, flying the American flag, and contributing to our communities.

Two hundred and thirty-two years after the founding of our country, we remain committed to advancing freedom and renewing the values that sustain our liberty. Through the spirit and determination of our people, our Nation will prosper and our liberty will be secure.

The Congress, by Public Law 85-529, as amended, has designated May 1 of each year as "Loyalty Day." This Loyalty Day, and throughout the year, I ask all Americans to join me in reaffirming our allegiance to our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim May 1, 2008, as Loyalty Day. I call upon all people of the United States to join in support of this national observance and to display the flag of the United States on Loyalty Day as a symbol of pride in our Nation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of April, in the year of our Lord two thousand eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirty-second.

20. Bush, George W. Printed proclamation signed ("George W. Bush") in ink, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on stationery with gilt embossed presidential seal at top center above the words "THE WHITE HOUSE." The message is also signed in facsimile to the right of President Bush's ink signature. Fine condition.

President Bush proclaims May 1, 2008 as "Loyalty Day" calling *"upon all people of the United States to join in support of this national observance and to display the flag of the United States on Loyalty Day as a symbol of pride in our Nation ..."*

In full: *Americans believe that every man, woman, and child has unalienable rights, dignity, and matchless value. Advancing these ideals was the honorable vision of our Founders and the mission that helped shape this great country. On Loyalty Day, we celebrate the legacy of freedom and the shared ideals that bind us together. Our Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen demonstrate their love of country by stepping forward when America needs them most. By putting our country's security before their own, the men and women of the Armed Forces have strengthened our Nation and brought hope to millions around the world. All Americans are grateful to the members of the military and their families for their service, sacrifice, and dedication, and we are proud of their accomplishments.*

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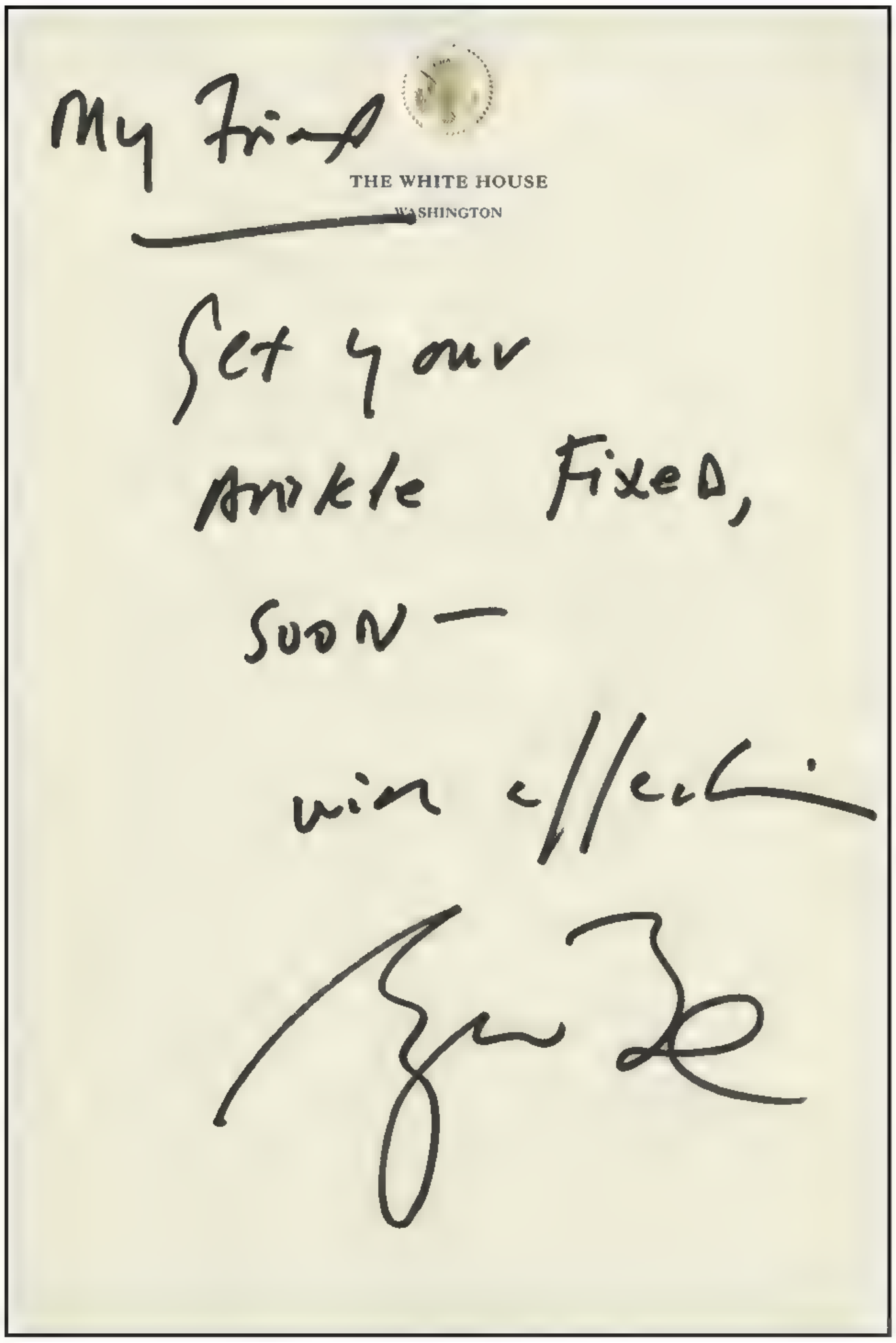
Loyalty Day was first observed in 1921 during the First Red Scare and was made an official holiday by the U.S. Congress on 18 July 1958 during the Second Red Scare. Following the passage of this law, President Dwight D. Eisenhower proclaimed 1 May 1959 the first official observance of Loyalty Day, and it has been recognized with an official proclamation every year by every President since. **$1,500 - $2,000**



21. Bush, George W. Rare autograph letter signed ("George W. Bush") as President, 1 page (7 x 10.5 in.; 178 x 267 mm.), gilt presidential seal at top center, The White House, Washington, no date. No recipient named, but from the collection of Florida Congressman C.W. "Bill" Young. Boldly penned with black felt tip pen, President Bush's signature is 4.5 inches long.
Fine condition.

Rare George W. Bush handwritten letter as President.

Bush writes in full: *My Friend Get your ankle fixed, soon - with affection George W Bush"*

Republican Charles William (Bill) Young represented Florida in the House of Representatives from 1971 until his death in 2013. He was the longest-serving Republican member of Congress at the time of his death. Young was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions which nominated Nixon in 1968 and 1972, Ford in 1976, and Reagan in 1984. He served as Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee during the last two years of the Clinton presidency and Bush's first term as President, 1999-2005.

In 2003, Congressman Bill Young was the sole sponsor of the bill which became the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense and for the Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004. He introduced the bill, requested by President Bush, on 14 October 2003. It was passed by the House on October 31st and by the Senate on November 3rd. The bill was signed into law by Pres. George W. Bush on 6 November 2003. Pres. Bush's request for $87.5 billion to occupy and rebuild Iraq and Afghanistan was the largest emergency spending bill ever sought by a president. **$3,000 - $5,000**

22. Byrd, Richard E. Historic Antarctic expedition archive including Byrd's snowshoes, (2) typed letters signed, (4) inscribed books and (1) signed photograph. Washington, DC & New York City, 1926-30. Original snowshoes measure 11 x 60 in. (279 x 1524 mm.), with original webbing, with imprinted gold and red label of "The Tubbs Snowshoe" Manufactured by W.F. Tubbs Co. Norway, Maine, U.S.A." and similar carved imprint on the underside, one shoe stamped on the frame, "PEARY MODEL 11 x 60." Four books, octavo, original bindings (no dust jackets); (2) typed letters signed, each 1 page, on Byrd Arctic Expedition letterhead (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.). The photograph measures 7.5 x 9 in. (191 x 229 mm.), mounted on board. Includes vintage shipping tag measuring 4.75 x 2.25 in. (121 x 57 mm.), penned in unidentified hand, "1st Byrd expedition to S. Pole." Letters exhibit minor soiling with mounting remnants on verso. Photograph exhibits slight chipping of emulsion on extreme edges, not affecting image or inscription. Letters, photograph and tag housed in a custom clamshell box.

***"Personally, I shall never forget what you have done for us"*—snowshoes used by Byrd on his 1928-30 Antarctic expedition, presented by him to a loyal supporter *"With everlasting appreciation,"* along with an inscribed photograph, two signed letters and three inscribed books.**

This exceptional historic archive of material was warmly and gratefully presented by Richard Byrd to a loyal supporter, William H. Todd. His son, J. Herbert Todd, included the "Peary Model" snowshoes that Byrd wore during his 1928 Antarctic expedition. William H. Todd and son J. Herbert Todd provided not only financial assistance to the various Byrd expeditions, but also material support in helping find and outfit the two ships Byrd would use on his Antarctic Expedition—a generous and invaluable contribution acknowledged at length by Byrd in Little America. "The cost of outfitting these two ships [S.S. *City of New York*, previously *Samson*, and S.S. *Eleanor Bolling*, previously *Chelsea*], including the original price, was $285,000. This work was done at cost, as an act of friendship, by Mr. William Todd at the Todd Ship Yard. This represented a considerable saving. The distinguished naval constructor, Captain Gatewood, offered to superintend the refitting, and he and Mr. Todd's son, Herbert, and engineer, Bill Smith, rendered us invaluable services…" (Little America, Chapter Two).

One letter, dated 30 March 1926, on "Byrd Arctic Expedition" stationery (Navy Building, Washington, DC), reads in full: *We expect to leave New York City for Tromso, Norway, Monday, April 5th. I am writing to ask if you will take luncheon with me on this date and inspect with me the ship and equipment. If you can do this, will you arrive about 12 o'clock? We could have luncheon after inspection, and then we will shove off for the Arctic. The ship will be alongside a dock in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. I should be glad for you to bring with you any guests you may desire.* In a handwritten postscript, Byrd adds, *We are deeply grateful to you.*

The other letter, dated 3 April 1926, also on "Byrd Arctic Expedition" stationery, reads in full: *I cannot leave without telling you how very grateful we all are for what you have done for us. As a matter of fact, without the assistance you have given us, we would probably have gotten off for the Arctic so late that we would have run the danger of not being able to accomplish our mission for lack of time. Then, too, the cost of the work would have placed me in an embarrassing position. Personally, I shall never forget what you have done for us. I imagine that it will be difficult for you to understand what you really have done for us. We have been making a hard fight, and the matters we had up with you were very vital. With the best of good wishes and sincerest personal regards, I am, Most cordially yours, R.E. Byrd.* On 9 May 1926, five weeks after writing this letter, Byrd and his pilot Floyd Bennett attempted a flight over the North Pole. They flew from and back to the Norwegian island of Spitsbergen. Byrd claimed to have reached the Pole, earning Byrd and Bennett widespread acclaim, including being awarded the Medal of Honor.

Byrd has inscribed the photographic portrait, *"To J. Herbert Todd, with warm regards and deep appreciation for invaluable assistance to the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, from Dick Byrd, Aug 31, 1928, N.Y. City."* Six days earlier, Byrd's flagship *City of New York* began its voyage to Antarctica. In the summer of 1928, J. Herbert Todd was in charge of the men who refitted *City of New York* for the Antarctic Expedition.

Skyward is Byrd's 1928 account of his aviation exploits, including his North Pole and Transatlantic flights, along with his "plans for conquering the Antarctic by air." This particular copy is a third printing, issued just one month after the first, and is inscribed by Byrd, *"To William H. Todd 2nd and J. Herbert Todd, with cordial good wishes from R.E. Byrd. N.Y. City, July 4, 1928."*

Little America is Byrd's 1930 account of his Antarctic expedition, named for the exploration base he established there in January, 1929. Included in this archive are two copies: one from the signed limited edition of 1,000 numbered copies, one from the trade edition. The signed limited edition is number "R3," marked "Presentation Copy," and in addition to being signed by Byrd on the limitation page is further inscribed by him on the half title: *"To William Todd my friend with deep and everlasting appreciation for his contribution to the success of our Antarctic expedition, I present this volume with the warmest regards, Dick Byrd, Dec. 30, 1930."* The trade edition is a third printing, issued just one month after the first, and is inscribed by Byrd beneath his frontispiece portrait: *"To William H. Todd my friend with everlasting appreciation for helping to make our expedition possible and with the warmest regards, Dick Byrd, Dec. 30, 1930."*

INTO THE
HOME OF THE
BLIZZARD
BY
COMMANDER RICHARD E BYRD

Presented to

Mr. William H. Todd

with the compliments of
Commander Richard E. Byrd
with sincere appreciation
of generous assistance
in the financing of the
Byrd Antarctic Expedition

Number 359

BYRD ARCTIC EXPEDITION
NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1928.

Mr. William H. Todd,
Bossert Hotel,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Todd:

I cannot leave without telling you how very grateful I am for what you have done for me. [illegible] matter of fact, without the assistance you have given me I would probably have gotten off for the Arctic so late that we would have run the risk of not having time to accomplish our mission for a year of two.

Then, too, the sort of the work would have placed me in an embarrassing position.

Personally, I shall never forget what you have done for me. I imagine that it will be difficult for you to understand what you really have done for me [illegible] matters we have had on with you were very vital.

With the best of good wishes and sincerest personal regards, I am,

Most cordially yours,

RE Byrd Jr

BYRD ARCTIC EXPEDITION
NAVY BUILDING
WASHINGTON

My dear Mr. Todd:

[illegible] equipment. If you can [illegible] will you arrive about 12 o'clock? We might have luncheon after inspection, and then we will shove off for the Arctic.

The ship will be alon[illegible] Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. I should be glad for you to bring with you any guests you may desire.

RE Byrd

We are deeply grateful to you.

LITTLE AMERICA
AERIAL EXPLORATION IN THE ANTARCTIC
THE FLIGHT TO THE SOUTH POLE

To William Todd my friend with deep and everlasting appreciation for his contribution to the success of our antarctic expedition I present this volume with the warmest regards

Richard E Byrd

Dec 30, 1930

To William H. Todd
and
J. Herbert Todd
with cordial good
from
RE Byrd

N.Y. city
July 4, 1928

To William H. Todd my friend
with everlasting appreciation
for helping to make our
expedition possible and
with the warmest regards
Dec. 30, 1930. Dick Byrd

Into the Home of the Blizzard is a scarce work produced by Byrd for presentation to supporters of his Antarctic Expedition. This essay details Byrd's reasons for "exploring the frozen continent by air." This is copy number 359, presented to William H. Todd, stating in print: "sincere appreciation of generous assistance in the financing of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition."

This archive comes directly from the grandson of William H. Todd. A splendid Richard Byrd archive with impeccable provenance.
$20,000 - $30,000

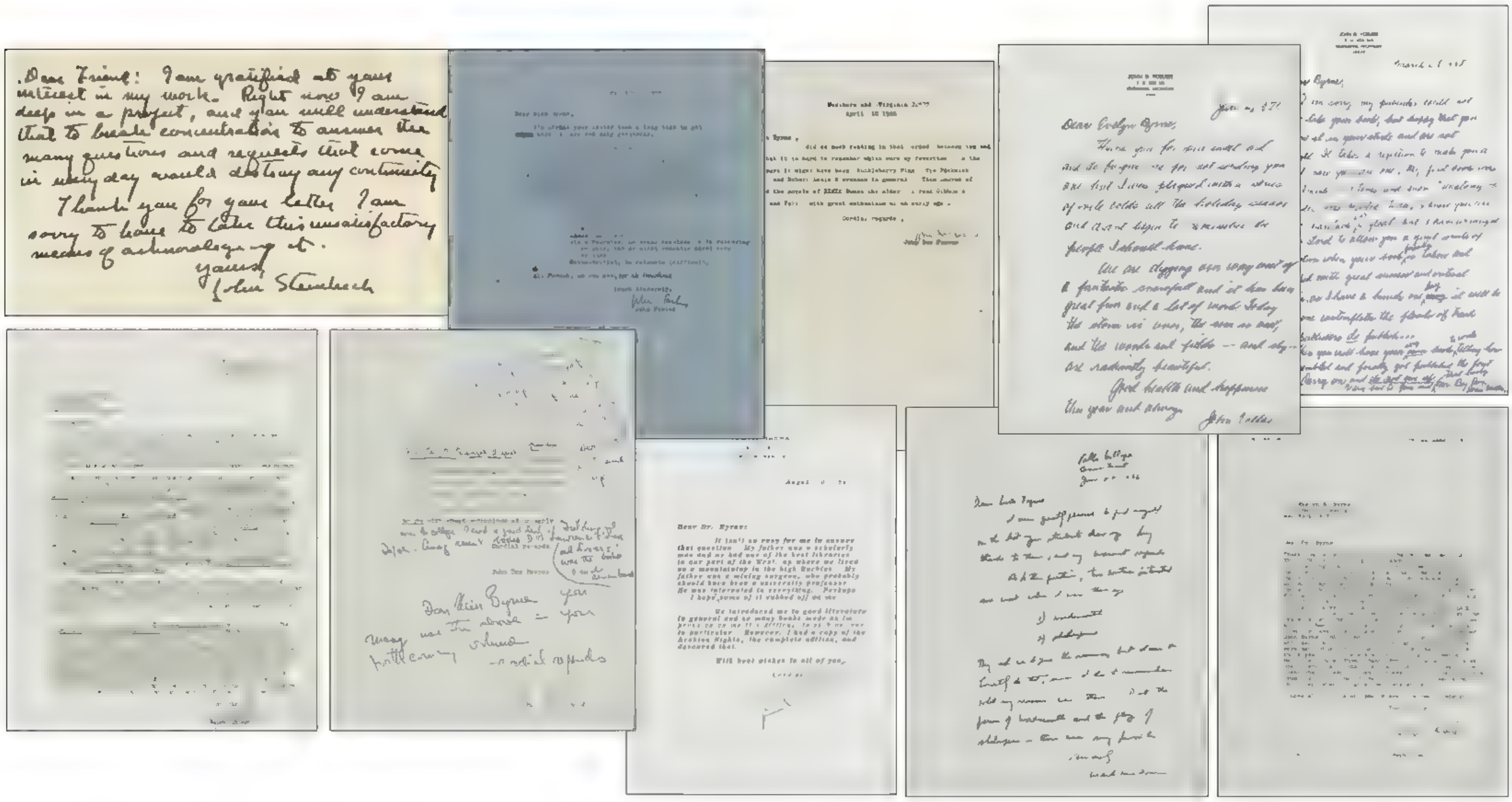
The following 20 Lots represents a widespread collection of over 525 typed and autograph letters signed by over 200 leading literary and artistic figures of 1967-1970, each discussing their youthful reading, some with additional drawings and photographs, varying sizes, with accompanying envelopes. The collection includes a published compilation of a selection, Attacks of Taste. New York: Gotham Book Mart, 1971.

Evelyn Byrne, a teacher at New York City's Elizabeth Barrett Browning Junior High School wanted to spark her student's interest in reading. She embarked on a letter-writing journey to highly acclaimed people in the arts, literature, science, politics and movies to name a few. Byrne compiled a questionnaire with her journalism club asking notable people what authors influenced them most during their teenage years. The response she received was overwhelming and the intimate details given by the correspondents are phenomenal. Most letters reveal a great deal about their personalities and background. Upon reading the authors that inspired, it becomes clear that the writing truly shaped who they became within their own profession. For example, **Ray Bradbury** remarks on reading Jules Verne and H.G. Wells and **Allen Ginsberg** mentions his love for Dostoevsky. Of course, **President Richard Nixon's** passion laid solid in historical pieces. The letters show just how malleable we are as young consumers of ideas and passions of others that eventually shape our own. The common theme between all the famed readers is the pure passion for reading. Many note being omnivores, consuming anything and everything one could put their hands on. Whether rich or poor in youth, obtaining even a cereal box to read is what one does when they have a hunger to learn and put their eyes on print. The letters spread the breadth of language and range from charming to conceited to down right rude remarking on the little time they have to respond to such frivolous requests.

Much of the works noted are as varied as the authors themselves, however, a common lot can be seen such as works by Charles Dickens, Shakespeare, Mark Twain and Tolstoy.

Above all, many of the correspondences note that books provided an escape, an escape from poverty, loneliness, sadness or just a place to go when one does not want to live in their own mind. Authors such as **J.R. Tolkein** and **Maurice Sendak** write with a hint of nostalgia as they reflect on their past reading and time in life. Most of the authors are of prize-winning status—Pulitzer, Caldecott, Newberry, Nobel, Oscars and Tony's from around the world. Letters are packaged in Air Mail envelopes or stamped with embossed stationery.

Letter writing, handwritten or typed, is an art form quickly replaced by email and other forms of technology, which is what also makes this collection so important. Personal thoughts by **John Updike, Pearl S. Buck, Agatha Christie and Isaac Asimov** only show a tiny piece of the remarkable voices heard through these letters.


Dear Friend: I am gratified at your interest in my work. Right now I am deep in a project, and you will understand that to break concentration to answer the many questions and requests that come in every day would destroy any continuity.
Thank you for your letter. I am sorry to have to take this unsatisfactory means of acknowledging it.
Yours,
John Steinbeck

23. [Novelist and short story writers]. An extensive collection of 72 letters and photographs by favorite literary authors. Highlights include:

Dos Passos, John. Three typed letters signed and a photograph, 1 page each, Virginia, 10 April 1966; original envelopes included. Modern American author mentions reading so much that it is hard to remember all the titles devoured. But, the classics, such as Huckleberry Finn, are mentioned as ones of influence. This group is complete with handwritten notations on one letter and an initialed version verified for print.

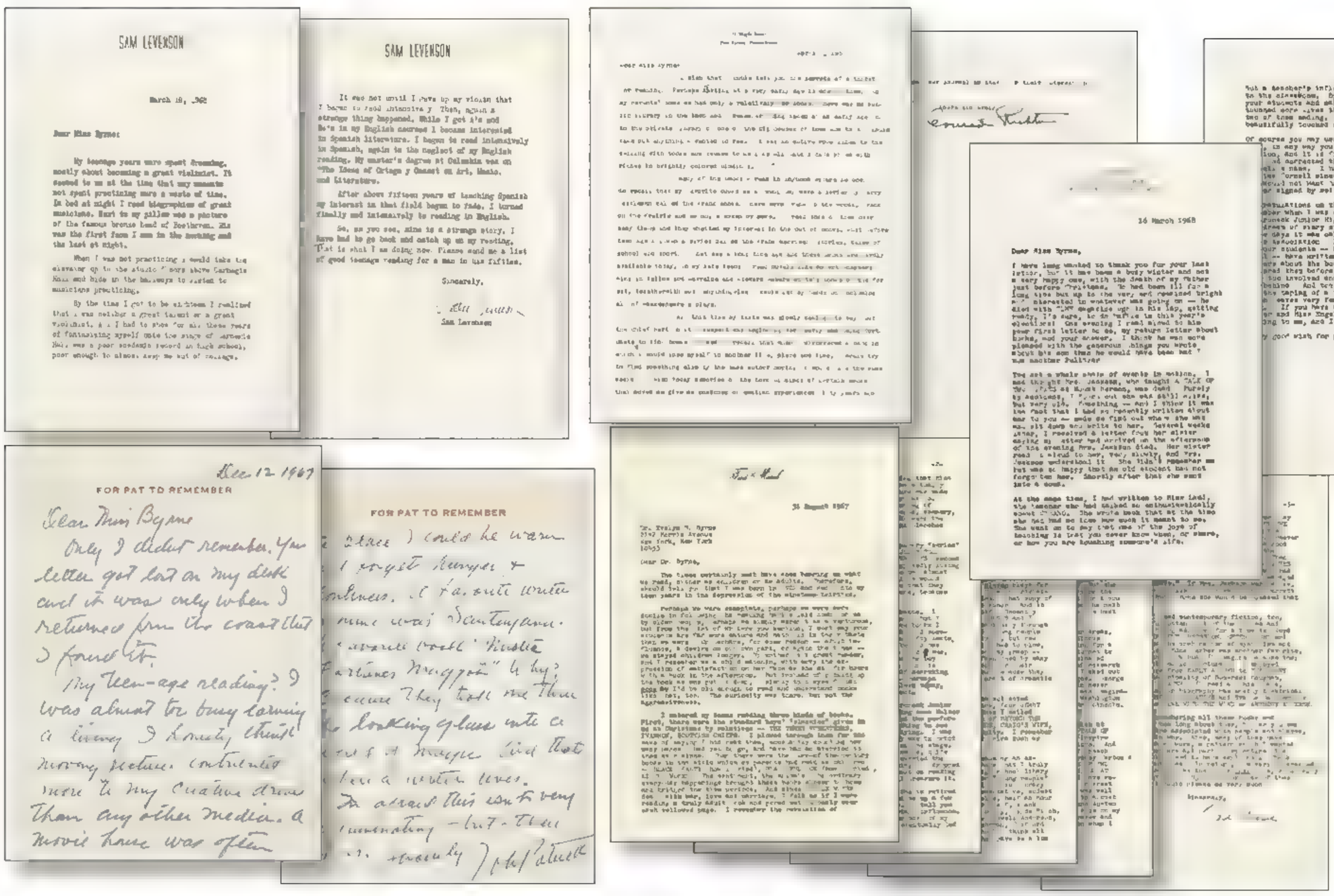
Ellison, Ralph. Typed letter signed, 1 page, New York, 19 September 1969; with original envelope. As most authors, in their early years they read everything. *I read haphazardly and voraciously anything and everything in print, including pulp magazines, boys adventure books, the family doctor book and an odd Bible in which the scriptures were conveyed in pictorial symbols.* The paragraphs that ensue go on to mention many classic novels such as The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and Treasure Island.

Fowles, John. Typed letter signed, 1 page, 18 May 1966; with original envelope. Citing classics such as Candide by Voltaire and Madame Bovary by Flaubert he says *I read voraciously all my life and I cannot remember what I read when I was in my teens for the simple reason that all the good books assemble horizontally in my mind—not vertically, receding back to fixed points in my past. Good books make you, constitute you, are always present somewhere in each day: and I won't use them like milestones—like photographs of past holidays.* Permission to print the letter is also included.

Steinbeck, John. Autograph letter signed and photograph, 1 page, 1966. While Steinbeck is happy for the request, *right now I am deep in a project, and you will understand that to break connection to answer the many questions and request that come in every day would destroy any continuity.* Included is a typed letter signed by the rights and permissions allowing a printing of Steinbeck's acceptance speech from his Nobel Prize.

Voelker, John. Three autograph letters signed and two typed letters signed, 1 page each, 29 August 1967 to December 1968, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. Taking time out of his trout fishing expedition because he felt this was so important, he mentions reading all the classics. However, perhaps the most interesting, is an autograph letter-mentioning rejections: *I am sorry my publishers could not see fit to take your books, but happy that you have taken it in stride and you are not discouraged. It takes a rejection to make you a real pro, and now you are one. My first book was rejected, I think, 23 times, and even "Anatomy of a Murder" was rejected twice.* The collection includes a Christmas card and permission to publish the letter.

This assortment contains correspondences by **Lawrence Durrell**, **Mark Van Doren, Lowell Thomas, Wallace Stegner, Irwin Shaw, Leo Rosten, Mrs. Sax Rohmer, J. B. Priestley, James F. Powers, James Purdy, Flannery O'Connor's mother, Sean O'Faolin, Robin Moore, Bernard Malamud, Fletcher Kuebel, John Barth, Paul Bowles, Anthony Burgess, James Cozzens, Patrick Dennis, Joseph Heller, James Jones, Christopher Isherwood, Glenway Westcott, Frank G. Slaughter, Armstrong Sperry, Frank Swinnerton, Julian Symons, Robert Lewis Taylor, Walter Trohan, Jerome Weidman, John Hall Wheelock, Jessamyn West, Angus Wilson,** and a rejection letter from **Saul Bellow's** assistant. **$5,000 - $7,000**



24. [Literary Novelists]. A compendium of 55 correspondences portraying favorite authors that inspired and opened the creative minds of budding novelists. Highlights include:

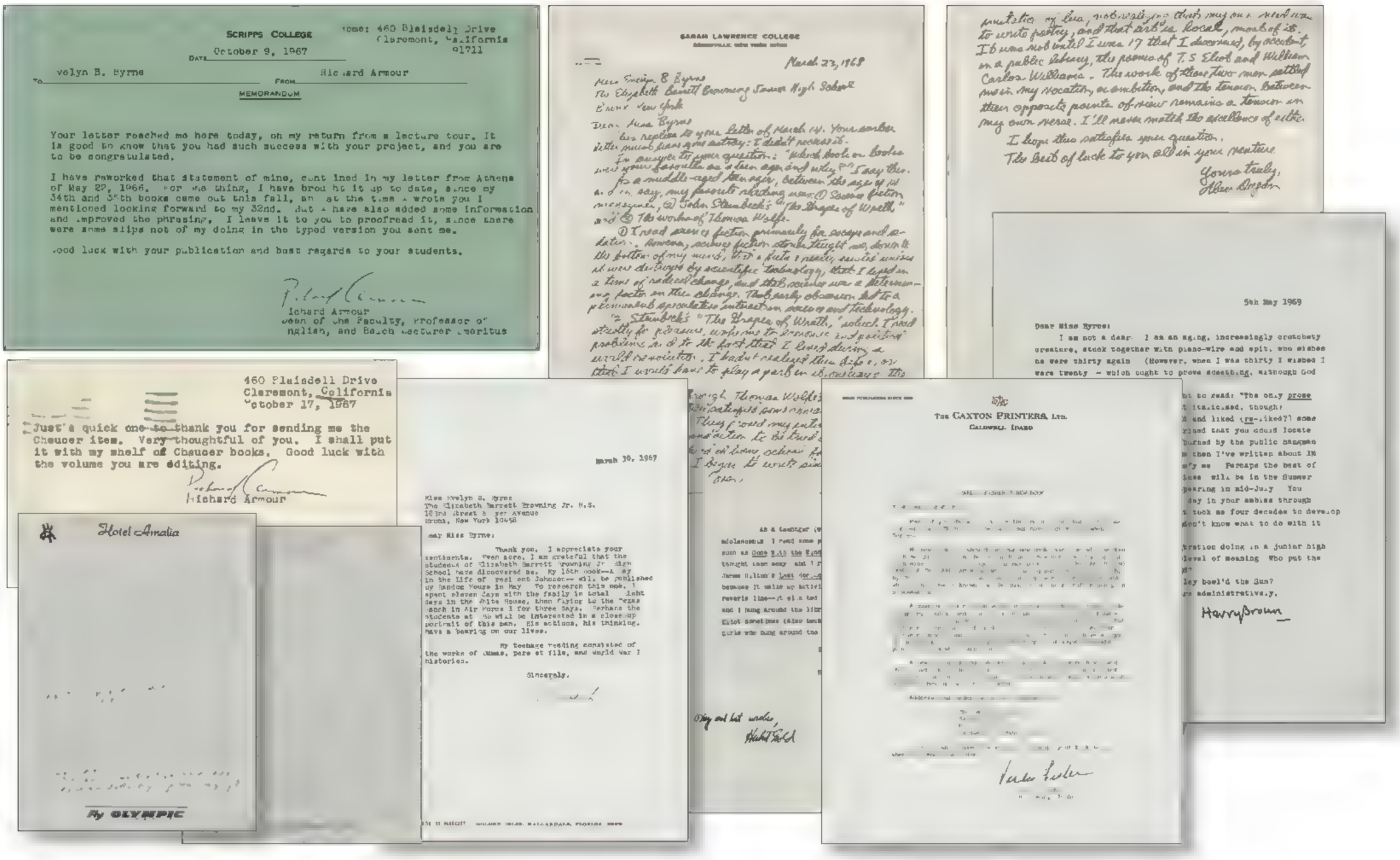
Levenson, Sam. Typed letter signed, 1 page, 18 March 1968, on personal stationery; with original envelope. While dreaming of becoming a violinist, much time was devoted to practicing. *It seemed to me at the time that any moments not spent practicing were a waste of time. In bed at night I read biographies of great musicians. Next to my pillow was a picture of the famous bronze head of Beethoven. His was the first face I was in the morning and the last at night.* Unfortunately, by the time he was 18, he realized that *I was neither a great talent or a great violinist.* He then dove into literature.

Mosel, Tad. Four typed letters signed, multiple pages, New York, 31 August 1967 to 5 February 1969, on personal stationery; original envelopes included. A beautiful correspondence outlining a youth growing up in the Great Depression he considered reading a time to be *escapists, perhaps we were more docile in following the reading habits laid down for us by older people, perhaps we simple weren't as adventurous…* After mentioning classics such as The Three Musketeers, he notes buying these books *out of my allowance. I suppose I could have borrowed them from friends, but I have always given in to the impulse to own the books I read—if I can. They were fifty cents each, and sometimes it took quite a while to accumulate the fifty cents, which led to terrible frustrations—to be behind one JERRY TODD was unbearable.* His letter is replete with charming stories of a happy childhood. The collection is complete with long additional letters on titles of interest.

Patrick, John. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, 12 December 1967, on personal stationery; with original envelope. Recounting his childhood, Patrick says *I was almost too busy earning a living. I honestly think moving pictures contributed more to my creative drive than any other media. A movie house was often a place I could be warm and forget hunger and loneliness.* He mentions Santayana as a favorite author. A typed letter of the initial letter is signed and noted that it can be used for publication.

Richter, Conrad. Two typed letters signed and a photograph. 1 page each, Pennsylvania, 7 April 1966, on his personal stationery; with original envelope. Losing one self in a book is Richter's favorite pastime. *I wish I could tell you the secrets of a thirst for reading. Perhaps starting at a very early age is one of them…All this time my taste was slowly making its way, but the chief part in it I suspect was beginning very early and being fortunate to find books I liked. I recall that when I discovered a book in which I could lose myself in another life, place and time, I would try to find something else by the same author hoping it would have the same magic.*

An extensive collection of personal stories mixed with favorite authors that had great impact; a fascinating collection including: **Wyndham D.B. Lewis, Walter Van Tilburg Clark, MacKinlay Kantor, Irving Shulman, August Derleth, Walter D. Edmonds, John Creasey, Nicholas Monsarrat, Richard Lockridge, Willy Ley, Joseph Krumgold, Christopher Kraft, Jr.,** the wife of **Jim Kjelgaard, Emily Kimbrough, Frances Parkinson Keyes, Harold Keith, Storm Jameson, Michael Innes, Hammond Innes, Ray Cory Hutchinson, Jan de Hartog, Robert Schulberg, Dore Schary, Cornelius Ryan, Richard Powell, Robert Nathan, and Robert Murphy. $2,000 - $3,000**



25. [Novelists]. A collection of 52 correspondences and photographs by best selling literary novelists. Highlights include:

Armour, Richard. Autograph letter signed and two typed notes signed, various pages, 22 May 1966 to 17 October 1967, on *Hotel Amalia* stationery and *Scripps College* stationery; with original envelopes.

He writes in part: *Ink is in my veins, along with other impurities. I have worked hard at writing ever since I composed morbid poetry in high school and wrote for my college newspaper and for the campus humor magazine and the yearbook…As for reading, I have always read quantitatively rather than qualitatively. That is, I have always read a great deal, and perhaps not always of the best literature. I think it important to get the reading habit early and at first to read all sorts of things. When I was a small boy, I took many books out of the public library, coming home with the wire basket on my bicycle filled. Now I am restless and unhappy if I am long away from a book.*

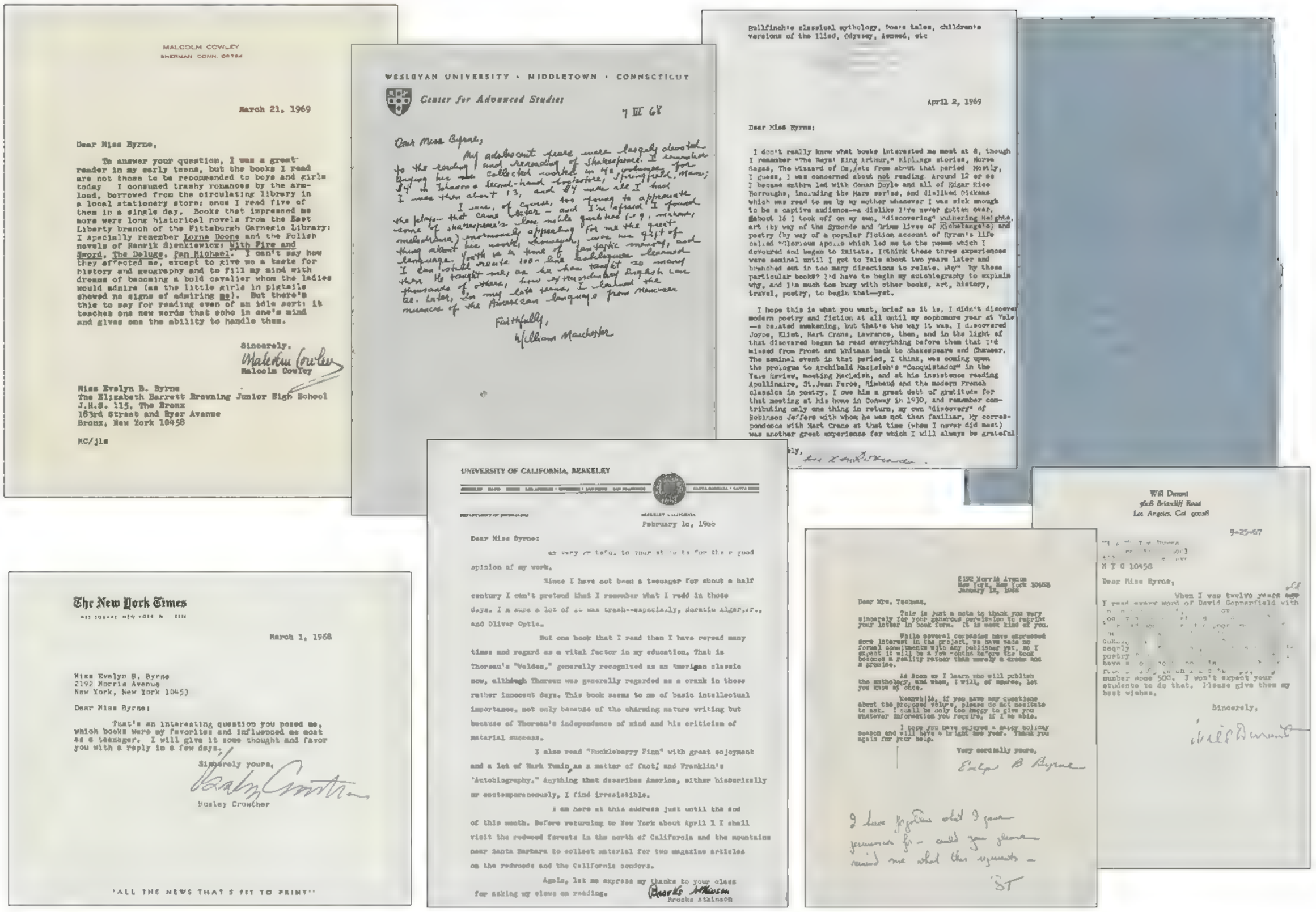
Mediocre, bad or good doesn't quite matter to Armour. Exploring all types of books allows one to develop his own tastes. This collection is complete with short notes of thanks and allowing permission to print.

Dugan, Alan. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, 23 March 1968, on *Sarah Lawrence College* stationery; with original envelope. The poet read science fiction magazines, John Steinbeck's The Grapes of Wrath and the works of Thomas Wolfe. Dugan then goes on to explain the importance of each. *I read science fiction primarily for escape and sedation. However, science fiction stories taught me, down to the bottom of my mind, that a future really existed unless it were destroyed by scientific technology, that I lived in a time of radical change, and that science was a determining factor in this change…*

Fisher, Vardis. Two typed letters signed, 1 page each, 27 September 1967; with original envelopes, pictures and articles.

He writes in full: *Because I was born on a real physical Western frontier and spent my early years on a wild river far from villages, schools and neighbors, never seeing the inside of a schoolhouse until I was about twelve; and because my parents were very poor—we lived in a two-room cottonwood shack with a dirt roof—there wasn't much in our home to read. My mother taught her three children to read, as well as arithmetic, geography and some history, and I read everything in our shack a number of times, including an unabridged Bible. That book had by far the greatest influence on me in the early years. After I entered college I laid out for myself large reading projects and became quite a bookworm.*

Additional personal correspondences include **Herbert Gold, Joseph E. Chipperfield, Jim Bishop, Anthony Boucher, John Braine, Harry Brown, John Mason Brown, Frederick Buechner, Eugene L. Burdick, Bruce Catton, Gerald Green, A.B. Guthrie, Jr., Gerold Frank, Buckminster Fuller, Paul Gallico, William Gibson, Rumer Godden, Harry Golden, Martin Flavin, Walter Farley, Peter De Vries, and Mignon Eberhart. $2,000 - $3,000**



26. [Literary critics and historians]. Complete with 23 letters and photographs, this collection includes correspondences by famed critics and historians. Highlights include:

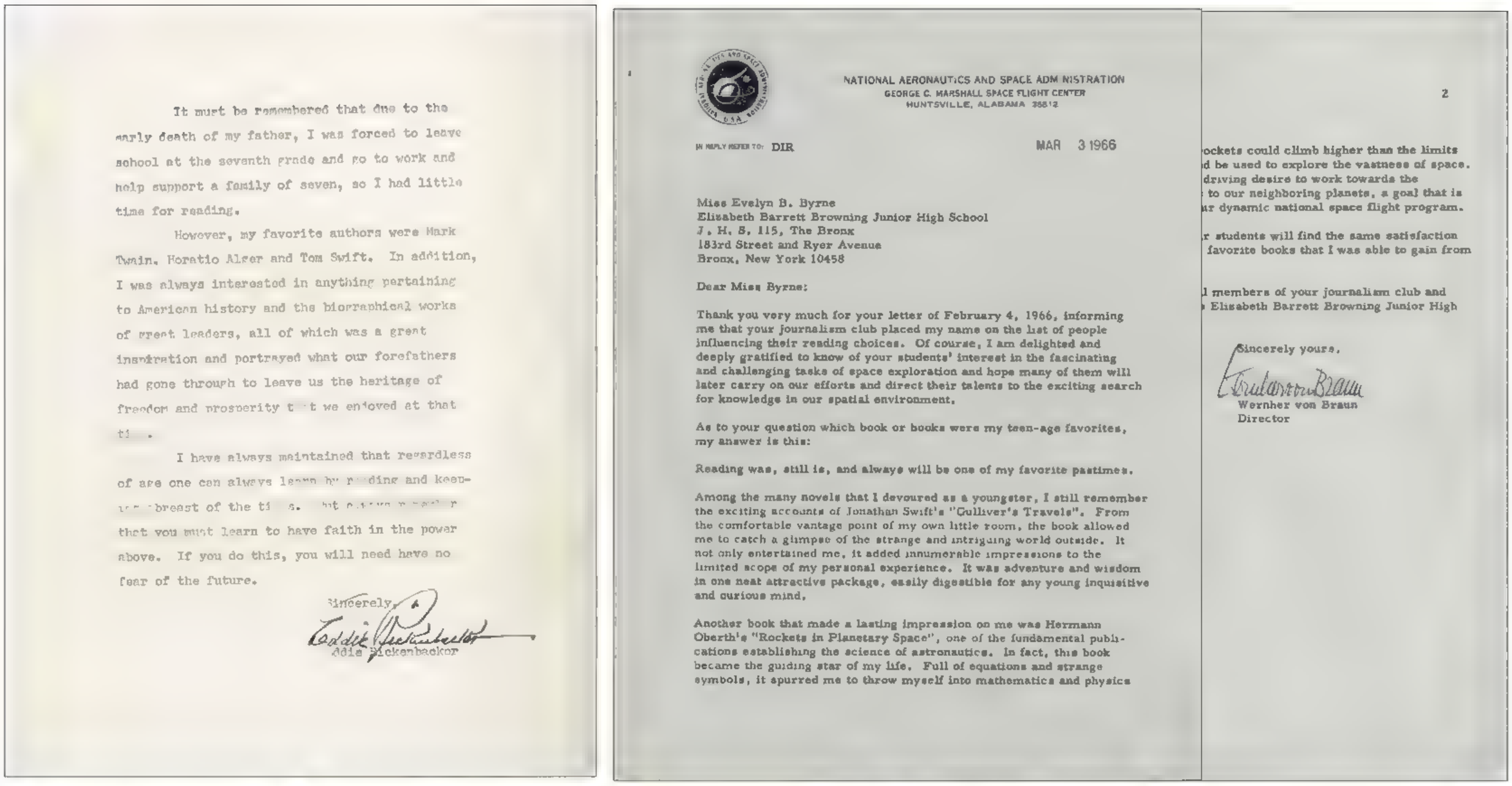
Cowley, Malcom. Typed letter signed, 1 page, Sherman, Connecticut, 21 March 1969 on personal stationery; with original envelope. He writes in part: *To answer your question, I was a great reader in my early teens, but the books I read are not those to be recommended to boys and girls today. I consumed trashy romances by the armload, borrowed from the circulating library in a local stationery store; once I read five of them in a single day.* He mentions historical novels because they filled his *mind with dreams of becoming a bold cavalier whom the ladies would admire (as the little girls in pigtails showed no signs of admiring me). But there's this to say for reading even of an idle sort: it teaches one new words that echo in one's mind and gives one the ability to handle them.*

Manchester, William. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, Middletown, Connecticut, 7 March 1968 on Wesleyan University stationery; with original envelope. He writes in part: *My adolescent years were largely devoted to the reading and rereading of Shakespeare. I remember buying his collected works in 40 volumes for $4 in Johnson's second-hand bookstore, Springfield, Mass; I was then about 13, and $4 was all I had.* Manchester notes Shakespeare's *gift of language* taught him *how extraordinary English can be.*

Rodman, Selden. Typed letter signed, 1 page, New Jersey, 2 April 1969 on personal stationery; with original envelope. In an honest account, Rodman says, in part: *Mostly, I guess, I was concerned about not reading. Around 12 or so I became enthralled with Conan Doyle and all of Edgar Rice Borroughs, including the Mars series, and disliked Dickens which was read to me by my mother whenever I was sick enough to be a captive audience—a dislike I've never gotten over.* He goes on to say in his teen years, he discovered Wuthering Heights and popular poetry.

Toynbee, Arnold. Two autograph letters signed, 2 pages, Tokyo and England, 1 December 1967 and 7 February 1968 on blue airmail stationery. It's no coincidence that the historian listed The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire and Historical Atlas as most influential works. This is mixed with famous poet, Robert Browning and Aeschylus' Agamemnon, which he studied in Greed. *"suffering is the key to learning" seemed to me the most profound saying in his play. The two Greek words pathei mathos have meant much to me ever since. I think Americans need to take them to heart.*

Also included are 1-page correspondences from **Brooks Atkinson, Bosley Crowther, Barbara Tuchman, Edmund Wilson, Bertrand Russell, Arthur Schlesinger Jr.,** and **Will Durant. $1,000 - $1,500**



It must be remembered that due to the early death of my father, I was forced to leave school at the seventh grade and go to work and help support a family of seven, so I had little time for reading.

However, my favorite authors were Mark Twain, Horatio Alger and Tom Swift. In addition, I was always interested in anything pertaining to American history and the biographical works of great leaders, all of which was a great inspiration and portrayed what our forefathers had gone through to leave us the heritage of freedom and prosperity that we enjoyed at that time.

I have always maintained that regardless of age one can always learn by reading and keeping abreast of the times. But above all else that you must learn to have faith in the power above. If you do this, you will need have no fear of the future.

Sincerely,

Eddie Rickenbacker

Eddie Rickenbacker

NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
GEORGE C. MARSHALL SPACE FLIGHT CENTER
HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA 35812

IN REPLY REFER TO: DIR

MAR 3 1966

Miss Evelyn B. Byrne
Elizabeth Barrett Browning Junior High School
J. H. S. 115, The Bronx
183rd Street and Ryer Avenue
Bronx, New York 10458

Dear Miss Byrne:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 4, 1966, informing me that your journalism club placed my name on the list of people influencing their reading choices. Of course, I am delighted and deeply gratified to know of your students' interest in the fascinating and challenging tasks of space exploration and hope many of them will later carry on our efforts and direct their talents to the exciting search for knowledge in our spatial environment.

As to your question which book or books were my teen-age favorites, my answer is this:

Reading was, still is, and always will be one of my favorite pastimes.

Among the many novels that I devoured as a youngster, I still remember the exciting accounts of Jonathan Swift's "Gulliver's Travels". From the comfortable vantage point of my own little room, the book allowed me to catch a glimpse of the strange and intriguing world outside. It not only entertained me, it added innumerable impressions to the limited scope of my personal experience. It was adventure and wisdom in one neat attractive package, easily digestible for any young inquisitive and curious mind.

Another book that made a lasting impression on me was Hermann Oberth's "Rockets in Planetary Space", one of the fundamental publications establishing the science of astronautics. In fact, this book became the guiding star of my life. Full of equations and strange symbols, it spurred me to throw myself into mathematics and physics

2

ockets could climb higher than the limits
d be used to explore the vastness of space.
driving desire to work towards the
to our neighboring planets, a goal that is
ur dynamic national space flight program.

r students will find the same satisfaction
favorite books that I was able to gain from

l members of your journalism club and
Elizabeth Barrett Browning Junior High

Sincerely yours,

Wernher von Braun
Director

27. [Scientists and explorers]. A fine collection of 17 letters and photographs of world renowned scientists and explorers writing candidly about their favorite authors as young adults. Highlights include:

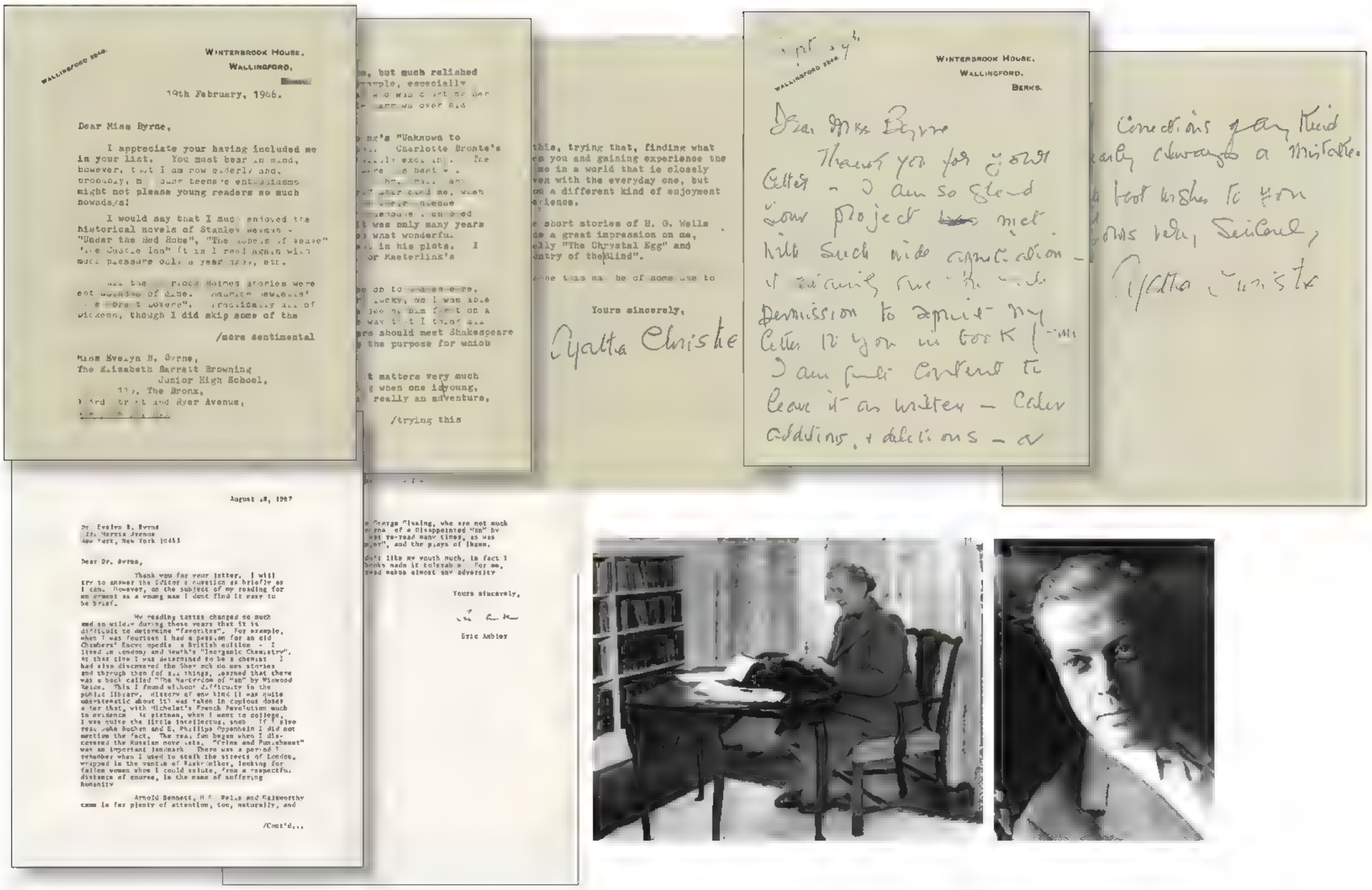
Rickenbacker, Edward V. Three typed letters signed ("Eddie Rickenbacker"), 1 page each, New York, 25 February 1966 to 28 November 1967, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. Rickenbacker mentions the early death of his father that *forced* him *to leave school at the seventh grade to go to work and help support a family of seven, so I had little time for reading.* Along with classics such as Mark Twain and Horatio Alger, he mentions reading anything pertaining to American history. His letter concludes that *regardless of your age one can always learn by reading and keeping abreast of the times.*

Additional correspondences include specific rules for republishing his letter, as he never permits such an act. A letter signed by his secretary is also included.

von Braun, Wernher. Typed letter signed, 1 page, Huntsville, Alabama, 3 March 1966, on National Aeronautics and Space Administration stationery; with original envelope. von Braun notes that *From the comfortable vantage point of my own little room, the book* Gulliver's Travels, *allowed me to catch a glimpse of the strange and intriguing world outside. It not only entertained me, it added innumerable impressions to the limited scope of my personal experience. It was adventure and wisdom in one neat attractive package, easily digestible for any young inquisitive and curious mind.* Of course, other books of intrigue involved the math and science which allowed him to *throw myself into mathematics and physics in order to understand how rockets could climb higher than the limits of the earth's atmosphere and be used to explore the vastness of space.*

A second letter is included, written and signed by the Chief of Public Affairs questioning the publication of the book that the above letter would be published in.

Also included in this collection are letters by **Lord C.P. Snow, Jonas Salk, Jacques Cousteau** written by his secretary C. Druelle, **John Glenn,** and **Thor Heyerdahl. $1,000 - $1,500**



28. [Mystery and crime writers]. A vast collection of 44 letters and photographs of prolific crime and mystery writers such as Agatha Christie and Eric Ambler. Highlights include:

Ambler, Eric. Typed letter signed, autograph letter signed and a typed letter with handwritten notations, various pages, 18 August 1967 and 12 November 1967 on personal stationery; with original envelopes.

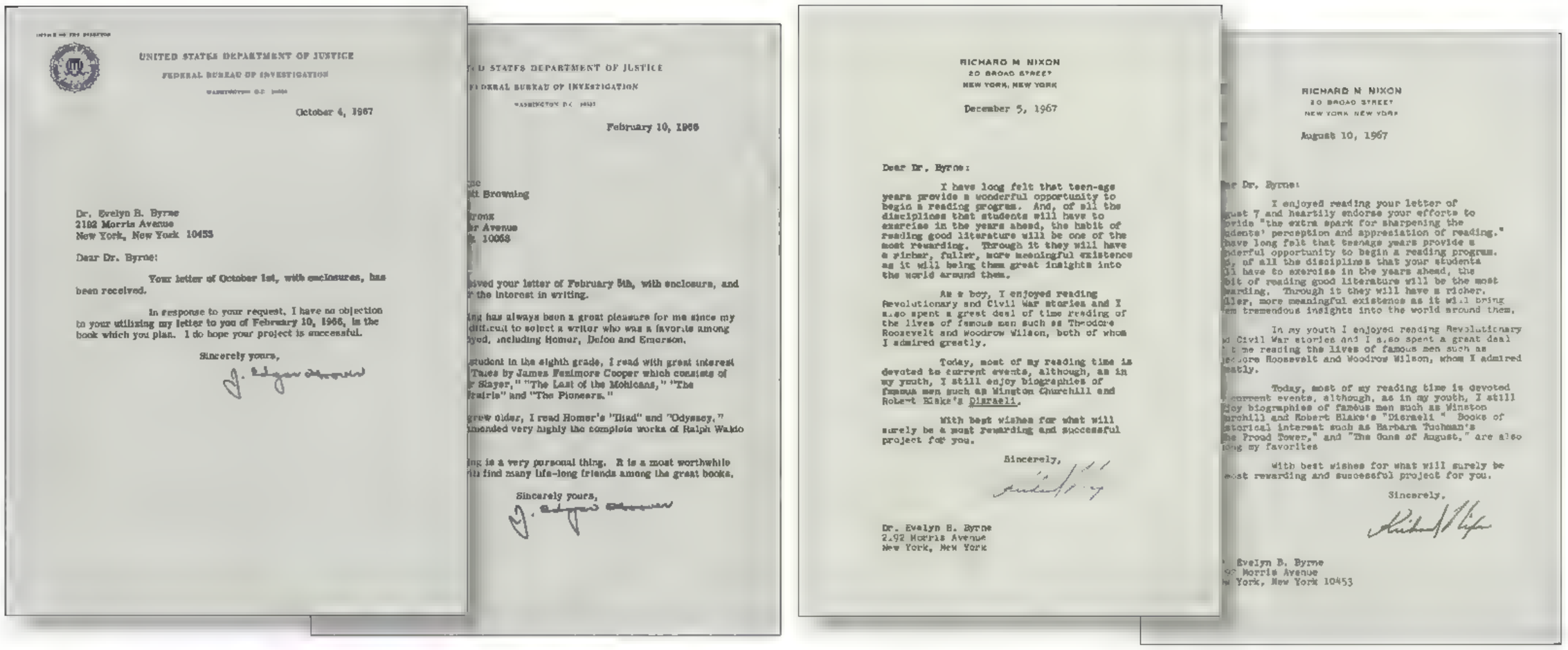
He writes in part: *My reading tastes changed so much and so wildly during those years that it is difficult to determine "favorites". For example, when I was fourteen I had a passion for an old Chambers' Encyclopedia…and Newth's "Inorganic Chemistry". At that time I was determined to be a chemist… History of any kind (I was quite unsystematic about it) was taken in copious doses after that…At sixteen, when I went to college, I was quite the little intellectual snob…The real fun began when I discovered Russian novelists. "Crime and Punishment" was an important landmark. There was a period I remember when I used to stalk the streets of London, wrapped in the mantle of Raskolnikov, looking for fallen women whom I could salute, from a respectful distance of course, in the name of suffering humanity.* He ends his thoughts reflecting back at his younger years. *I didn't like my youth much; in fact I detested it; but books made it tolerable. For me, still, a book to read makes almost any adversity tolerable.*

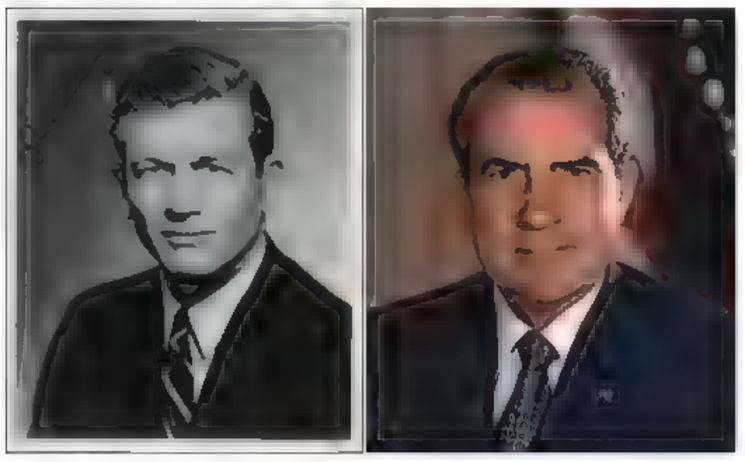
Letters that follow offer corrections to his original letter above and a handwritten note expressing permission to print his letter in the book, Attacks of Taste.

Christie, Agatha. Three typed letters signed and one autograph letter signed, various pages, 19 February 1966 to 14 October 1970; with original envelopes and four photographs.

In her first letter, she writes in part: …*You must bear in mind, however, that I am now elderly and, probably, my young teenage enthusiasms might not please young readers so much nowadays!* Mentioning historical novels, her tastes turn to *all the Sherlock Holmes stories* and Dickens although she skipped the *more sentimental bits*. Her letter would not be complete without mention of Shakespeare. *Nobody forced me on to Shakespeare, which I consider very lucky, as I was able to approach him from seeing him first on a stage! This is they way that I think all children and teenagers should meet Shakespeare first, since that is the purpose for which they were meant. I do not think it matters very much what one likes reading when one is young, the whole business is really an adventure, trying this, trying that, finding what satisfies you and gaining experience the whole time in a world that is closely interwoven with the everyday one, but gives you a different kind of enjoyment and experience…*

Christie's correspondences include personal thanks for including her, sending best wishes and providing permission to publish her letters. Three photographs are of Christie as a younger woman and one where she is elderly and sitting with Margaret Rutherford, actress in Christie's "Murder She Said". **$3,000 - $5,000**


UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
October 4, 1967
Dr. Evelyn B. Byrne
2192 Morris Avenue
New York, New York 10453
Dear Dr. Byrne:
Your letter of October 1st, with enclosures, has been received.
In response to your request, I have no objection to your utilizing my letter to you of February 10, 1966, in the book which you plan. I do hope your project is successful.
Sincerely yours,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
February 10, 1966
Browning
Bronx
Avenue
10453
your letter of February 5th, with enclosure, and the interest in writing.
has always been a great pleasure for me since my difficult to select a writer who was a favorite among including Homer, Defoe and Emerson.
student in the eighth grade, I read with great interest Tales by James Fenimore Cooper which consists of Slayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie" and "The Pioneers."
grew older, I read Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey," recommended very highly the complete works of Ralph Waldo
is a very personal thing. It is a most worthwhile find many life-long friends among the great books.
Sincerely yours,
RICHARD M NIXON
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
December 5, 1967
Dear Dr. Byrne:
I have long felt that teen-age years provide a wonderful opportunity to begin a reading program. And, of all the disciplines that students will have to exercise in the years ahead, the habit of reading good literature will be one of the most rewarding. Through it they will have a richer, fuller, more meaningful existence as it will bring them great insights into the world around them.
As a boy, I enjoyed reading Revolutionary and Civil War stories and I also spent a great deal of time reading of the lives of famous men such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, both of whom I admired greatly.
Today, most of my reading time is devoted to current events, although, as in my youth, I still enjoy biographies of famous men such as Winston Churchill and Robert Blake's Disraeli.
With best wishes for what will surely be a most rewarding and successful project for you.
Sincerely,
Dr. Evelyn B. Byrne
2192 Morris Avenue
New York, New York
RICHARD M NIXON
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK NEW YORK
August 10, 1967
Dr. Byrne:
I enjoyed reading your letter of
7 and heartily endorse your efforts to
vide "the extra spark for sharpening the
dents' perception and appreciation of reading."
have long felt that teenage years provide a
derful opportunity to begin a reading program.
, of all the disciplines that your students
ll have to exercise in the years ahead, the
bit of reading good literature will be the most
arding. Through it they will have a richer,
ller, more meaningful existence as it will bring
em tremendous insights into the world around them.
In my youth I enjoyed reading Revolutionary
d Civil War stories and I also spent a great deal
me reading the lives of famous men such as
dore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, whom I admired
atly.
Today, most of my reading time is devoted
current events, although, as in my youth, I still
oy biographies of famous men such as Winston
rchill and Robert Blake's "Disraeli." Books of
storical interest such as Barbara Tuchman's
e Proud Tower," and "The Guns of August," are also
ng my favorites
With best wishes for what will surely be
most rewarding and successful project for you.
Sincerely,
Evelyn B. Byrne
Morris Avenue
York, New York 10453



29. [Political Figures.] A fine group of 15 letters by important political figures such as J. Edgar Hoover and Richard Nixon who outline their favorite novels and authors.

Hoover, Edgar J. Two typed letters signed, 1 page each, 10 February 1966 and 4 October 1967 on United States Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation stationery; with original envelopes.

Hoover's first letter, in full: *I received your letter of February 5th, with enclosure, and want to thank you for the interest in writing.*

Reading has always been a great pleasure for me since my childhood, and it is difficult to select a writer who was a favorite among the many I have enjoyed, including Homer, Defoe and Emerson.

As a student in the eighth grade, I read with great interest the Leatherstocking Tales by James Fenimore Cooper which consists of five books: "The Deer Slayer," "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Pathfinder," "The Prairie" and "The Pioneers."

As I grew older, I read Homer's "Iliad" and "Odyssey." I have always recommended very highly the complete works of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Reading is a very personal thing. It is a most worthwhile pleasure, and you will find many life-long friends among the great books.

A second letter included allows permission for his letter to be published.

Nixon, Richard M. Three typed letters signed, 1 page each, 10 August 1967 and 5 December 1967, to Dr. Evelyn B. Byrne; with original envelope.

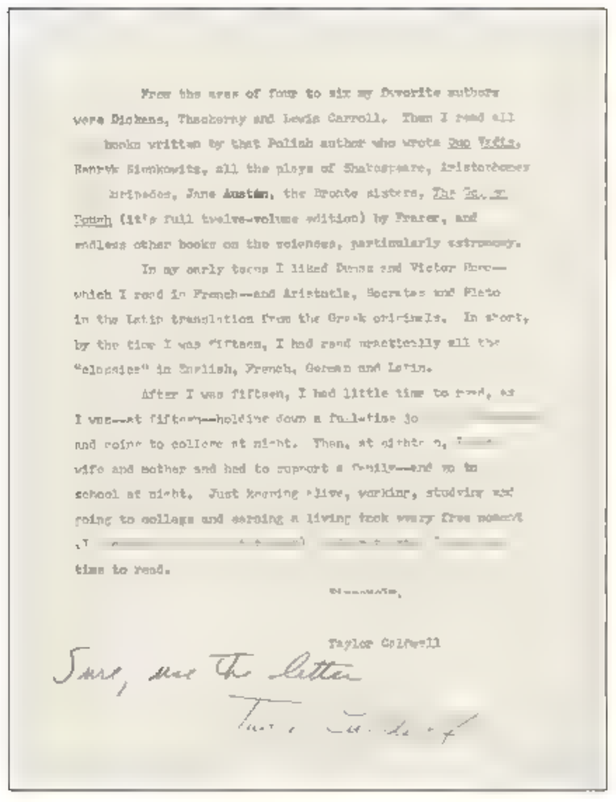
In Nixon's first letter, he writes in full: *I enjoyed reading your letter of August 7 and heartily endorse your efforts to provide "the extra spark for sharpening the students' perception and appreciation of reading." I have long felt that teenage years provide a wonderful opportunity to begin a reading program. And, of all the disciplines that your students will have to exercise in the years ahead, the habit of reading good literature will be the most rewarding. Through it they will have a richer, fuller, more meaningful existence as it will bring them tremendous insights into the world around them.*

As a boy, I enjoyed reading Revolutionary and Civil War stories and I also spent a great deal of time reading of the lives of famous men such as Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, both of whom I admired greatly.

Today, most of my reading time is devoted to current events, although, as in my youth, I still ejoy biographies of famous men such as Winston Churchill and Robert Blake's "Disraeli".

The second letter notes changes to his original letter and includes a re-typed version with notable changes and a typo. A notecard with autopen signature postmarked 30 November 1973 on stationery with the Presidential seal and a White House envelope expresses words of thanks.

Also included are 1-page correspondences from **Nelson Rockefeller**, **John V. Lindsay**, **Thomas E. Dewey**, **Everett M. Dirksen**, **Ralph J. Bunche**, and **Lyndon B. Johnson**. **$1,200 - $1,800**



From the ages of four to six my favorite authors were Dickens, Thackeray and Lewis Carroll. Then I read all books written by that Polish author who wrote Quo Vadis, Henryk Sienkowitz, all the plays of Shakespeare, Aristophanes, Euripedes, Jane Austen, the Bronte sisters, The Golden Bough (it's full twelve-volume edition) by Frazer, and endless other books on the sciences, particularly astronomy.

In my early teens I liked Dumas and Victor Hugo—which I read in French—and Aristotle, Socrates and Plato in the Latin translation from the Greek originals. In short, by the time I was fifteen, I had read practically all the "classics" in English, French, German and Latin.

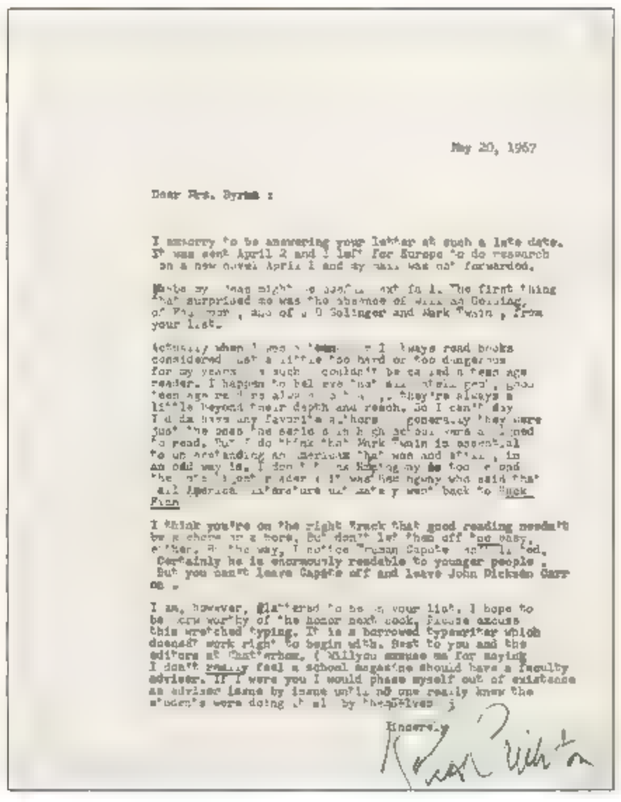
After I was fifteen, I had little time to read, as I was—at fifteen—holding down a full-time jo[illegible] and going to college at night. Then, at either 1[illegible] wife and mother and had to support a family—and go to school at night. Just keeping alive, working, studying and going to college and earning a living took every free moment [illegible] time to read.

Sincerely,

Taylor Caldwell

Sure, use the letter

Thx Taylor



May 20, 1967

Dear Mrs. Byrne :

I am sorry to be answering your letter at such a late date. It was sent April 2 and I left for Europe to do research on a new novel April 1 and my mail was not forwarded.

While my mag might be justified not in it. The first thing that surprised me was the absence of Willa Cather, of Ring Lardner, and of J D Salinger and Mark Twain, from your list.

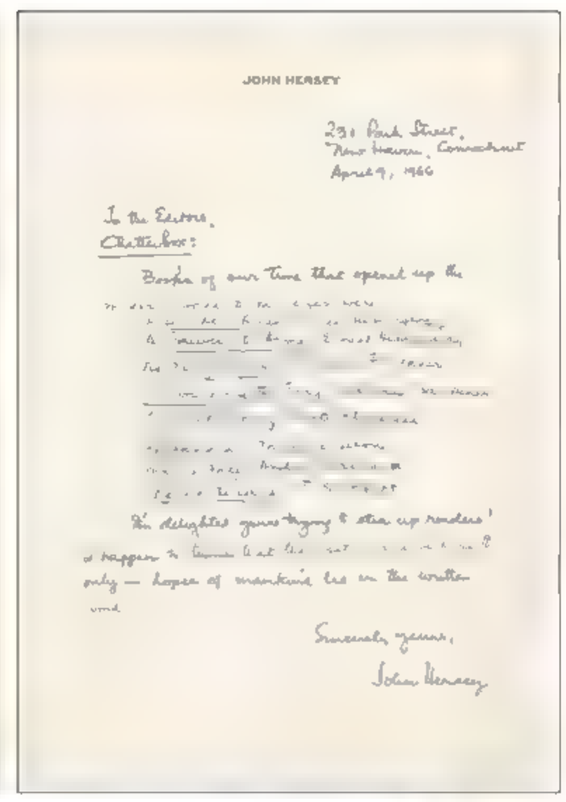
Actually when I was a teen-ager I always read books considered just a little too hard or too dangerous for my years. As such couldn't be called a teen age reader. I happen to believe that all intelligent, good teen age readers always do that.,. they're always a little beyond their depth and reach. So I can't say I did in have any favorite authors generally they were just above the head called a high school teen-ager is supposed to read. But I do think that Mark Twain is essential to an understanding an American that was and still is, in an odd way is. I don't [illegible] saying my [illegible] the first [illegible] reader [illegible] who [illegible] said that all American literature [illegible] went back to Huck Finn

I think you're on the right track that good reading needn't be a chore or a bore. But don't let them off too easy, either. By the way, I notice Truman Capote isn't listed. Certainly he is enormously readable to younger people. But you can't leave Capote off and leave John Dickson Carr on.

I am, however, flattered to be in your list. I hope to be even worthy of the honor next book. Please excuse this wretched typing. It is a borrowed typewriter which doesn't work right to begin with. Best to you and the editors at Chatterbox. (Will you excuse me for saying I don't really feel a school magazine should have a faculty advisor. If I were you I would phase myself out of existence an advisor issue by issue until no one really knew the students were doing it all by themselves.)

Sincerely,

Richard Crichton



JOHN HERSEY

230 Park Street,
New Haven, Connecticut
April 9, 1966

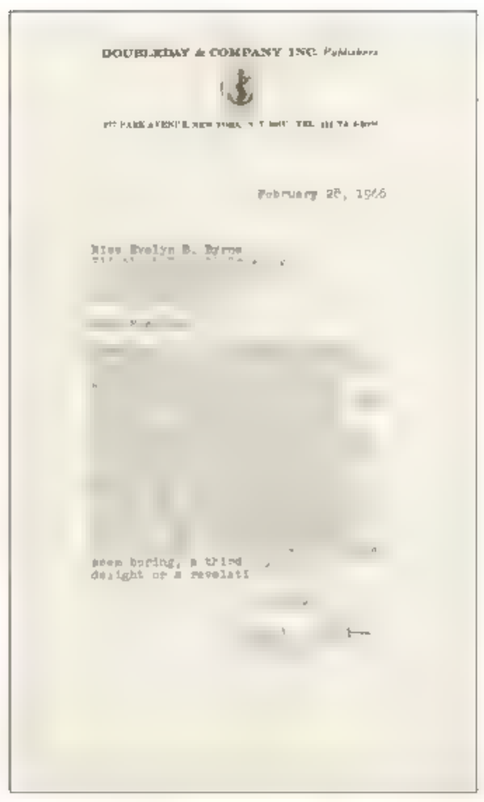
To the Editor,
Chatterbox:

Books of our time that opened up the [illegible]

[illegible] delighted you're trying to stir up readers! I happen to think that the best—perhaps the only— hopes of mankind lie in the written word.

Sincerely yours,

John Hersey



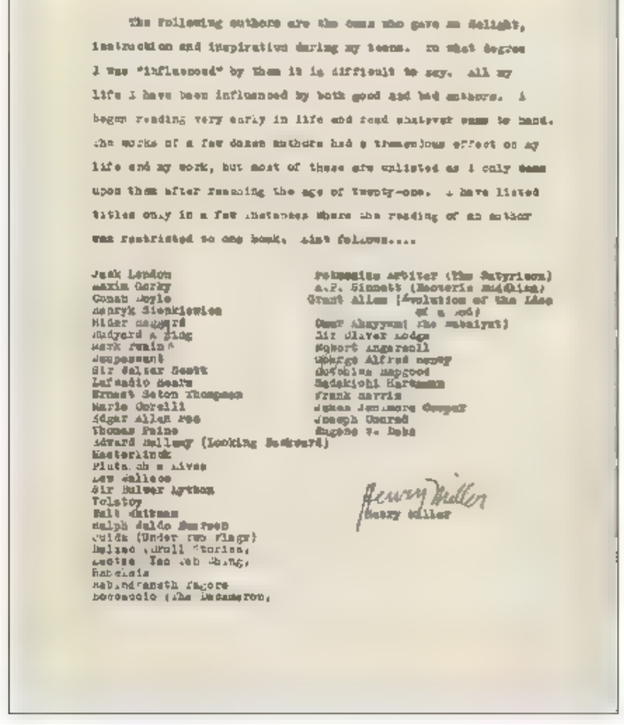
DOUBLEDAY & COMPANY INC. Publishers

[illegible] PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017 TEL. [illegible]

February 28, 1966

Miss Evelyn B. Byrne
[illegible]

[illegible] seem boring, a third [illegible] delight or a revelati[illegible]



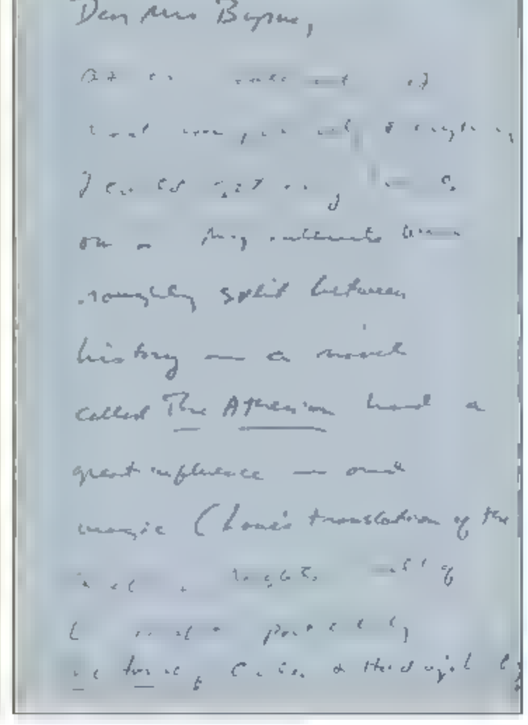
[For Gotham Book Mart]

June 11, 1969

The following authors are the ones who gave me delight, instruction and inspiration during my teens. To what degree I was "influenced" by them it is difficult to say. All my life I have been influenced by both good and bad authors. I began reading very early in life and read whatever came to hand. The works of a few dozen authors had a tremendous effect on my life and my work, but most of these are enlisted as I only came upon them after reaching the age of twenty-one. I have listed titles only in a few instances where the reading of an author was restricted to one book. What follows....

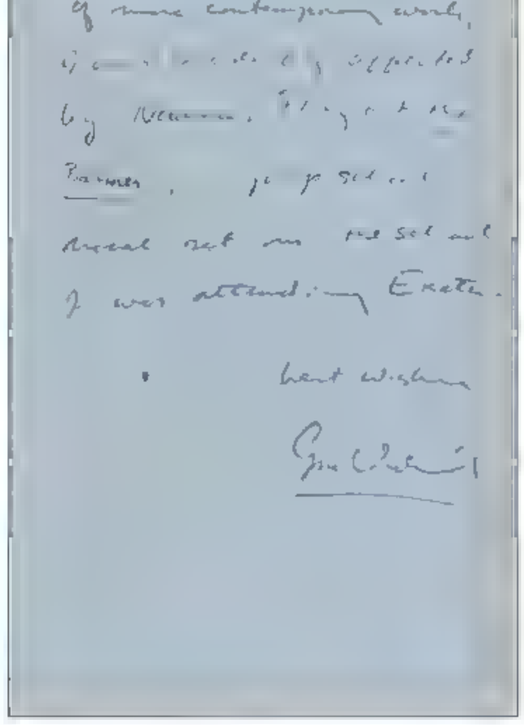
Jack London
Maxim Gorky
Conan Doyle
Henryk Sienkiewicz
Rider Haggard
Rudyard Kipling
Mark Twain
Maupassant
Sir Walter Scott
Lafcadio Hearn
Ernest Seton Thompson
Marie Corelli
Edgar Allan Poe
Thomas Paine
Edward Bellamy (Looking Backward)
Maeterlinck
Plutarch's Lives
Lew Wallace
Sir Bulwer Lytton
Tolstoy
Walt Whitman
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Ouida (Under two flags)
Daniel Defoe (Robinson Crusoe, Serious Reflections, Moll Flanders)
Lao Tse (Tao Teh Ching)
Rabelais
Rabindranath Tagore
Boccaccio (The Decameron)
Petronius Arbiter (The Satyricon)
A.P. Sinnett (Esoteric Buddhism)
Grant Allen (Evolution of the Idea of a God)
Omar Khayyam (The Rubaiyat)
Sir Oliver Lodge
Robert Ingersoll
George Alfred Henty
Hutchins Hapgood
Sadakichi Hartmann
Frank Harris
James Fenimore Cooper
Joseph Conrad
Eugene V. Debs

Henry Miller



Dear Mrs Byrne,

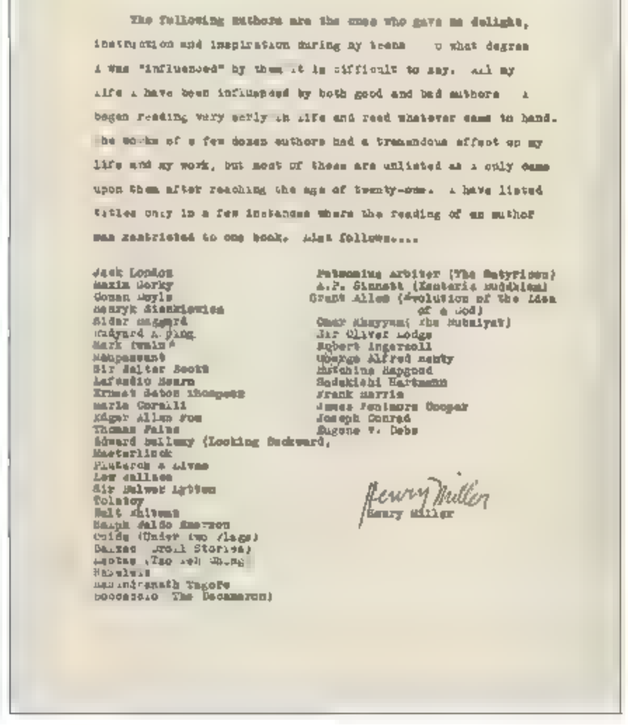
[illegible] of my interests [illegible] roughly split between history — a novel called The Athenian had a great influence — and music (Lowe's translation of the [illegible] Lieder, [illegible] Hugo Wolf's [illegible] Eichendorff [illegible]



of more contemporary work, [illegible] by Rudyard Kipling, Somerset Maugham, [illegible] Arnold Bennett, [illegible] I was attending Exeter.

Best wishes

Sincerely,



[For Gotham Book Mart]

June 11, 1969

The following authors are the ones who gave me delight, instruction and inspiration during my teens. To what degree I was "influenced" by them it is difficult to say. All my life I have been influenced by both good and bad authors. I began reading very early in life and read whatever came to hand. The works of a few dozen authors had a tremendous effect on my life and my work, but most of these are enlisted as I only came upon them after reaching the age of twenty-one. I have listed titles only in a few instances where the reading of an author was restricted to one book. What follows....

Jack London
Maxim Gorky
Conan Doyle
Henryk Sienkiewicz
Rider Haggard
Rudyard Kipling
Mark Twain
Maupassant
Sir Walter Scott
Lafcadio Hearn
Ernest Seton Thompson
Marie Corelli
Edgar Allan Poe
Thomas Paine
Edward Bellamy (Looking Backward)
Maeterlinck
Plutarch's Lives
Lew Wallace
Sir Bulwer Lytton
Tolstoy
Walt Whitman
Ralph Waldo Emerson
Ouida (Under two flags)
Daniel Defoe (Moll Flanders)
Lao Tse (Tao Teh Ching)
Rabelais
Rabindranath Tagore
Boccaccio (The Decameron)
Petronius Arbiter (The Satyricon)
A.P. Sinnett (Esoteric Buddhism)
Grant Allen (Evolution of the Idea of a God)
Omar Khayyam (The Rubaiyat)
Sir Oliver Lodge
Robert Ingersoll
George Alfred Henty
Hutchins Hapgood
Sadakichi Hartmann
Frank Harris
James Fenimore Cooper
Joseph Conrad
Eugene V. Debs

Henry Miller

30. [Best Selling Authors]. A comprehensive collection of 45 letters and photographs written by best selling authors who reflect back to their adolescent years and search for literary influences. Highlights include:

Caldwell, Taylor. Autograph letter signed and typed letter signed, 1 page each, New York, 1966 and n.d.; with original envelopes. A fascinating letter that includes a short biography where Caldwell says: *After I was 15 I had little time to read, as I was—at 15—holding down a full-time job as a secretary, + going to college at night. Then at 18 I was a wife + mother + had to support a family--+ go to school at night.* By 15, Caldwell says she read all the *"classics" in English, French, German + Latin.*

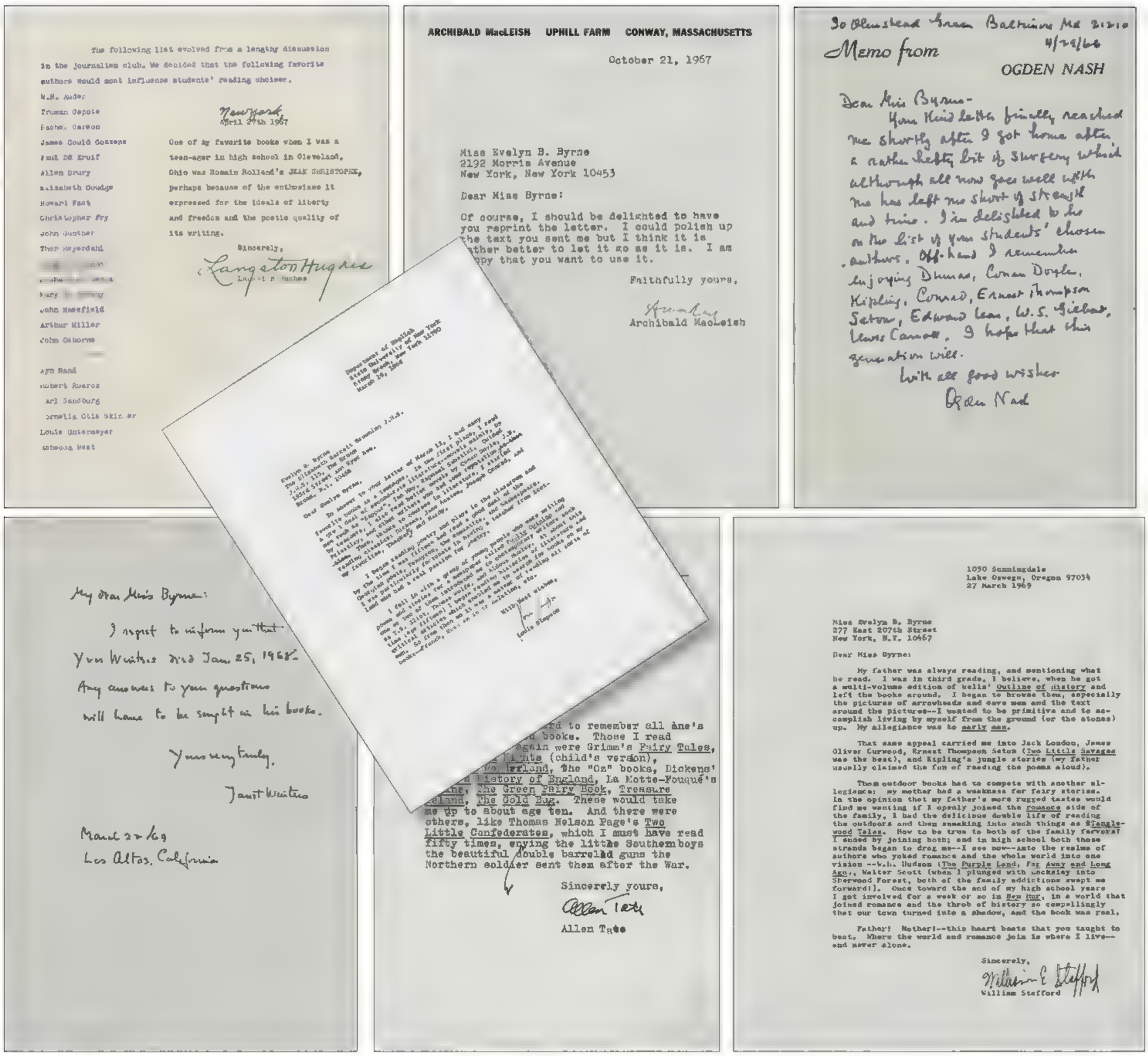
Crichton, Robert. Two typed letters signed, 1 page each, 20 May 1967 and n.d.; with original envelopes. He writes in part: *Actually when I was a teen-ager I always read books considered just a little too hard or too dangerous for my years. As such I couldn't be called a teen age reader. I happen to believe that all intelligent, good teen age readers always do that.,. they're always a little beyond their depth and reach.*

Hersey, John. Two autograph letters signed and a typed letter with handwritten notations, 1 page each, New Haven, Connecticut, 9 April 1966, 12 October 1967 and n.d.; with original envelopes and a photograph. Mentioning more modern writers such as Ernest Hemingway and William Faulkner, Hersey notes that he is *delighted you're trying to stir up readers! I happen to think that the best—perhaps the only—hopes of mankind lie in the written word.*

Miller, Henry. Two typed letters signed one with a handwritten notation, 1 page each, 11 June 1969 and 11 June 1969; with original envelopes. Miller lists authors such as Jack London, Conan Doyle and Rudyard Kipling as most influential, noting that he has been *influenced by both good and bad writers.*

Vidal, Gore. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, postmarked 22 December 1967, with original envelope and a typed version of the original letter. He writes in part: *As an adolescent, I read compulsively everything I could get my hands on.* He notes that novels of great influence were of historical and magical genres.

Also included in this collection are fine authors such as **Norman Mailer, John Cheever, Irving Wallace, Erskine Caldwell, Allen Drury, Daphne Du Maurier, Howard Fast, Ira Levin, James A. Michener, Irving Stone, Leon Uris, and Herman Wouk.**
$1,200 - $1,800



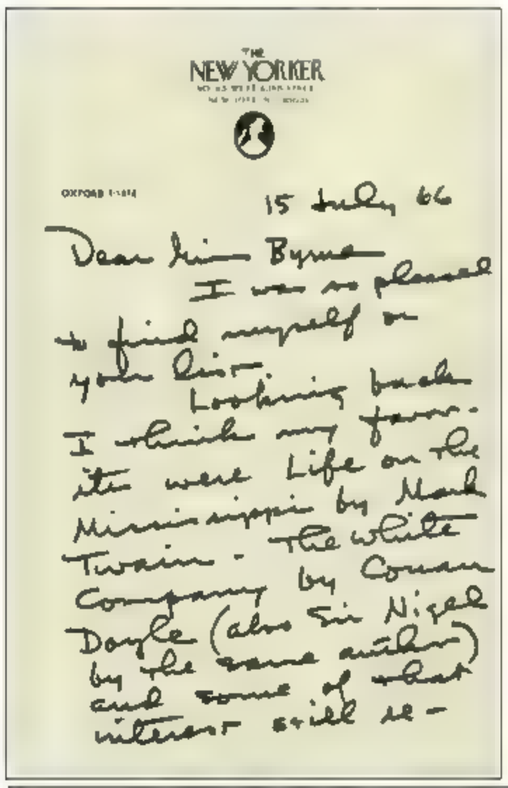
31. [Poets]. A collection of 28 heartfelt letters written by fine poets such as **Langston Hughes** and **Richard Wilbur**, highlights include:

Hughes, Langston. Typed letter signed, 1 page, New York, 27 April 1967; with original envelope. He writes in full: *One of my favorite books when I was a teen-ager in high school in Cleveland, Ohio was Romain Rolland's JEAN CHRISTOPHE, perhaps because of the enthusiasm it expressed for the ideals of liberty and freedom and the poetic quality of its writing.*

MacLeish, Archibald. Autograph letter signed and typed letter signed, 2 pages, Conway, Massachusetts, 18 May 1966 and 21 October 1967; with original envelopes and two photographs. The librarian of Congress states his favorite reading as a teenager was a collection of narrative poems, Idylls of the King, by Alfred Lord Tennyson and The Divine Comedy.

Nash, Ogden. Autograph letter signed and typed letter signed, 2 pages, Maryland, 29 April 1966 and 9 October 1967; with original envelopes and a photograph. He writes in part: *Your kind letter finally reached me shortly after I got home after a rather hefty bit of surgery which although all now does well with me has left me short of strength.* He goes on to mention authors such as Rudyard Kipling and Ernest Thompson Seton as influential.

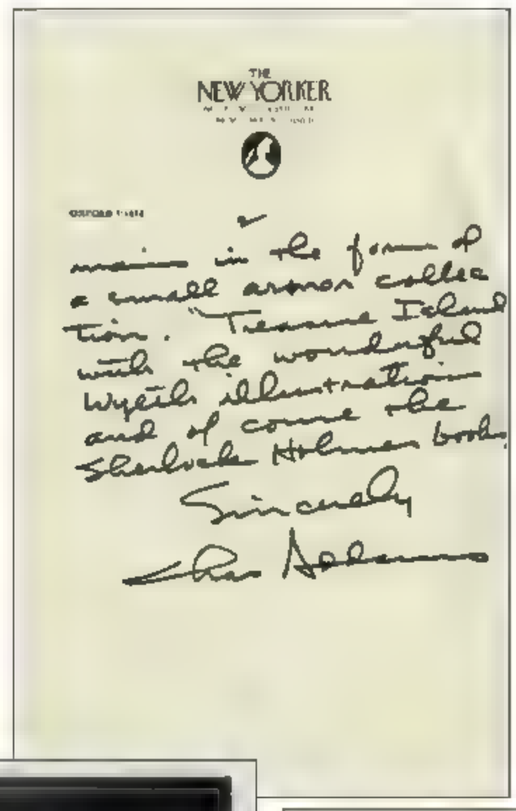
Also included are 1-page correspondences from famed poets such as **Howard Nemerov, William Stafford, Richard Willbur, Allen Tate, Robert Penn Warren, Yves Winters, Louis Simpson, Ruth Sawyer Durand, Denise Levertov, Conrad Aiken, John Betjman, Elizabeth Bishop, Robert Creeley, Richard Eberhart, Robert Lowell,** and **Marianne C. Moore. $2,000 - $3,000**


THE NEW YORKER

OXFORD 7-1414

15 July 66

Dear Miss Byrne
I was so pleased to find myself on your list.
Looking back I think my favorite were Life on the Mississippi by Mark Twain - The White Company by Conan Doyle (also Sir Nigel by the same author) and some of that interest still re-

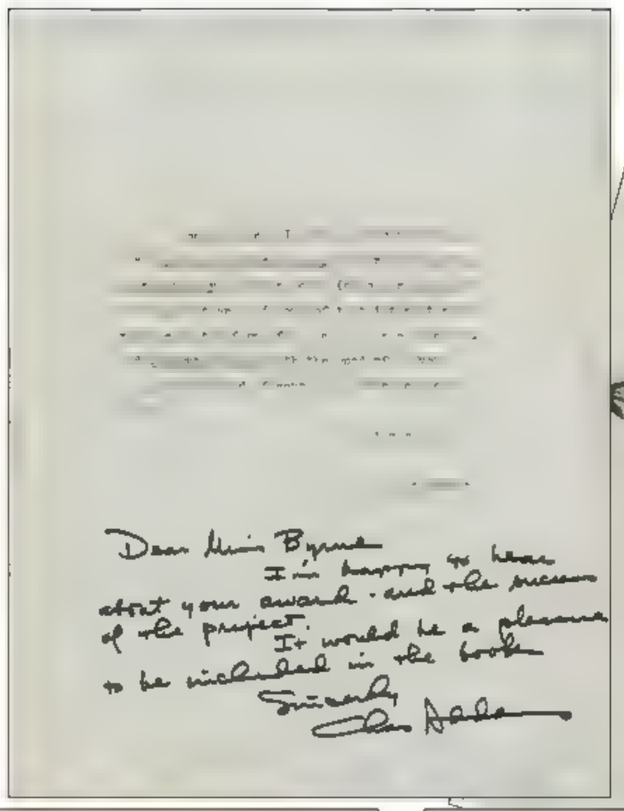

THE NEW YORKER

OXFORD 7-1414

main in the form of a small armor collection. Treasure Island with the wonderful Wyeth illustrations and of course the Sherlock Holmes books.

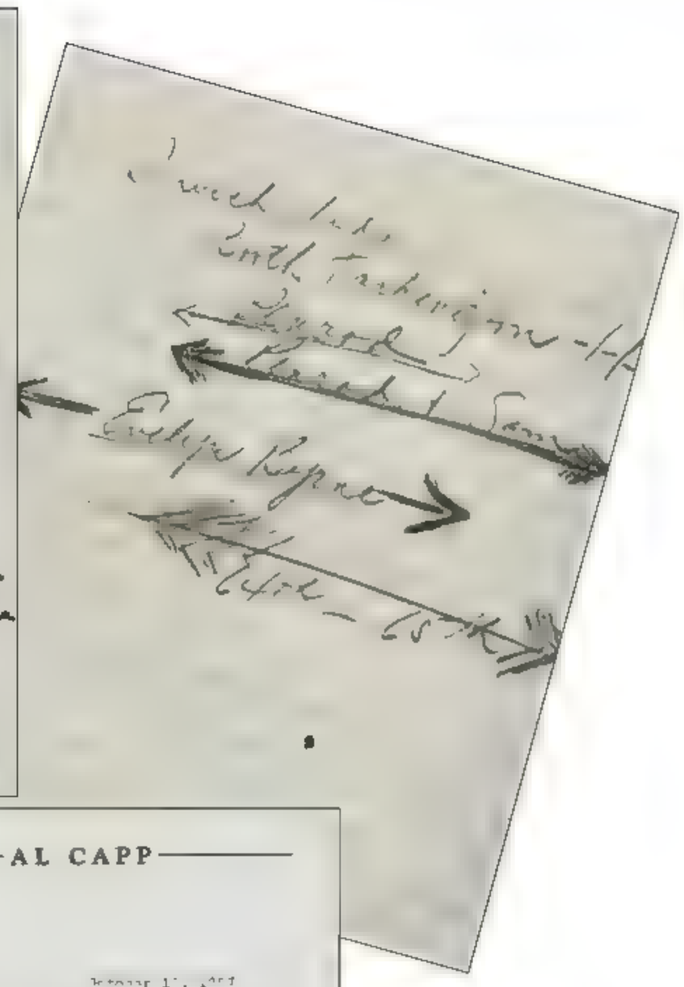
Sincerely

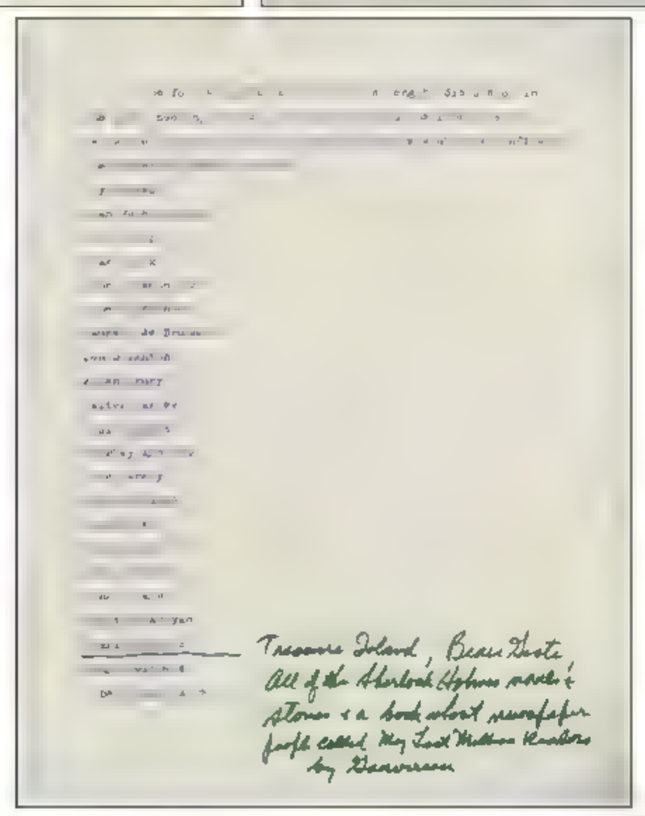
Chas Addams

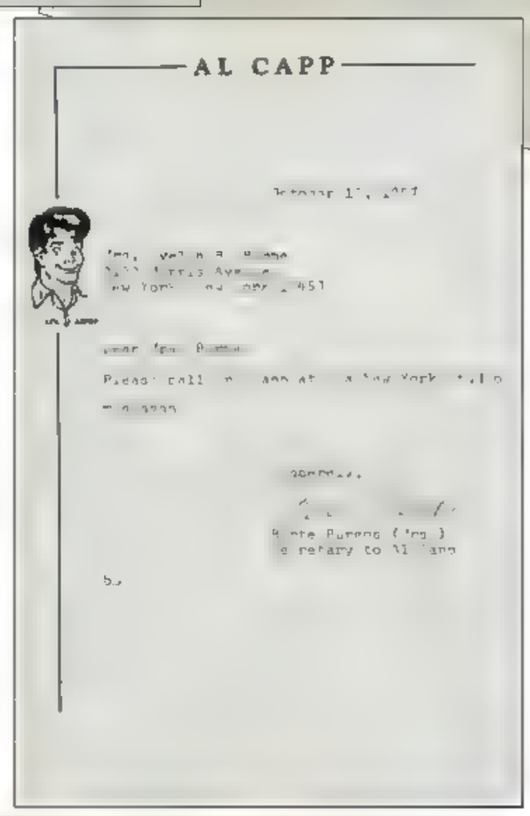

Dear Miss Byrne
I'm happy to hear about your award - and the success of the project.
It would be a pleasure to be included in the book

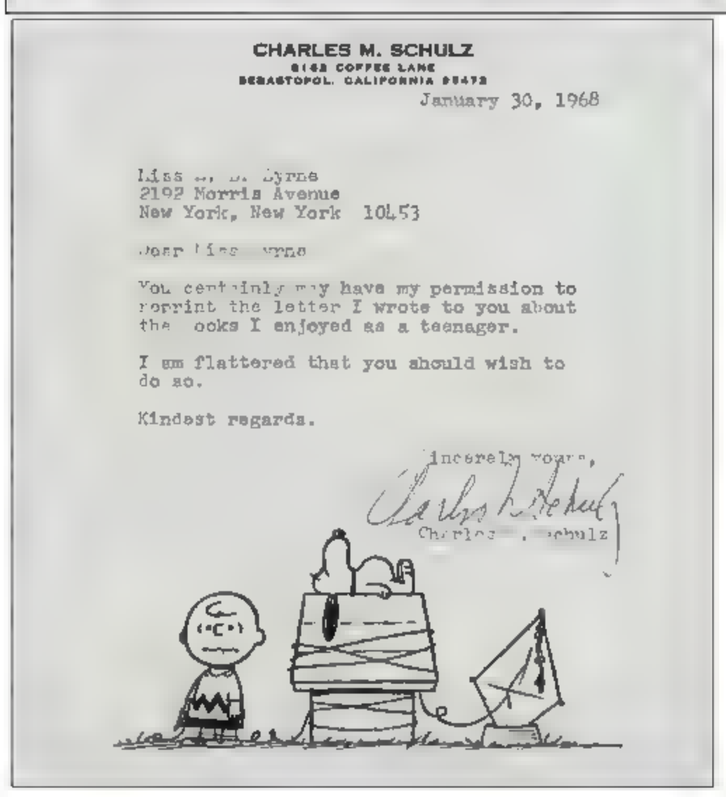
Sincerely

Chas Addams




Treasure Island, Beau Geste
All of the Sherlock Holmes novels & stories + a book about newspaper people called My Lost Million Readers by Dorothy


AL CAPP


CHARLES M. SCHULZ
6162 COFFEE LANE
SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA 95472

January 30, 1968

Miss [illegible] Byrne
2192 Morris Avenue
New York, New York 10453

Dear Miss Byrne

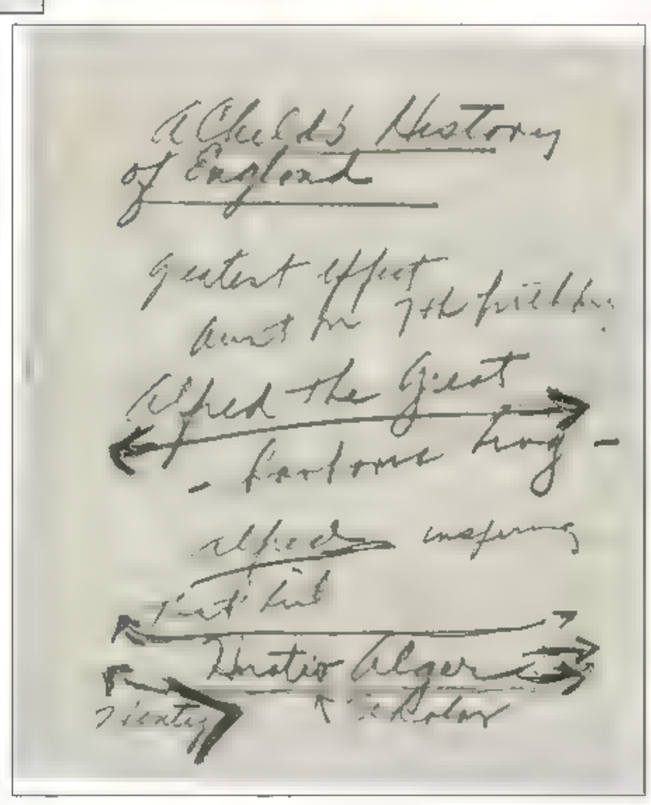
You certainly may have my permission to reprint the letter I wrote to you about the books I enjoyed as a teenager.

I am flattered that you should wish to do so.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Charles M. Schulz


A Child's History of England

Great effort and the fulfilling

Alfred the Great

- Fortune long -

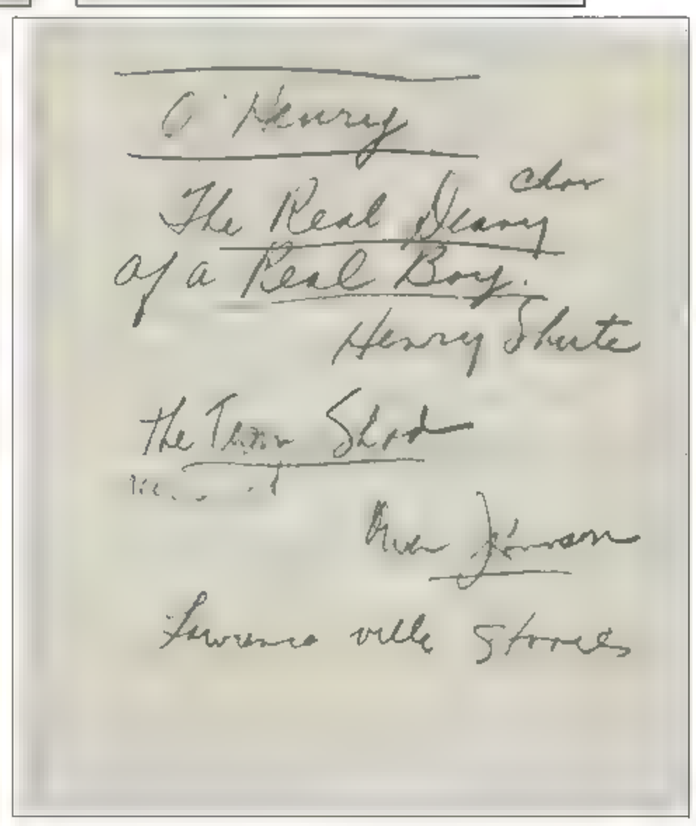
Alfred inspiring

Dickens

Horatio Alger

Identity

Scholar


O Henry

The Real Diary of a Real Boy.

Henry Thoreau

The Texas Short

Mark Twain

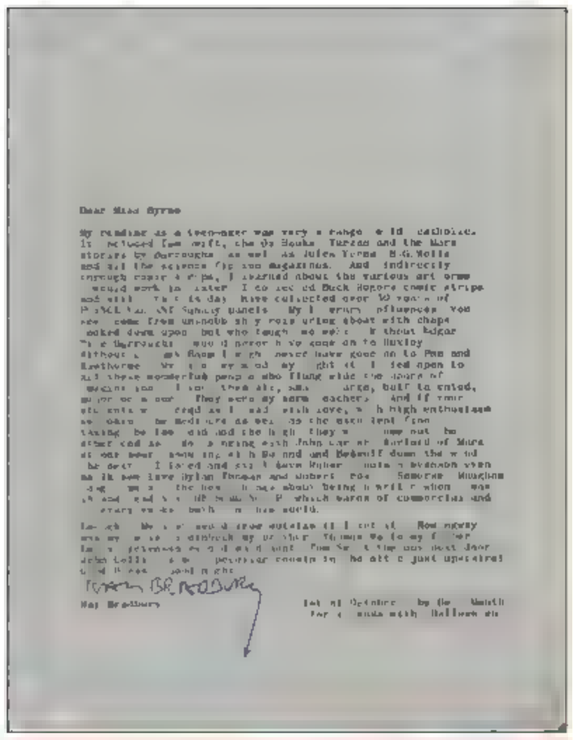
Lawrence ville Stories

32. [Cartoonists]. A collection of six letters and a photograph by famous cartoonist on authors of great influence, including:

Addams, Charles. One autograph letter signed and one typed letter signed with handwritten notations, New York, 15 July 1966 and 6 November 1967; with original envelope. The creator of the Addams Family mentions Mark Twain and Conan Doyle as authors of guidance.

Schultz, Charles. Typed letter signed and typed letter with handwritten notations, California, April 1967 and 30 January 1968; with original envelopes. In a handwritten note, Schultz expresses his like for Treasure Island and Sherlock Holmes. A second letter on stationery with Charlie Brown and Snoopy grants permission to publish his original letter in Byrne's book.

Also included is a picture of **Walt Disney** and his poodle signed by Bob Moore for Disney and handwritten notes by **Al Capp** regarding his favorite books and a typed letter signed by his secretary asking Miss Byrne to phone Mr. Capp. **$600 - $800**

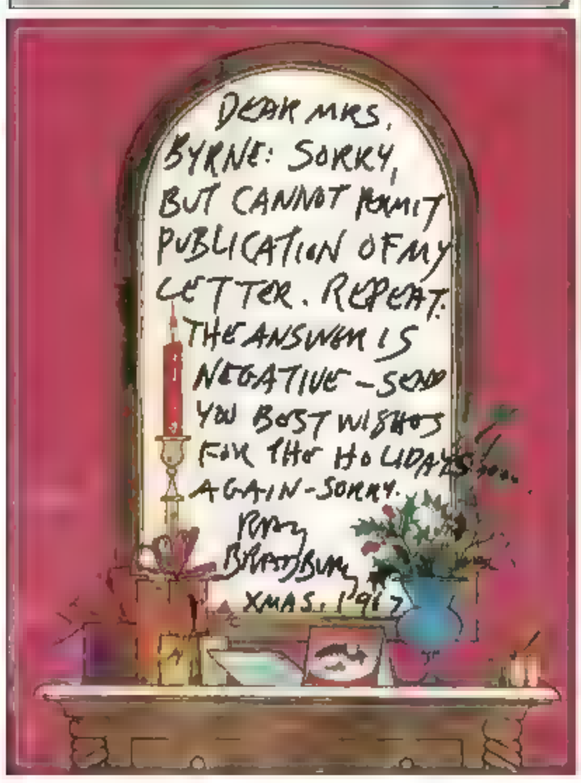


Dear Miss Byrne

My reading as a teen-ager was very strange, wild, catholic. It included Tom Swift, the Oz Books, Tarzan and the Mars stories by Burroughs, as well as Jules Verne, H.G. Wells and all the science fiction magazines. And indirectly through comic strips, I learned about the various art forms I would work in, later. I collected Buck Rogers comic strips and still, to this day, have collected over 30 years of PRINCE VALIANT Sunday panels. My literary influences, you see, come from unsnobbishly roistering about with chaps looked down upon, but who taught me well. Withough Edgar Rice Burroughs I would never have gone on to Huxley. Without L. Frank Baum I might never have gone on to Poe and Hawthorne. My life, my mind, my sight still lie open to all these wonderful people who flung wide the doors of imagination. I love them all, small, large, half talented, major or minor. They were my warm teachers. And if your students will read as I read, with love, with high enthusiasm, welcoming the mediocre as well as the excellent-fine, taking the low road and the high, they will come out the other end as I do, singing with John Carter, Warlord of Mars at one hour, shouting with Roland and Beowulf down the wind the next. Enough. My list would grow outsize if I let it. Hemingway was my Uncle, Steinbeck my brother, Thomas Wolfe my father, Emily Dickenson my old-maid aunt, Tom Swift the boy next door, John Collier a most peculiar cousin in the attic just upstairs!

Ray Bradbury

1st of October by the Amish
for a while with Halloween on


DEAR MRS. BYRNE: SORRY, BUT CANNOT PERMIT PUBLICATION OF MY LETTER. REPEAT: THE ANSWER IS NEGATIVE - SORRY
YOU BEST WISHES FOR THE HOLIDAYS
AGAIN - SORRY.
RAY BRADBURY
XMAS. 1967

28 February 1968

Dear Miss Byrne,

I'm afraid I can't give you a classy answer so let's leave out Shakespeareand Dostoievsky and Proust.

What interested me most as a teenager and influenced me most were the various science fiction magazines, particularly ASTOUNDING.

I hope you don't consider this too poor an exarple to the students to inçlüde in your anthology.

Isaac Asimov

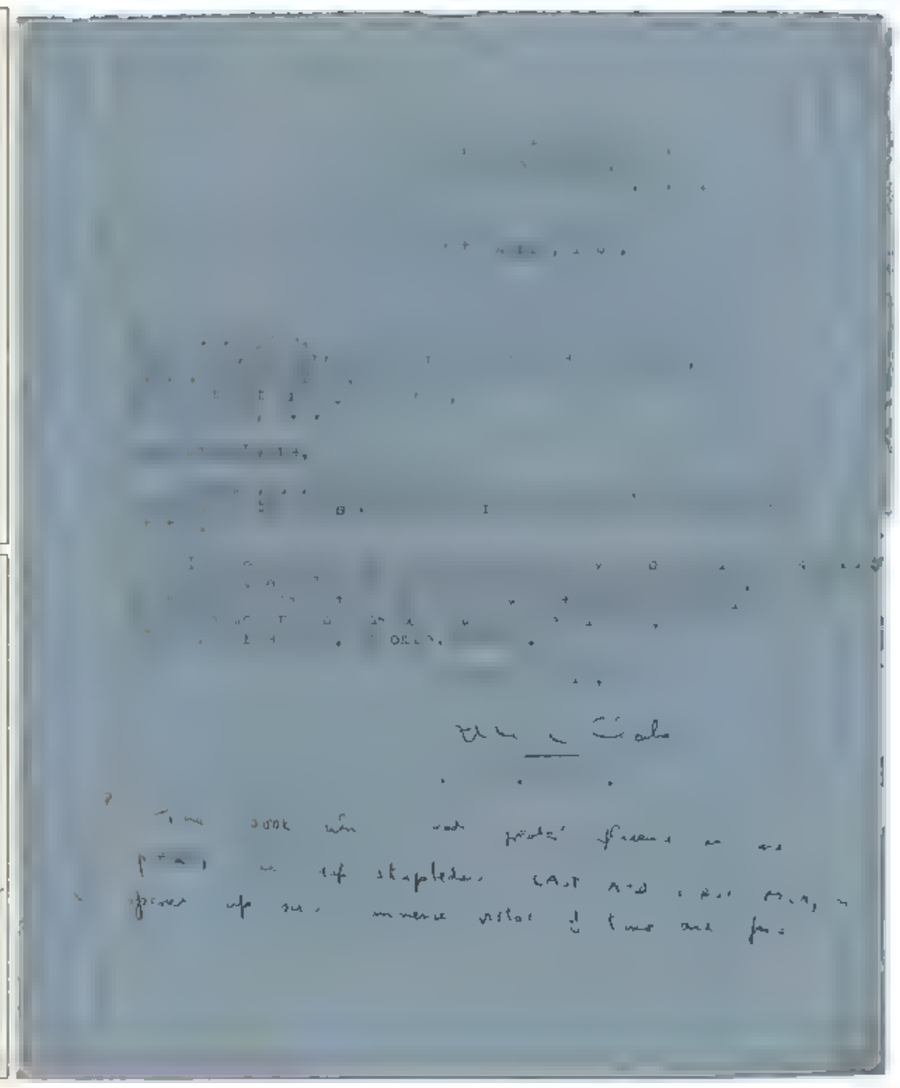
21 February 1968

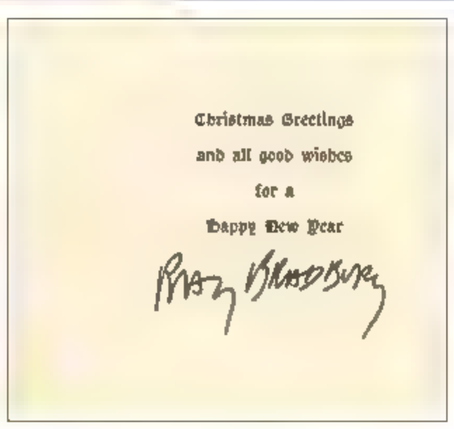
Dear Miss Byrne,

Yes, yes, but specifically---

What is it you are asking of me?

Isaac Asimov





33. [Science Fiction Authors.] A collection of five letters written by prolific science fiction authors each capturing the author's style and voice, including:

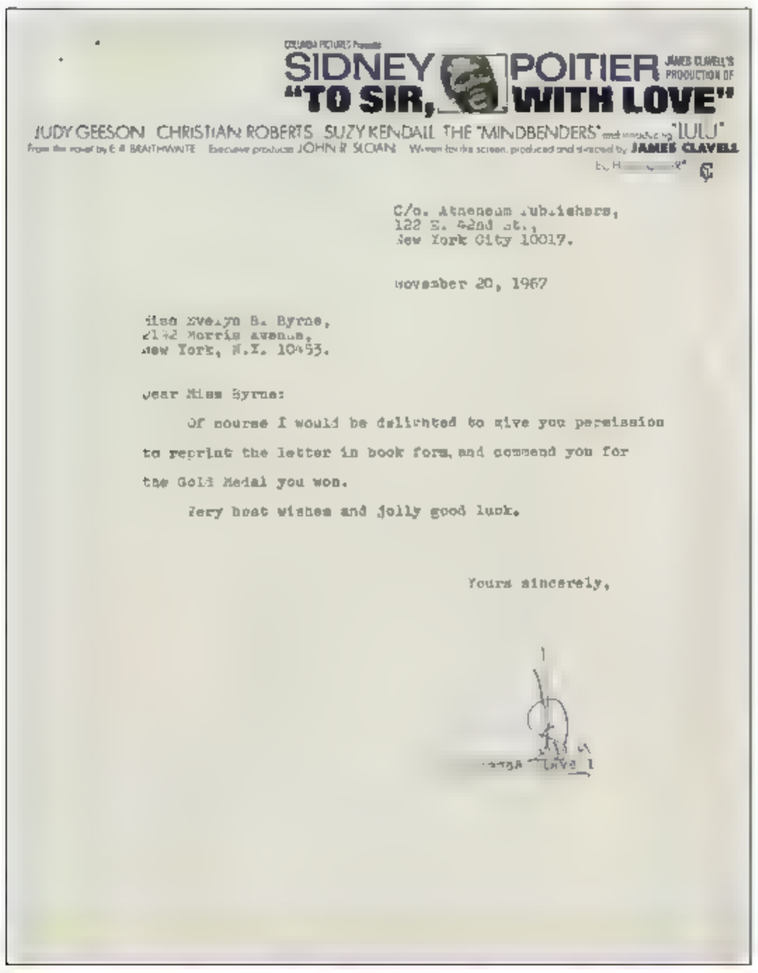
Asimov, Isaac. Two typed notecards signed, 2 pages, Boston, 21 February 1968 and 28 February 1968; with original envelops. While many think of classic writers as those who impress, Asimov is *afraid I can't give you a classy answer so let's leave out Shakespear eand Dostoievsky and Proust.* The concise note goes on to mention what was *particularly ASTOUNDING* were simply science fiction novels, a call to many adolescence boys.

Bradbury, Raymond. One typed letter signed, 1 autograph letter signed and a card signed, 3 pages, Los Angeles, 1 October 1967 and December 1967; with original envelopes. In his classic wit and style, Bradbury writes in part: *My reading as a teen-ager was very strange, wild, catholic.* He mentions classic science fiction authors such as Jules Verne and H.G. Wells as leaving a lasting impression. His passion for all forms of writing continues as he mentions he learned *indirectly through comic strips, I learned about the various artforms I would work in, later. I collected Buck Rogers comic strips and still, to this day, have collected over 30 years of PRINCE VALIANT Sunday panels. My literary influences, you see, come from unsnobbishly roistering about with chaps looked down upon, but who taught me well. Withough Edgar Rice Burroughs I would never have gone on to Huxley. Without L. Frank Baum I might never have gone on to Poe and Hawthorne. My life, my mind, my sight still lie open to all these wonderful people who flung wide the doors of imagination. I love them all, small, large, half talented, major or minor. They were my warm teachers. And if your students will read as I read, with love, with high enthusiasm, welcoming the mediocre as well as the excellent-fine, taking the low road and the high, they will come out the other end as I do, singing with John Carter, Warlord of Mars at one hour, shouting with Roland and Beowulf down the wind the next.* Bradbury continues to mention famous poets and authors and finishes with a heartfelt conclusion. *Enough. My list would grow outsize if I let it. Hemingway was my Uncle, Steinbeck my brother, Thomas Wolfe my father, Emily Dickenson my old-maid aunt, Tom Swift the boy next door, John Collier a most peculiar cousin in the attic just upstairs!* In a post script he mentions October is the best month because it ends with Halloween.

Bradbury's collection stands complete with a Christmas card to Miss Byrne and an autograph letter signed stating he *cannot permit publication of my letter. Repeat: the answer is negative* written on Christmas stationery.

Clarke, Arthur C. Typed letter signed with handwritten postscript, 1 page, New York, 27 April 1968. At first, Clarke types that he is too busy shooting 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY, yet he handwrites in a post script: *The book which has greatest influence on me was probably W. Olaf Stapledon's LAST ACT FIRST MEN, as it opened up such immense vistas of time and space.*

This fine collection of letters paints a picture of the intimate voice and feelings of renowned science fiction writers. **$2,000 - $3,000**


COLUMBIA PICTURES Presents
SIDNEY POITIER JAMES CLAVELL'S PRODUCTION OF
"TO SIR, WITH LOVE"
JUDY GEESON CHRISTIAN ROBERTS SUZY KENDALL THE "MINDBENDERS" and introducing "LULU"
From the novel by E. R. BRAITHWAITE Executive producer JOHN R. SLOAN Written for the screen, produced and directed by JAMES CLAVELL

C/o. Atheneum Publishers,
122 E. 42nd St.,
New York City 10017.

November 20, 1967

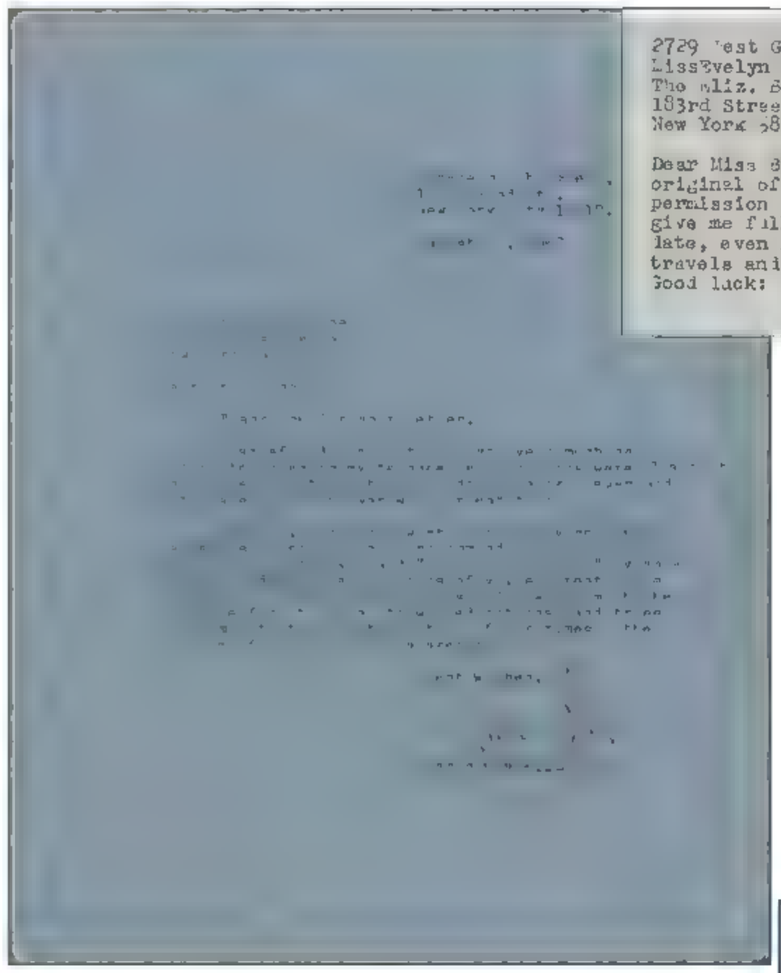
Miss Evelyn S. Byrne,
2142 Morris avenue,
New York, N.Y. 10453.

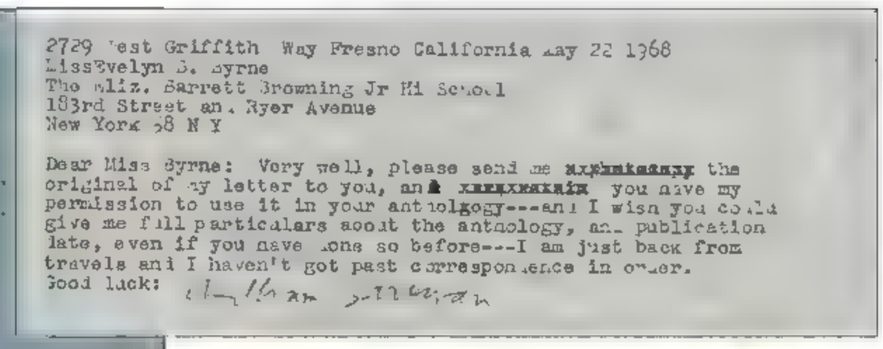
Dear Miss Byrne:

Of course I would be delighted to give you permission to reprint the letter in book form, and commend you for the Gold Medal you won.

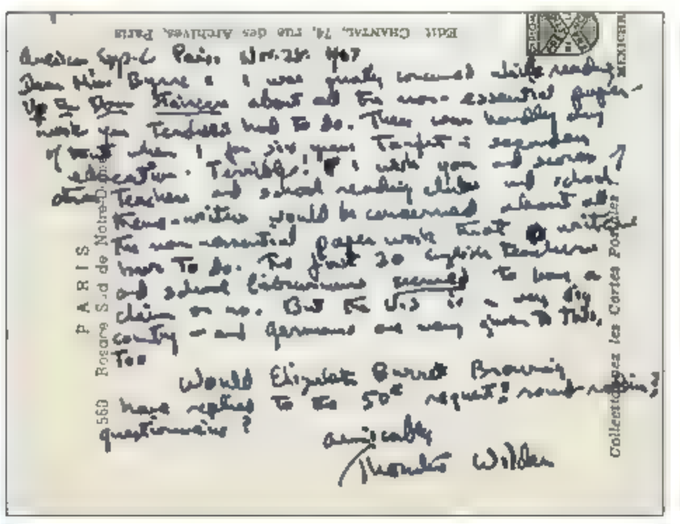
Very best wishes and jolly good luck.

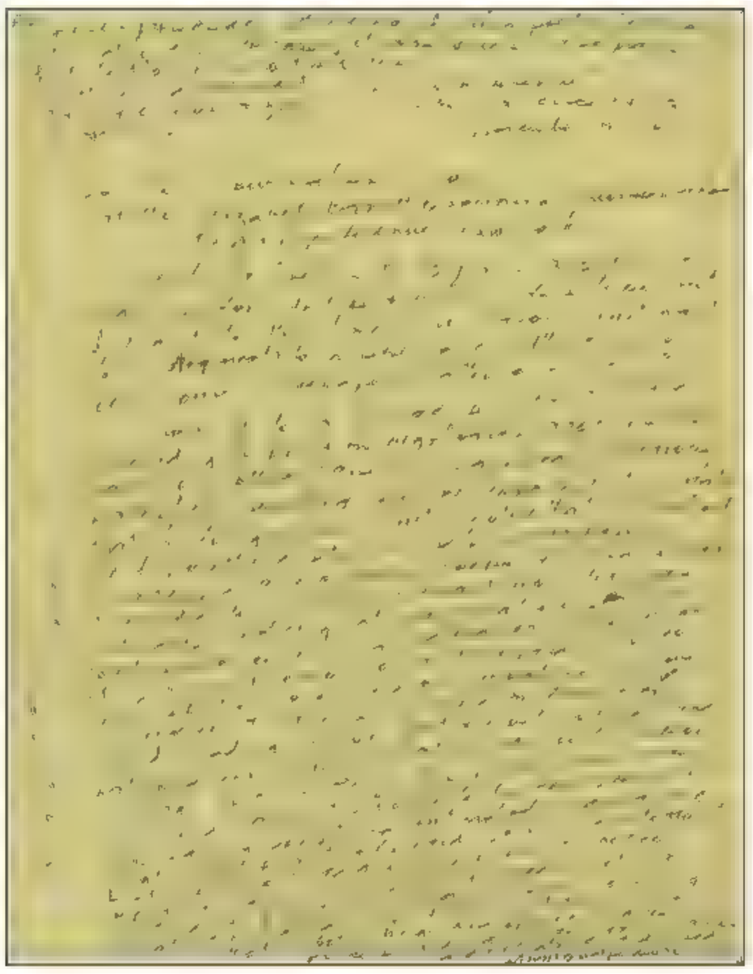
Yours sincerely,

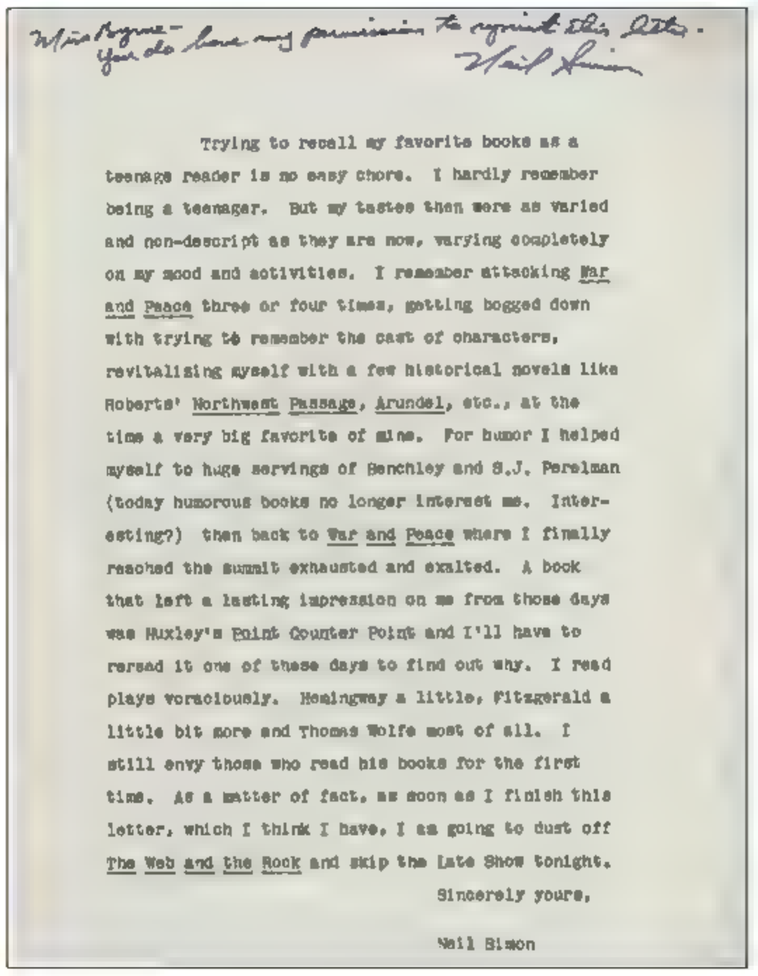



2729 West Griffith Way Fresno California May 22 1968
Miss Evelyn S. Byrne
The Eliz. Barrett Browning Jr Hi School
183rd Street and Ryer Avenue
New York 58 N Y

Dear Miss Byrne: Very well, please send me ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the original of my letter to you, and ~~x xxxxxxxxx~~ you have my permission to use it in your anthology---and I wish you could give me full particulars about the antology, and publication date, even if you have done so before---I am just back from travels and I haven't got past correspondence in order.
Good luck:


Edit. CHANTAL, 74, rue des Archives, PARIS
PARIS
Rosace S.-d. de Notre-Dame
Collection des Cartes Postales
Dear Miss Byrne: I was greatly touched while reading
Up the Down Staircase about all the non-essential things
work you Teachers had to do. There was terribly much
of it when I [illegible] your Teacher's segregation
education. Terrible! I wish you and parents
Teachers and school reading clubs and school
Klans-writers would be concerned about all
The non-essential paper work that writing
to do. The first 20 [illegible] Teachers
and school Librarians seemed to have a
claim on me. But the 21st [illegible] my life
country - and Germans are very good to Tots.
Too
Would Elizabeth Barrett Browning
have replied to the 50th request? [illegible]
questionnaire?
amicably
Thornton Wilder

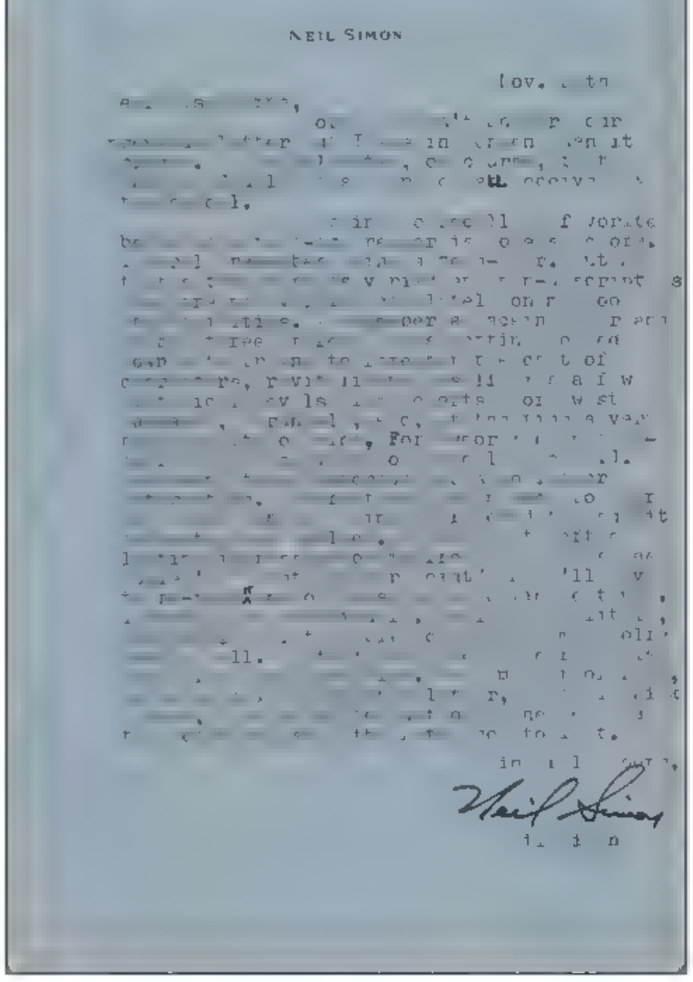



Miss Byrne—
You do have my permission to reprint this letter.
Neil Simon

Trying to recall my favorite books as a teenage reader is no easy chore. I hardly remember being a teenager. But my tastes then were as varied and non-descript as they are now, varying completely on my mood and activities. I remember attacking War and Peace three or four times, getting bogged down with trying to remember the cast of characters, revitalizing myself with a few historical novels like Roberts' Northwest Passage, Arundel, etc., at the time a very big favorite of mine. For humor I helped myself to huge servings of Benchley and S.J. Perelman (today humorous books no longer interest me. Interesting?) then back to War and Peace where I finally reached the summit exhausted and exalted. A book that left a lasting impression on me from those days was Huxley's Point Counter Point and I'll have to reread it one of these days to find out why. I read plays voraciously. Hemingway a little, Fitzgerald a little bit more and Thomas Wolfe most of all. I still envy those who read his books for the first time. As a matter of fact, as soon as I finish this letter, which I think I have, I am going to dust off The Web and the Rock and skip the Late Show tonight.

Sincerely yours,

Neil Simon


NEIL SIMON
Nov. [illegible] to
[illegible]
Neil Simon
[illegible]

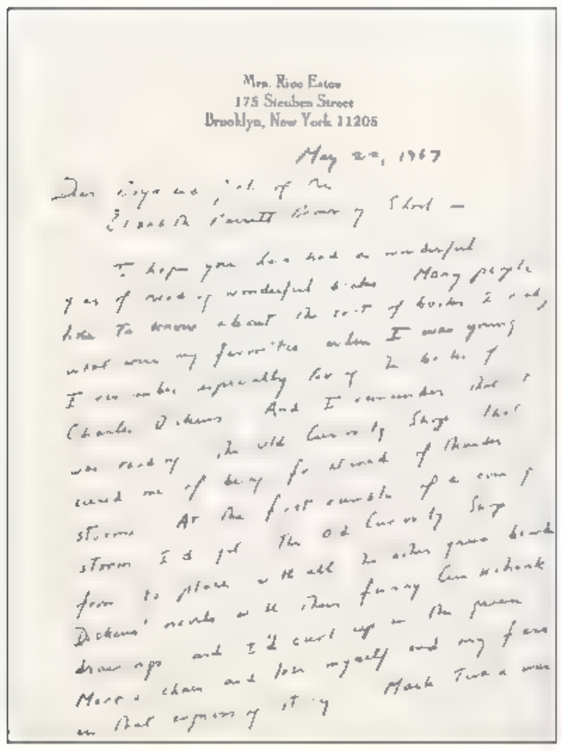
34. [Playwrights and screenwriters]. A collection of 15 letters by great playwrights and screenwriters. Highlights include:

Clavell, James. Two typed letters signed. 1 page each, 31 August 1967 and 20 November 1967; with original envelopes. Having a difficult time remembering childhood, the screenwriter of "To Sir With Love" mentions Hemingway and Anne Morrow Lindbergh as *two books of great value.*

Saroyan, William. One autograph letter signed and one typed letter signed, 1 page each, San Francisco, 19 November 1967 and 22 May 1968; with original envelope. To fulfill an insatiable need, which led to a love for writing. *From nine to nineteen I read print—all kinds, including the print on signboards, groceries (labels on bottles, cans and paperbags), religious pamphlets, newspapers, magazines and of course books. I liked to read. I needed to…But almost nothing I read satisfied me deeply—that is part of the reason I began to write (on a typewriter) when I was thirteen—and haven't stopped to this day.*
Additional letters include transcriptions of his letter and a permission to use his work in a published book.

Wilder, Thorton. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, Paris, n.d.; Complete with three correspondences from Thorton Wilder's sister. In a short note, Wilder notes Up the Down Staircase as an essential piece to read. Letters by Wilder's sister provides additional background on her brother's reclusive nature and read *prodigiously when he was young and he still does.* A lovely collection including personal insights from Wilder's sister.

This collection also includes letters by **William Inge, Mayer Levin, Robert Anderson, Paddy Chayefsky,** and, **Neil Simon.**
$600 - $800



Mrs. Rice Estes
175 Steuben Street
Brooklyn, New York 11205

May 22, 1967

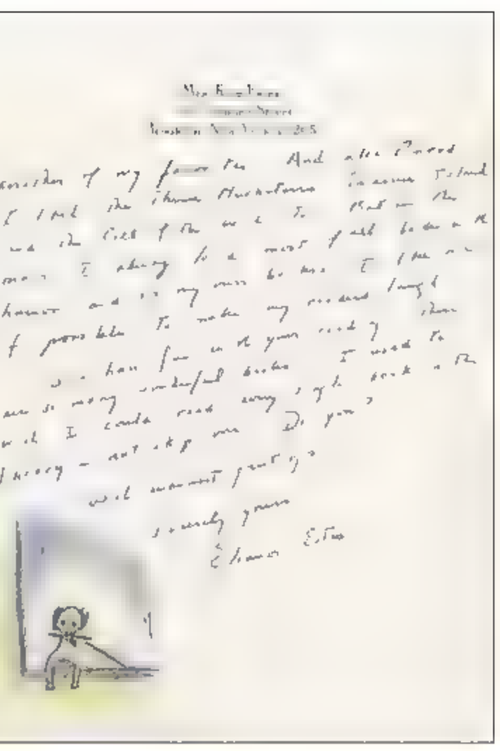
Dear Miss [illegible]
[illegible] Public Library

I hope you have had a wonderful year of work of wonderful books. Many people have to answer about the sort of books I read when I was young and which were my favorite when I was growing up. I remember especially how I loved Charles Dickens. And I remember that I was ready for the old Curiosity Shop when it came out of being frightened of thunder storms. At the first rumble of a coming storm I'd pull the Old Curiosity Shop from its place with all the other green bound Dickens' novels and I'd curl up in the green Morris chair and lose myself and my fears in that empowering story. Mark Twain was more than another favorite of mine. He was the first author I ever read who made me laugh out loud. I think the three Huckleberry Finn books are the best of his work. I [illegible] that I have read [illegible] many times over the years. I [illegible] however and it is my wish to be sure I [illegible] if possible. It makes my reading [illegible] when I can find so many wonderful books. I would be very interested to know what books you remember from your early years. Do you? I envy you the joy of discovering [illegible] for the first time.

With warmest greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Estes



[illegible]

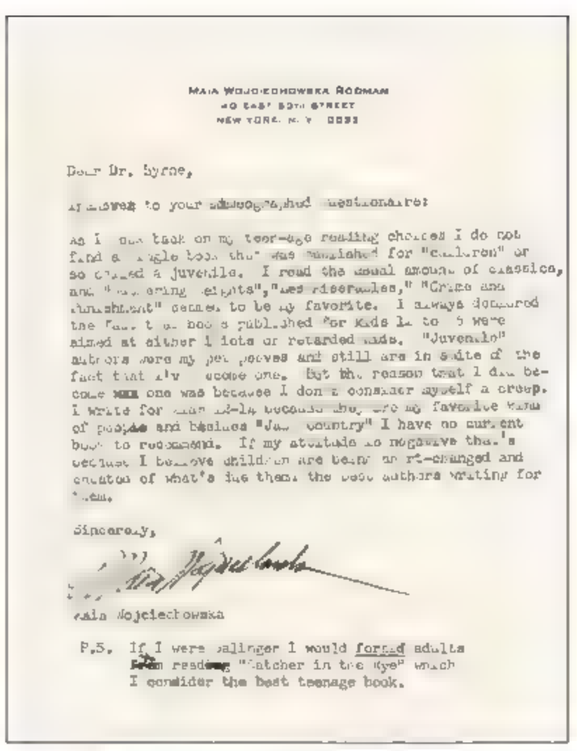
[illegible] Street
[illegible] New York 10025

[illegible] another of my favorite [illegible]. And after I moved to [illegible] I found the three Huckleberry Finn books are the best of his work. I [illegible] that I have read [illegible] many times over the years. I [illegible] however and it is my wish to be sure I [illegible] if possible. It makes my reading [illegible] when I can find so many wonderful books. I would be very interested to know what books you remember from your early years. Do you? I envy you the joy of discovering [illegible] for the first time.

With warmest greetings,

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor Estes



MAIA WOJCIECHOWSKA RODMAN
40 EAST 80TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10021

Dear Dr. Byrne,

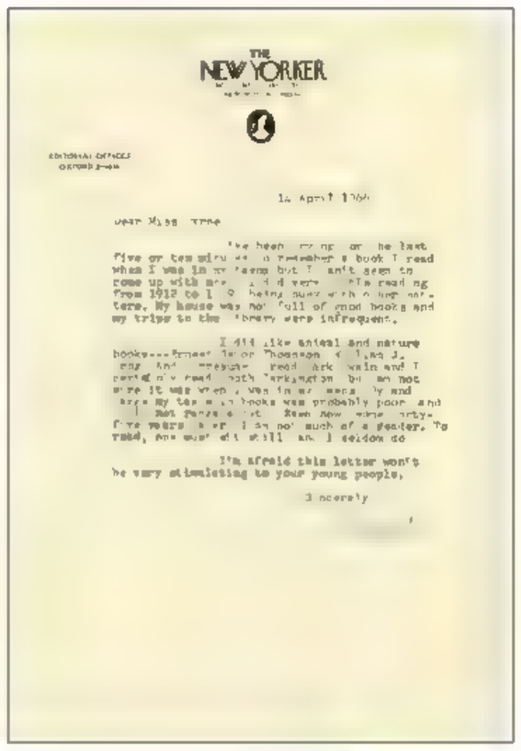
Answers to your [illegible] questionnaire:

As I was back on my teen-age reading choices I do not find a single book that was published for "children" or so called a juvenile. I read the usual amount of classics, and "swashbuckling exploits", "les miserables," "Crime and Punishment" seemed to be my favorite. I always deplored the fact that books published for kids 12 to 15 were aimed at either idiots or retarded kids. "Juvenile" authors were my pet peeves and still are in spite of the fact that I've become one. But the reason that I don't consider myself a creep. I write for that age-level because they are my favorite form of people and besides "Jane Country" I have no current book to recommend. If my attitude is negative that's because I believe children are born smart-changed and creation of what's [illegible] them. The best authors writing for [illegible].

Sincerely,

Maia Wojciechowska

P.S. If I were Salinger I would forbid adults from reading "Catcher in the Rye" which I consider the best teenage book.



THE NEW YORKER

EDITORIAL OFFICES
OXFORD 5-5600

14 April 1966

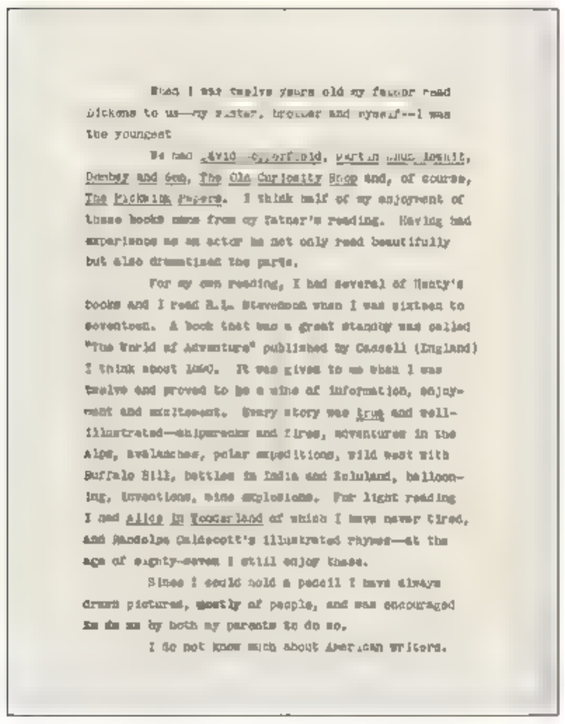
Dear Miss [illegible]

I've been trying for the last five or ten minutes to remember a book I read when I was in my teens but I can't seem to come up with more than a few titles. My reading from 1912 to 1919 being busy with other matters. My house was not full of good books and my trips to the library were infrequent.

I did like animal and nature books---Ernest Ingersoll, Thompson Seton, Jack London, Kipling and [illegible]. I read Ark Wain and I particularly read with [illegible] but am not sure it was when I was in my teens or [illegible]. My taste in books was probably poor and I [illegible] Not Jane Austen. Even now more arty-fine words are [illegible] so much of a reader. To read, and that I still am, I seldom do.

I'm afraid this letter won't be very stimulating to your young people.

Sincerely



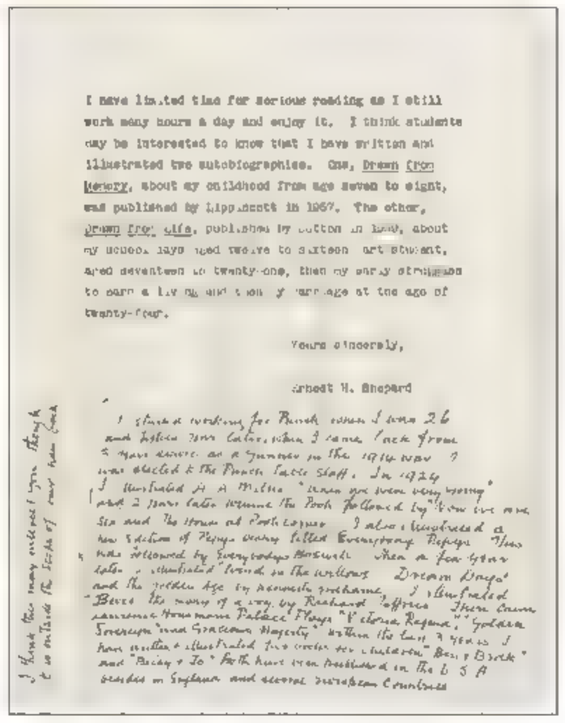
Until I was twelve years old my father read Dickens to us—my sister, brother and myself—I was the youngest.

We had David Copperfield, Martin Chuzzlewit, Dombey and Son, The Old Curiosity Shop and, of course, The Pickwick Papers. I think half of my enjoyment of these books came from my father's reading. Having had experience as an actor he not only read beautifully but also dramatized the parts.

For my own reading, I had several of Henty's books and I read R.L. Stevenson when I was sixteen to seventeen. A book that was a great standby was called "The World of Adventure" published by Cassell (England) I think about 1880. It was given to me when I was twelve and proved to be a wine of information, enjoyment and excitement. Every story was true and well-illustrated—shipwrecks and fires, adventures in the Alps, avalanches, polar expeditions, wild west with Buffalo Bill, battles in India and Zululand, ballooning, inventions, mine explosions. For light reading I had Alice in Wonderland of which I have never tired, and Randolph Caldecott's illustrated rhymes—at the age of eighty-seven I still enjoy these.

Since I could hold a pencil I have always drawn pictures, mostly of people, and was encouraged in this by both my parents to do so.

I do not know much about American writers.

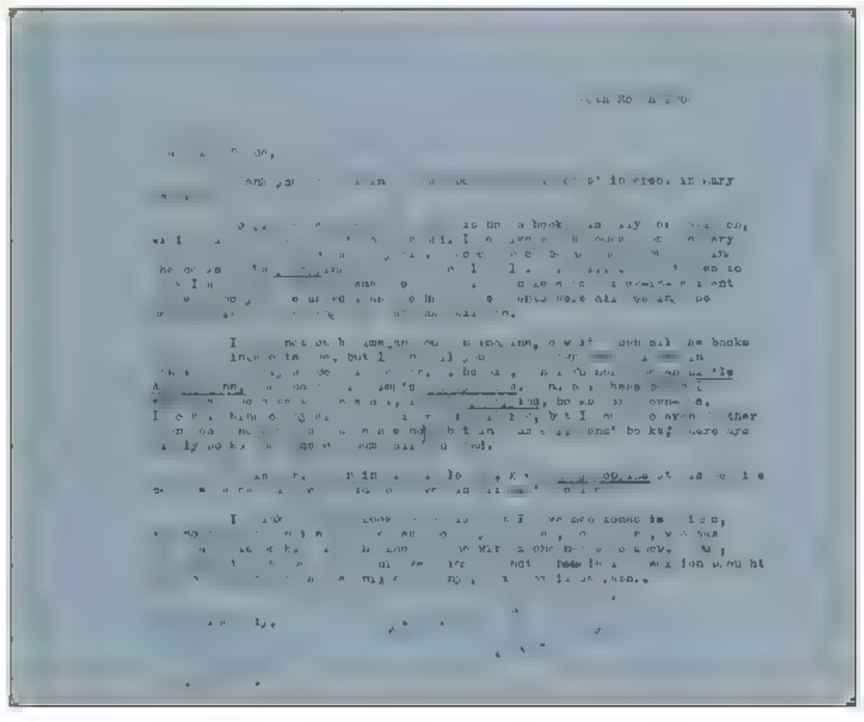


I have limited time for serious reading as I still work many hours a day and enjoy it. I think students may be interested to know that I have written and illustrated two autobiographies. One, Drawn from Memory, about my childhood from age seven to eight, was published by Lippincott in 1957. The other, Drawn from Life, published by Dutton in 1962, about my school days and twelve to sixteen art student, aged seventeen to twenty-one, then my early struggles to earn a living and then my marriage at the age of twenty-four.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest H. Shepard

I started working for Punch when I was 26 and before that, when I came back from 4 years service as a gunner in the 1914 war I was elected to the Punch Table Staff. In 1924 I illustrated A. A. Milne's "When we were very young" and 2 years later became the Pooh followed by "Now we are six" and "The House at Pooh Corner". I also illustrated a new edition of Alice which followed by Wind in the Willows, Dream Days and The Golden Age by Kenneth Grahame. I illustrated "Bevis" the story of a boy by Richard Jefferies. Then came Laurence Housman's Palace Plays "Victoria Regina," "Gordon Sovereign" and Gracious Majesty" within the last 7 years I have written & illustrated two more for children "Motor Boat" and "Becky & Jo" both have been published in the U.S.A besides in England and several European Countries



35. [Children's Book Writers]. A collection of 26 letters many with personal illustrations by famed children's book writers including **Eleanor Estes, Enerest H. Shepard,** and **E.B. White.** Highlights include:

Estes, Eleanor. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages, New York, 22 May 1967, on personal stationery with a colored illustration; with original envelope. Writing about fond memories of Charles Dickens and reading *"The Old Curiosity Shop" that cured me of being frightened of thunderstorms. At the first rumble of a coming storm I'd pull "The Old Curosity Shop" from its place with all the other green-bound Dickens' novels with this funny Cruikshank drawings, and I'd curl up in my green Morris chair and lose myself and my fears in that empowering story.*

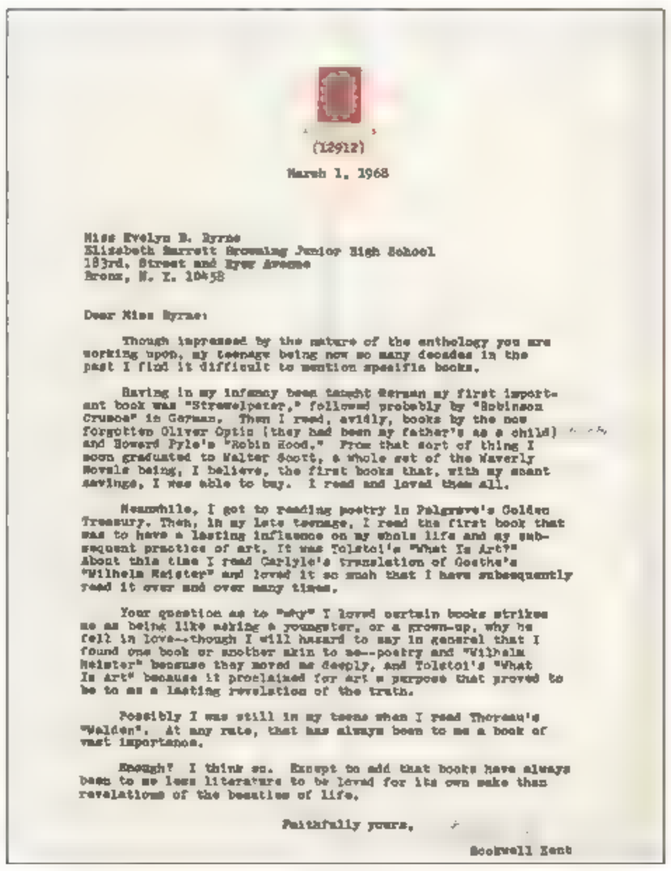
Rodman, Maria Wojciechowska. Typed letter signed, 1 page, New York, 1967, on personal stationery; with original envelope. An interesting take on novels for teens, Rodman claims she *always deplored the fact that books published for kids 12 to 15 were aimed at either idiots or retarded kids. "Juvenile" authors were my pet peeves and still are in spite of the fact that I've become one.* Particular classics include Wuthering Heights, Les Miserables, Crime and Punishment and Catcher in the Rye.

White, E.B. Two Typed letter signed, 1 page, 14 April 1966, on *The New Yorker* stationery; with original envelope. Having a difficult time remembering what he read he recalls doing *very little reading from 1912-1919, being busy with other matters. My house was not full of good books and my trips to the library were infrequent.* Nature and animal books were a favorite and the works of Mark Twain.

Shepard, Ernest H. Five autograph letters signed, 1-2 pages each, 6 September 1967 to January 1970, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. Illustrator of Winnie the Pooh writes numerous letters recalling classics such as Alice in Wonderland and the works of Charles Dickens. The final letter wishes Christmas wishes to Evelyn Byrne complete with a sketch of a quintessential outdoor country Christmas scene.

Travers, P.L. Two typed letters signed and one typed letter signed by her secretary, 1 page each, 18 March 1966 to 16 November 1967; with original envelopes. Creator of Mary Poppins reminds us that Mary Poppins is not just for children and that in fact her *lawyer, a man in his middle 50's, keeps Mary Poppins at his bedside because he says it helps him to solve his clients' problems.* She goes on to mention Beatrix Potter and Grimm's Fairly Tales as favorites.

The collection is complete with **Robert Anglund, James Daugherty, Lois Lenski, William Pene du Bois, Marguerite Henry, Tasha Tudor, Cleveland Amory** and **Joan Walsh Anglund** who adds tiny illustrations on petite notecards. **$3,000 - $5,000**



(12912)

March 1, 1968

Miss Evelyn B. Byrne
Elizabeth Barrett Browning Junior High School
183rd. Street and Hyer Avenue
Bronx, N. Y. 10458

Dear Miss Byrne:

Though impressed by the nature of the anthology you are working upon, my teenage being now so many decades in the past I find it difficult to mention specific books.

Having in my infancy been taught German my first important book was "Strewelpeter," followed probably by "Robinson Crusoe" in German. Then I read, avidly, books by the now forgotten Oliver Optic (they had been my father's as a child) and Howard Pyle's "Robin Hood." From that sort of thing I soon graduated to Walter Scott, a whole set of the Waverly Novels being, I believe, the first books that, with my scant savings, I was able to buy. I read and loved them all.

Meanwhile, I got to reading poetry in Palgrave's Golden Treasury. Then, in my late teenage, I read the first book that was to have a lasting influence on my whole life and my subsequent practice of art. It was Tolstoi's "What Is Art?" About this time I read Carlyle's translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister" and loved it so much that I have subsequently read it over and over many times.

Your question as to "why" I loved certain books strikes me as being like asking a youngster, or a grown-up, why he fell in love--though I will hazard to say in general that I found one book or another akin to me--poetry and "Wilhelm Meister" because they moved me deeply, and Tolstoi's "What Is Art" because it proclaimed for art a purpose that proved to be to me a lasting revelation of the truth.

Possibly I was still in my teens when I read Thoreau's "Walden". At any rate, that has always been to me a book of vast importance.

Enough? I think so. Except to add that books have always been to me less literature to be loved for its own sake than revelations of the beauties of life.

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

LAURENCE OLIVIER.
Old Vic Theatre,
London S.E. 1.
9th May 1966.

Dear Miss Byrne,

Thank you very much for your nice letter.

I regret to inform you that my reading matter for the last 30 years has been chiefly devoted to scripts pertaining to theatre, film or television. As an extremely high proportion of this reading matter consisted of extremely poor stuff, it is small wonder that you may think me, as I think myself, illiterate.

However, before this condition imposed itself upon my life, I was advised and given to read three famous novels, "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Bronte, "Of Human Bondage" by W. Somerset Maugham, "The Old Wives' Tale" by Arnold Bennett.

I think these three make a good start provided, of course, that you are able to continue, which I was not.

Yours sincerely,

Miss E.B. Byrne.

NORMAN ROCKWELL
STOCKBRIDGE
MASSACHUSETTS

May 17, 1966

Miss Evelyn B. Byrne
Board of Education of the City of New York
183rd Street & Hyer Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10458

Dear Miss Byrne:

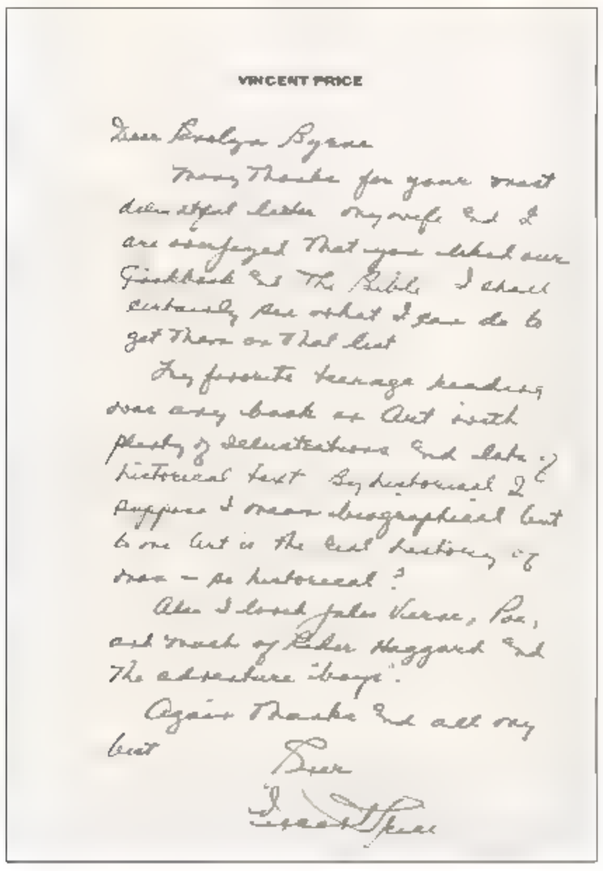
In reply to your letter of May 5th, I am afraid I have always had more or less of a one track mind and my favorite reading, in my teen-age days, was books on art and how to articles, and how to paint.

I also was a great reader of Russian novels such as Tolstoy, Dostoevsky and Turgenev.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Norman Rockwell



VINCENT PRICE

Dear Evelyn Byrne

Many Thanks for your most delightful letter. My wife and I are overjoyed that you liked our Cookbook and The Bible. I should certainly like what I can do to get them on that list.

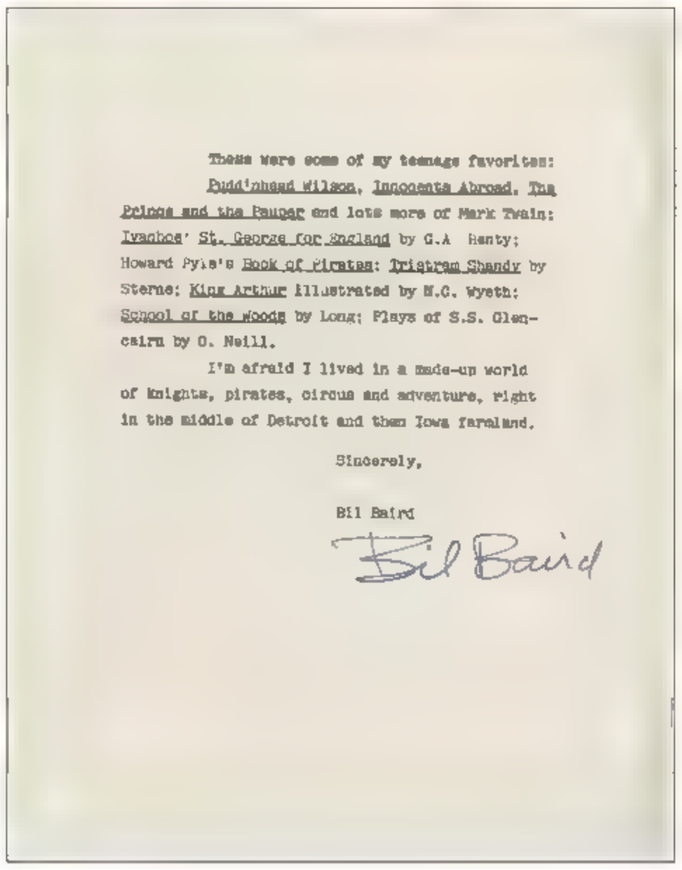
My favorite teenage reading was any book on Art with plenty of illustrations and lots of historical text. By historical I suppose I mean biographical but to me Art is the best history & was - so historical?

Also I loved Jules Verne, Poe, and much of Rider Haggard and the adventure "boys".

Again Thanks and all my best

Yours

Vincent Price



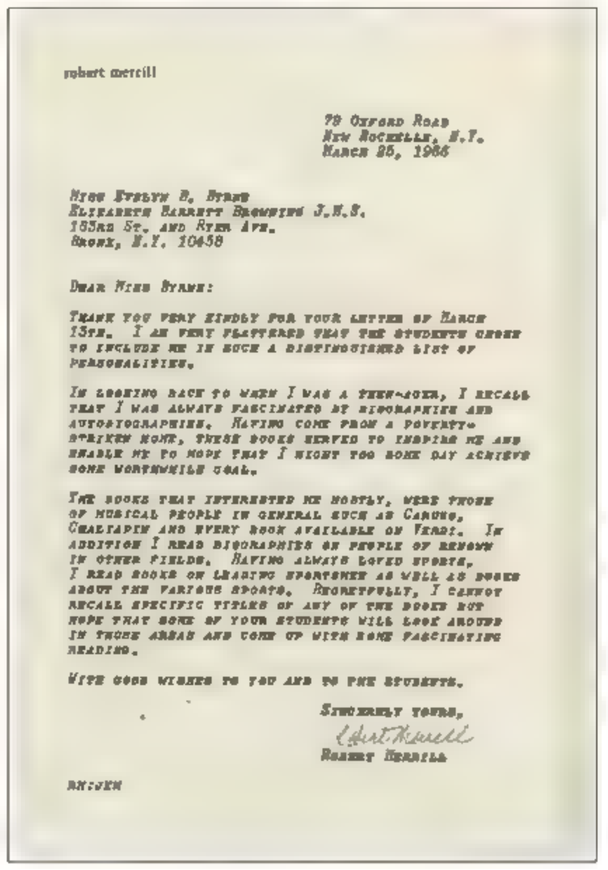
Those were some of my teenage favorites:
Dudd'shead Wilson, Innocents Abroad, The Prince and the Pauper and lots more of Mark Twain; Ivanhoe; St. George for England by G.A Henty; Howard Pyle's Book of Pirates; Trigtram Shandy by Sterne; King Arthur illustrated by N.C. Wyeth; School of the Woods by Long; Plays of S.S. Glencairn by O. Neill.

I'm afraid I lived in a made-up world of knights, pirates, circus and adventure, right in the middle of Detroit and then Iowa farmland.

Sincerely,

Bil Baird

Bil Baird



robert merrill

79 OXFORD ROAD
NEW ROCHELLE, N.Y.
MARCH 25, 1966

MISS EVELYN B. BYRNE
ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING J.H.S.
183RD ST. AND HYER AVE.
BRONX, N.Y. 10458

DEAR MISS BYRNE:

THANK YOU VERY KINDLY FOR YOUR LETTER OF MARCH 13TH. I AM VERY FLATTERED THAT THE STUDENTS CHOSE TO INCLUDE ME IN SUCH A DISTINGUISHED LIST OF PERSONALITIES.

IN LOOKING BACK TO WHEN I WAS A TEEN-AGER, I RECALL THAT I WAS ALWAYS FASCINATED BY BIOGRAPHIES AND AUTOBIOGRAPHIES. HAVING COME FROM A POVERTY-STRICKEN HOME, THESE BOOKS SERVED TO INSPIRE ME AND ENABLE ME TO HOPE THAT I MIGHT TOO SOME DAY ACHIEVE SOME WORTHWHILE GOAL.

THE BOOKS THAT INTERESTED ME MOSTLY, WERE THOSE OF MUSICAL PEOPLE IN GENERAL SUCH AS CARUSO, CHALIAPIN AND EVERY BOOK AVAILABLE ON VERDI. IN ADDITION I READ BIOGRAPHIES ON PEOPLE OF RENOWN IN OTHER FIELDS. HAVING ALWAYS LOVED SPORTS, I READ BOOKS ON LEADING SPORTSMEN AS WELL AS BOOKS ABOUT THE VARIOUS SPORTS. REGRETFULLY, I CANNOT RECALL SPECIFIC TITLES OF ANY OF THE BOOKS BUT HOPE THAT SOME OF YOUR STUDENTS WILL LOOK AROUND IN THOSE AREAS AND COME UP WITH SOME FASCINATING READING.

WITH GOOD WISHES TO YOU AND TO THE STUDENTS.

SINCERELY YOURS,

Robert Merrill
ROBERT MERRILL

RM:VKM

36. [The Arts]. A collection of 22 letters written by fruitful contributors to the arts. Highlights include:

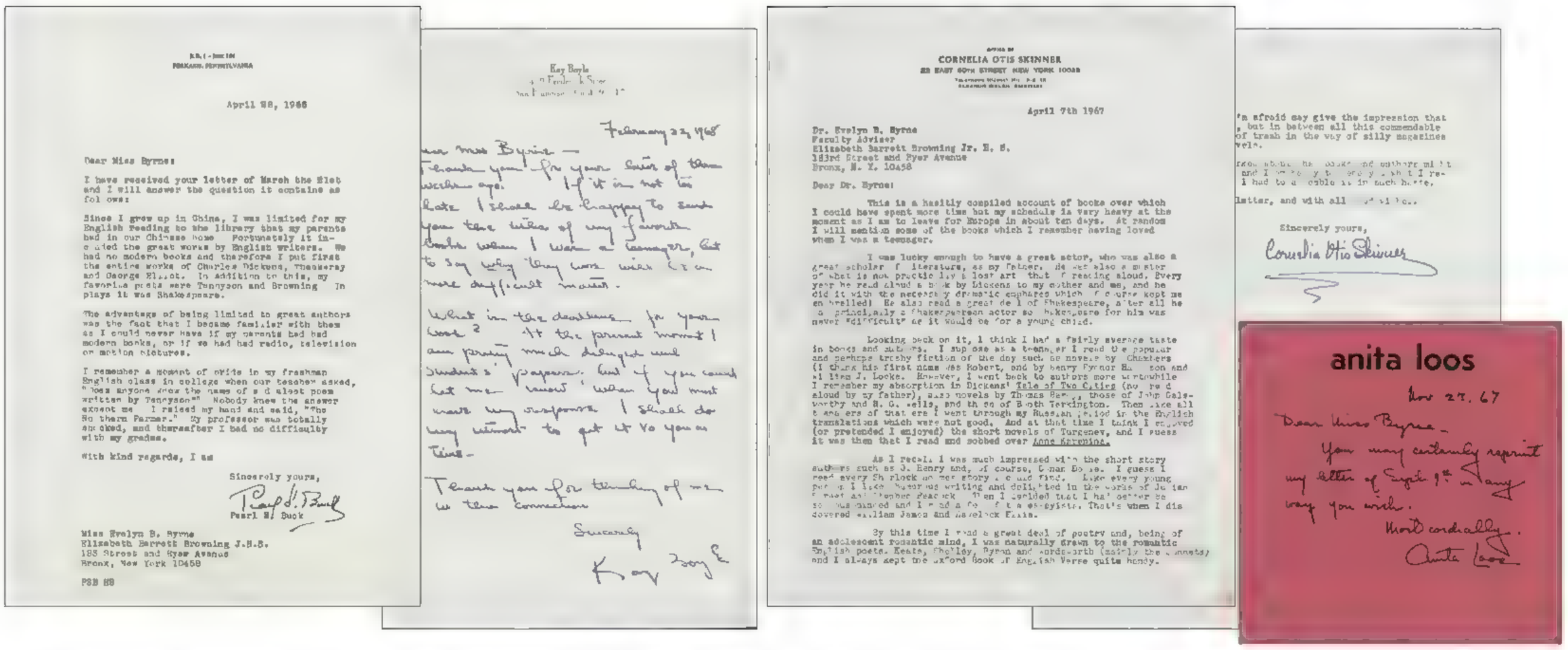
Kent, Rockwell. Typed letter signed, 1 page, New York, 1 March 1968, on personal stationery; with original envelope. In an honest letter, Kent states reading novels in German, a tongue he learned in his infancy. After reading Robin Hood he *graduated to Walter Scott, a whole set of the Waverly Novels being, I believe, the first books that, with my scant savings, I was able to buy. I read and loved them all.* After delving into the poetry he loved, Kent ponders on why he loved these works. *Your question as to "why" I loved certain books strikes me as being like asking a youngster, or a grown-up, why he fell in love—though I will hazard to say in general that I found one book or another akin to me…because they moved me deeply…books have always been to me less literature to be loved for its own sake than revelations of the beauties of life.*

Olivier, Laurence Sir. Four typed letters signed, 1 page each, London, 9 May 1966 to 12 October 1970, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. Even though Olivier states he spent most of his adult life *devoted to scripts pertaining to theatre, film or television*, which he considers *extremely poor stuff…However, before this condition imposed itself upon my life, I was advised and given to read three famous novels, "Wuthering Heights" by Emily Bronte, "Of Human Bondage" by W. Somerset Maugham, "The Old Wives' Tale" by Arnold Bennett.* Additional correspondences consist of notes of gratitude and permission to use his original letter.

Rockwell, Norman. Three typed letters signed, 1 page each, Massachusetts, 17 May 1966 to 27 December 1970, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. Having a *one-track mind* with his favorite reading in his teens, he remembers reading books on art and how to paint. Yet, he managed to become a great reader of Russian novelists such as Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. Additional correspondences include letters of thanks and permission to reprint his letter.

Price, Vincent. Autograph letter signed, 1 page, Beverly Hills, October 1967, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. A love for Jules Verne, Poe and adventure stories for boys is a personal favorite of Price.

Also included in this collection are letters by director of "On the Waterfront" **Elia Kazan, Emmet Kelly, Bill Baird, Leonard Bernstein, Robert Merrill, Robert Morley,** letters signed by **Andrew Wyeth's** wife. **$1,000 - $1,500**


April 28, 1966
Dear Miss Byrne:
I have received your letter of March the 31st and I will answer the question it contains as follows:
Since I grew up in China, I was limited for my English reading to the library that my parents had in our Chinese home. Fortunately it included the great works by English writers. We had no modern books and therefore I put first the entire works of Charles Dickens, Thackeray and George Elliot. In addition to this, my favorite poets were Tennyson and Browning. In plays it was Shakespeare.
The advantage of being limited to great authors was the fact that I became familiar with them as I could never have if my parents had had modern books, or if we had had radio, television or motion pictures.
I remember a moment of pride in my freshman English class in college when our teacher asked, "Does anyone know the name of a dialect poem written by Tennyson?" Nobody knew the answer except me. I raised my hand and said, "The No thern Farmer." My professor was totally shocked, and thereafter I had no difficulty with my grades.
With kind regards, I am
Sincerely yours,
Pearl S. Buck
Miss Evelyn B. Byrne
Elizabeth Barrett Browning J.H.S.
183 Street and Ryer Avenue
Bronx, New York 10458
PSB HB
Kay Boyle
February 22, 1968
Dear Miss Byrne —
Thank you for your letter of the
Thank you for thinking of me
Sincerely
Kay Boyle
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER
April 7th 1967
Dr. Evelyn B. Byrne
Faculty Adviser
Elizabeth Barrett Browning Jr. H. S.
183rd Street and Ryer Avenue
Bronx, N. Y. 10458
Dear Dr. Byrne:
This is a hastily compiled account of books over which I could have spent more time but my schedule is very heavy at the moment as I am to leave for Europe in about ten days. At random I will mention some of the books which I remember having loved when I was a teenager.
I was lucky enough to have a great actor, who was also a great scholar of literature, as my father. He was also a master of what is now practically a lost art: that of reading aloud. Every year he read aloud a book by Dickens to my mother and me, and he did it with the necessary dramatic emphases which of course kept me enthralled. He also read a great deal of Shakespeare, after all he was principally a Shakespearean actor so Shakespeare for him was never "difficult" as it would be for a young child.
Looking back on it, I think I had a fairly average taste in books and authors. I suppose as a teenager I read the popular and perhaps trashy fiction of the day such as novels by Chambers (I think his first name was Robert, and by Henry Fyfner Hutchinson and William J. Locke. However, I went back to authors more worthwhile I remember my absorption in Dickens' Tale of Two Cities (now read aloud by my father), also novels by Thomas Hardy, those of John Galsworthy and H. G. Wells, and then on of Booth Tarkington. Then like all teenagers of that era I went through my Russian period in the English translations which were not good. And at that time I think I enjoyed (or pretended I enjoyed) the short novels of Turgenev, and I guess it was then that I read and sobbed over Anna Karenina.
As I recall I was much impressed with the short story authors such as O. Henry and, of course, Conan Doyle. I guess I read every Sherlock Holmes story I could find. Like every young person I like hearing and writing and delighted in the works of Julian Street and Stephen Leacock. Then I decided that I had better be sophisticated and I read a few of the essayists. That's when I discovered William James and Havelock Ellis.
By this time I read a great deal of poetry and, being of an adolescent romantic mind, I was naturally drawn to the romantic English poets. Keats, Shelley, Byron and Wordsworth (mainly the sonnets) and I always kept the Oxford Book of English Verse quite handy.
I'm afraid may give the impression that , but in between all this commendable of trash in the way of silly magazines vels.
Sincerely yours,
Cornelia Otis Skinner
anita loos
Nov 27. 67
Dear Miss Byrne -
You may certainly reprint my letter of Sept 9th in any way you wish.
Most cordially.
Anita Loos

37. [Women authors]. An extensive collection of 105 fine letters and photographs of female writers commenting on their own favorite authors of teenage years. The letters are highly personal and include narratives about the early lives of these writers. Highlights include:

Buck, Pearl S. Three typed letters signed and two photographs, 1 page each, Pennsylvania, 28 April 1966 to 2 October 1967, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. The dynamic writer tells a story of her youth in China. *I was limited for my English reading to the library that my parents had in our Chinese home. Fortunately it included the works by English writers* She mentions Dickens and George Elliot but also exploring favorite poets such as Tennyson and Browning. *I remember a moment of pride in my freshman English class in college when our teacher asked, "Does anyone know the name of a dialect poem written by Tennyson?" Nobody knew the answer except me…My professor was totally shocked, and thereafter I had no difficulty with my grades.* One photo comes complete with Buck's autograph.

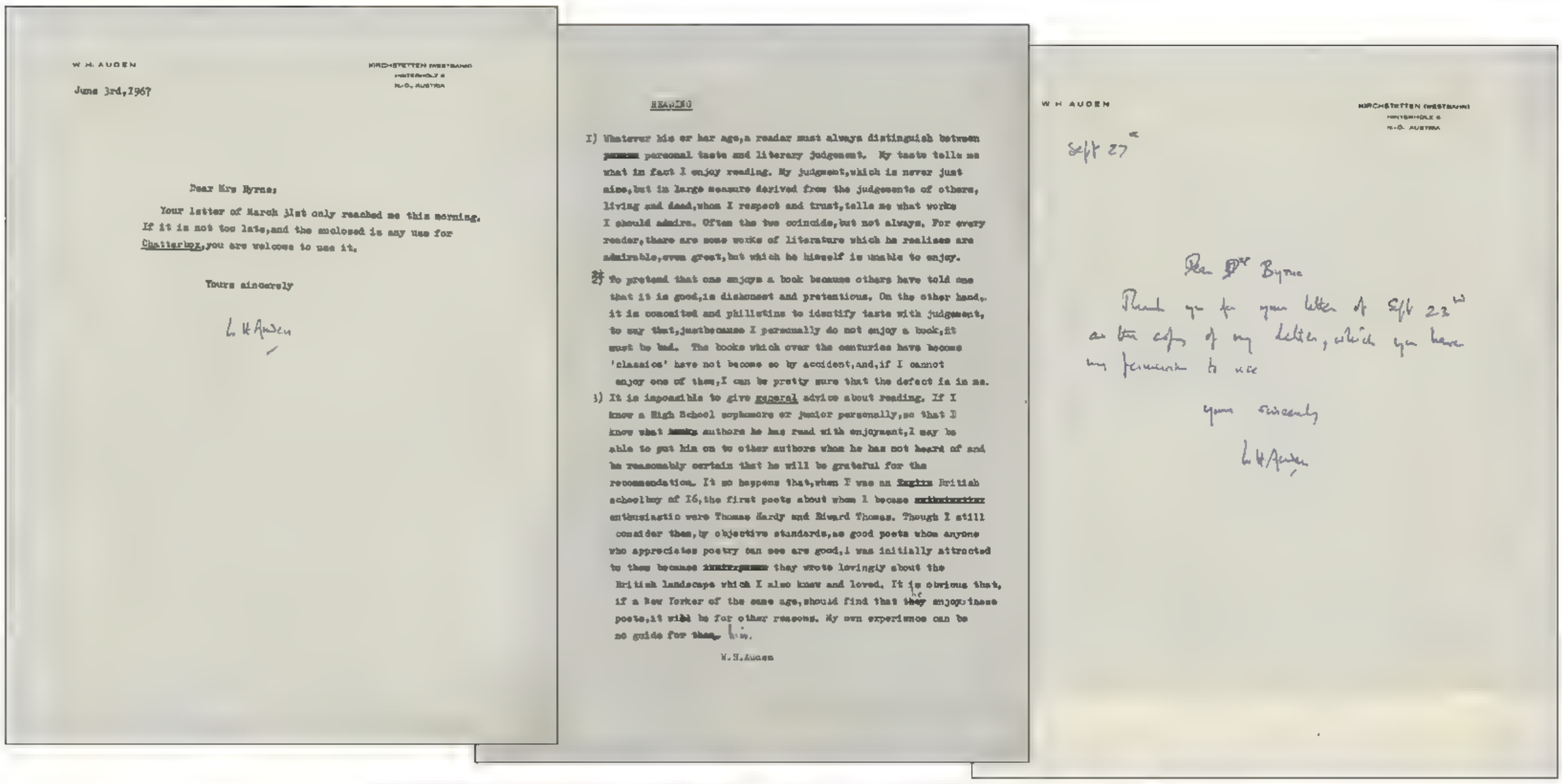
Boyle, Kay. Two autograph letters signed, 1 page each, San Francisco, 22 February 1968 and 24 March 1968, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. While she admits she didn't read much in her youth or mainly read aloud for her sister, it wasn't until she was older that she discovered literature on her own accord. *It was much later that I read for myself…The Adventures of Arsene Lupin, by Maurice Leblanc, Les Miserables, by Victor Hugo, and The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes by A. Conan Doyle.* Without an interest in American authors such as Mark Twain, she was merely fascinated with the above three authors. Additional correspondences include initial questions regarding the students' project.

Drinker Bowen, Catherine. Typed letter signed, 1 page, Pennsylvania, 16 February 1968, on personal stationery; with original envelope. She writes in part: *…I don't remember being "influenced" by the books I read as a child and teen ager. I simply read them hungrily and looked for more…I was very fond of poetry and oddly enough I was extremely interested in Paradise Lost, which we studied at school. I think it was my mother who made me fond of it; she used to recite lines—I can still remember them and hear her voice. "From night to morn he fell, From morn to dewey eve." That was Satan, and I found him far more interesting than God.*

Loos, Anita. Four autograph letters signed, 1 page each, 9 September 1967 to 1969, on fluorescent pink personal stationery; with original envelopes. Although she finds it pretentious to list such profound works of art, she mentions philosophers such as Sartre and works by Voltaire to name a few.

Skinner, Cornelia Otis. Two typed letters signed, 3 pages, New York, 7 April 1967 and 17 November 1967, on personal stationery; with original envelopes. With a famed father, she leaned on him for literary guidance. *I was lucky enough to have a great actor, who was also a great scholar of literature, as my father. He was also a master of what is now practically a lost art: that of reading aloud.* She mentions how her father used *the necessary dramatic emphases which of course kept me enthralled.* Hearing Shakespeare sparked her interest, which lead to greats such as Dickens and Thomas Hardy.

This compilation of letters captures a love of literature because it created memories of home and capitulated creative minds to far off lands. Authors such as **Mary Stewart, Kathryn Hulme, and Anais Nin** recall devouring every novel available. **Elizabeth Yates, Charlotte Armstrong, Anya Seton Chase, Very Caspary and Carol R. Brink** suggest diversifying reading materials and to have fun reading. The collection also includes **Faith Baldwin, Sylvia Ashton-Warner, Laura Adams Armer, Shirly Ann Grau, Elizabeth Goudge, Elizabeth Enright, Babette Deutsch, Marcia Davenport, Eve Curie, Nancy Hale, Margaret Mead, Bel Kaufman, Enid Bagnold, Edna Ferber, Katherine Porter, Eudora Welty, Helen Macinnes, Phyllis McGinley, Mary McCarthy, Josephine Miles, Fannie Hurst, Victoria Holt, Emily Cheney Neville, Doris Lessing, Emily Cheney Neville, Mary Renault, Lillian Ross, Margery Sharp, Annemarie Selinko, Mabel Seeley, Virginia Sorensen, Amy Vanderbilt, Mary Jane Ward, Mika Waltari, Joy Adamson,** and **Frances Grey Patton. $5,000 - $7,000**



W H. AUDEN

June 3rd,1967

KIRCHSTETTEN (WESTBAHN)
N.-Ö. AUSTRIA

Dear Mrs Byrne;

Your letter of March 31st only reached me this morning. If it is not too late,and the enclosed is any use for Chatterbug,you are welcome to use it.

Yours sincerely

W H Auden

READING

I) Whatever his or her age,a reader must always distinguish between personal taste and literary judgement. My taste tells me what in fact I enjoy reading. My judgment,which is never just mine,but in large measure derived from the judgements of others, living and dead,whom I respect and trust,tells me what works I should admire. Often the two coincide,but not always. For every reader,there are some works of literature which he realises are admirable,even great,but which he himself is unable to enjoy.

2) To pretend that one enjoys a book because others have told one that it is good,is dishonest and pretentious. On the other hand, it is conceited and philistine to identify taste with judgement, to say that,justbecause I personally do not enjoy a book,it must be bad. The books which over the centuries have become 'classics' have not become so by accident,and,if I cannot enjoy one of them,I can be pretty sure that the defect is in me.

3) It is impossible to give general advice about reading. If I know a High School sophomore or junior personally,so that I know what authors he has read with enjoyment,I may be able to put him on to other authors whom he has not heard of and be reasonably certain that he will be grateful for the recommendation. It so happens that,when I was an English British schoolboy of 16,the first poets about whom I became enthusiastic were Thomas Hardy and Edward Thomas. Though I still consider them,by objective standards,as good poets whom anyone who appreciates poetry can see are good,I was initially attracted to them because they wrote lovingly about the British landscape which I also knew and loved. It is obvious that, if a New Yorker of the same age,should find that he enjoys these poets,it will be for other reasons. My own experience can be no guide for him.

W.H.Auden

W H AUDEN

KIRCHSTETTEN (WESTBAHN)
N.-Ö. AUSTRIA

Sept 27

Dear Miss Byrne

Thank you for your letter of Sept 22nd and the copy of my letter, which you have my permission to use

yours sincerely

W H Auden

38. Auden, W.H. Typed letter signed and autograph letter signed, 2 pages, Austria, 3 June 1967 and 27 September [n.y.], with handwritten corrections; with original envelopes and photograph.

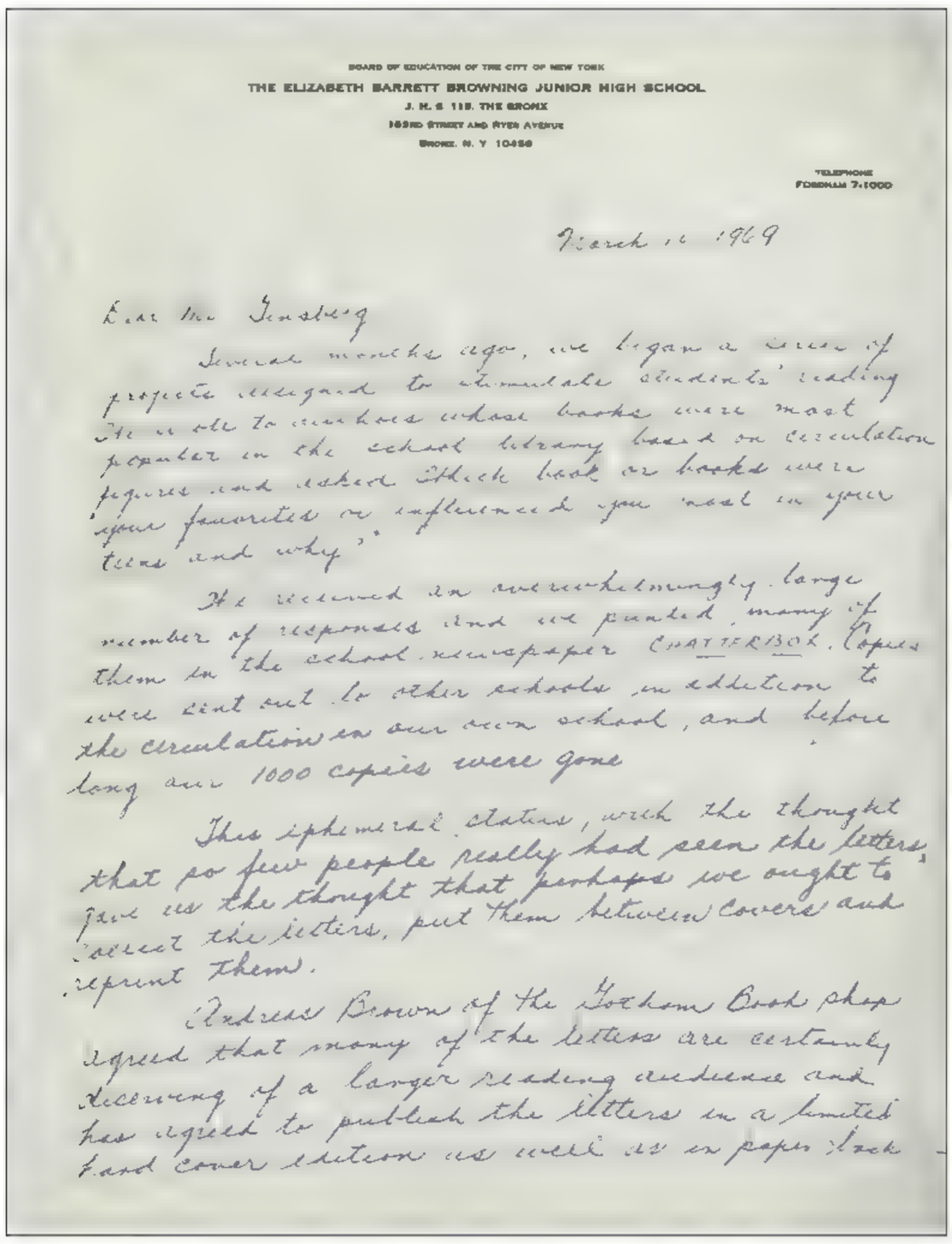
Pulitzer Prize winning author offers a philosophical view on identifying the difference between choosing a novel on personal taste and literary judgment.

He writes in full: *Whatever his or her age, a reader must always distinguish between personal taste and literary judgment. My taste tells what in fact I enjoy reading. My judgment, which is never just mine, but in large measures derived from the judgments of others, living and dead, whom I respect and trust, tells me what works I should admire. Often the two coincide, but not always. For every reader, there are some works of literature which he realizes are admirable, even great, but which he himself is unable to enjoy.*

To pretend that one enjoys a book because others have told me that it is good, is dishonest and pretentious. On the other hand, it is conceited and philistine to identify taste with judgment, to say that, just because I personally do not enjoy a book, it must be bad. The books which over the centuries have become 'classics; have not become so by accident, and, if I cannot enjoy one of them, I can be pretty sure that the defect is in me.

It is impossible to give general advice about reading. If I know a High School sophomore or junior personally, so that I know what authors he has read with enjoyment, I may be able to put him on to other authors whom he has not heard of and be reasonably certain that he will be grateful for the recommendation. It so happens that, when I was an British schoolboy of 16, the first poets about whom I became enthusiastic were Thomas Hardy and Edward Thomas. Though I still consider them, by objective standards, as good poets whom anyone who appreciates poetry can see are good, I was initially attracted to them because they wrote lovingly about the British landscape which I also knew and loved. It is obvious that, if a New Yorker of the same age, should find that he enjoys these poets, it will be for other reasons. My own experience can be no guide for him.

Included on the back of the letter is a typed notation to Miss Byrne allowing her to use the letter in her educational newsletter for students. **$600 - $800**



BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
THE ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
J. H. S. 118, THE BRONX
183RD STREET AND RYER AVENUE
BRONX, N. Y. 10458

TELEPHONE
FORDHAM 7-1000

March 10 1969

Dear Mr Ginsberg

Several months ago, we began a series of projects designed to stimulate students' reading. As a clue to authors whose books were most popular in the school library, based on circulation figures, and asked 'which book or books were your favorites or influenced you most in your teens and why.'

We received an overwhelmingly large number of responses and we printed many of them in the school newspaper CHATTERBOX. Copies were sent out to other schools in addition to the circulation in our own school, and before long over 1000 copies were gone.

This ephemeral status, with the thought that so few people really had seen the letters, gave us the thought that perhaps we ought to collect the letters, put them between covers and reprint them.

Andrew Brown of the Gotham Book shop agreed that many of the letters are certainly deserving of a larger reading audience and has agreed to publish the letters in a limited hard cover edition as well as in paper back.

P.S. - For History, I had read Gerson's W.W.I book a revisionist historian - that's Barnes' - whose attack was ideologically, [illegible]

Dear Mrs Byrne —

The single most soul-manifesting book I stumbled on in Paterson Public Library was the Idiot ( ) was attracted by the title) by Dostoyevsky — I was 14 years old then and read it through and Contended with other Dostoyevsky & other Russians including The Brothers Karamazov the next great Poetic Magic I encountered was Rimbaud's Season in Hell when I was 18 years old, in college, and talking with W.S. Burroughs who also gave me Yeats' Vision, Spengler's Decline of the West, & and Blake's poems to read, as well as Shakespeare's lines. Before I was 20 I read through Krzysztof's Crime & Punishment & Idiot & discovered the different between words & "things" they're supposed to represent not substitutes for. Hart Crane's Atlantis also hypnotized me with its mighty rhyme. — Allen Ginsberg

39. Ginsberg, Allen. Autograph letter signed, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on the back of Byrne's hand-written letter to the author, 10 March 1969 on Elizabeth Barrett Browning Junior High School stationery, no date; with original envelope.

Divulging his thoughts on the most influential works, Ginsberg cites Dostovesky and Shakespeare as "soul-manifesting".

He writes in part: *The single most soul-manifesting book I stumbled on in Paterson Public Library was* The Idiot *(I was attracted by the title) by Dostoevsky – I was 14 years old then … The next great poetic magic I encountered was Rimbaud's* Season in Hell *when I was 18 years old, in college, and talking with W S Burroughs who also gave me Yeats'* Vision, *Spengler's* Decline of the West, *and Blake's poems to read, as well as Shakespeare's lines".* After further reflections, he finishes with *Hart Crane's* Atlantis *also hypnotized me with its mighty rhyme."* He adds a final postscript noting a work on WWI history *which struck me down ideologically.*

A pioneer for the Beat Generation, Ginsberg was integral to bringing controversial issues into the public eye. His epic poem, "Howl", directly thrust homosexuality into the spotlight. His poem became the subject of an obscenity trial in San Francisco where Judge Clayton W. Horn ruled the poem was not obscene and fell under the right to free speech.
The letter mentions William S. Burroughs, another famed Beat Generation author who wrote with the same brazen style as Ginsberg. It is interesting to note that French poet Arthur Rimbaud, who Ginsberg mentions is a magical poet, wrote under the influence of heavy drugs and his pieces were often difficult to understand. Ginsberg's ideology mirrors those seen in Rimbaud's poems. **$1,000 - $1,500**

Palais de Monaco

Among my favorite books as a teenager were, "The Call of the Wild", "Typhoon" and, of course, "Black Beauty". Since I was a teen ager during World War II, I was also very impressed with books like "The Raft" and "The White Cliffs of Dover".

I was very fond of poetry, such as "Evangeline" and among my favorite poets are Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley.

Grace de Monaco

Princess Grace of Monaco

40. Kelly, Grace, Princess of Monaco. Typed letter signed, 1 page (8.25 x 10.5 in.; 216 x 267 mm.), no date, on *Palais de Monaco* stationery; with original envelope.

After failed attempts and rejections, Miss Byrne's persistence finally elicits a direct response from the Princess.

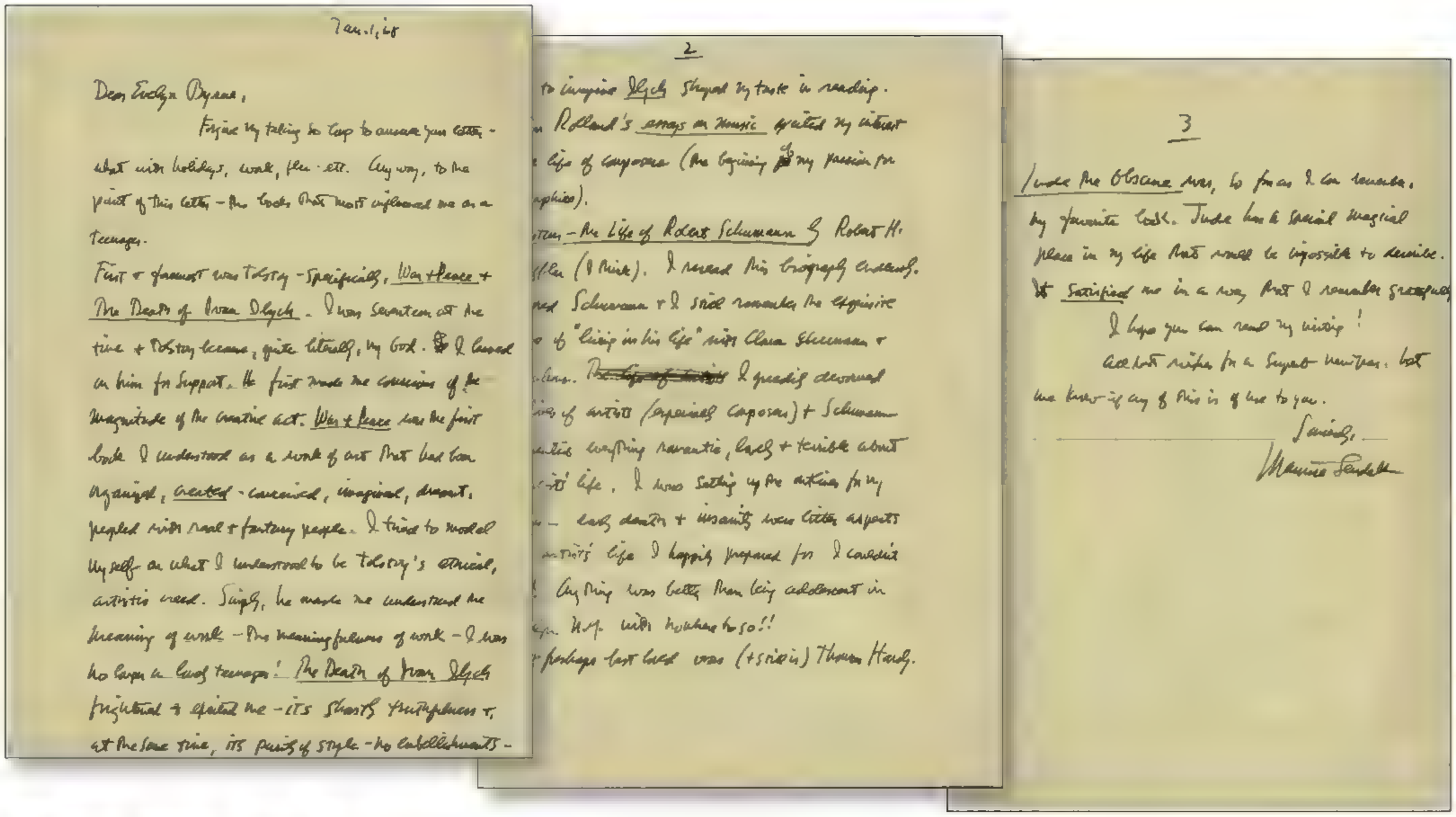
Among my favorite books as a teenager were, "The Call of the Wild", "Typhoon" and, of course, "Black Beauty". Since I was a teenager during World Ward II, I was also very impressed with books like "The Raft" and "The White Cliffs of Dover". I was very fond of poetry, such as "Evangeline" and among my favorite poets are Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley.

Typed letter signed ("Odette Gilbert") from Grace's secretary, 1 page, 4 March 1968, on *La Secrétaire Privée* stationery; With original mailing letter. A cover letter for the above statement, sending along "Her" best wishes.

Typed letter signed ("Odette Gilbert") from Grace's secretary, 1 page, 15 July 1966, on *La Secrétaire Privée* stationery; with original mailing envelope. Grace's secretary apologizes for being unable to respond due to the Monte-Carlo Centenary.

Typed letter signed ("Odette Gilbert") from Grace's secretary, 1 page, 4 October 1967, on *La Secrétaire Privée* stationery; with original mailing envelope. The Princess' secretary responds with a correspondence about her favorite books.

An interesting correspondence as the Princess first rejects the request to provide a list of influential authors and novels. The letters show the progression of dismissal to finally offering a few words for thought. **$400 - $600**



Jan. 1, 68

Dear Evelyn Byrne,

Forgive my taking so long to answer your letter – what with holidays, work, flu – etc. Any way, to the point of this letter – the books that most influenced me as a teenager.

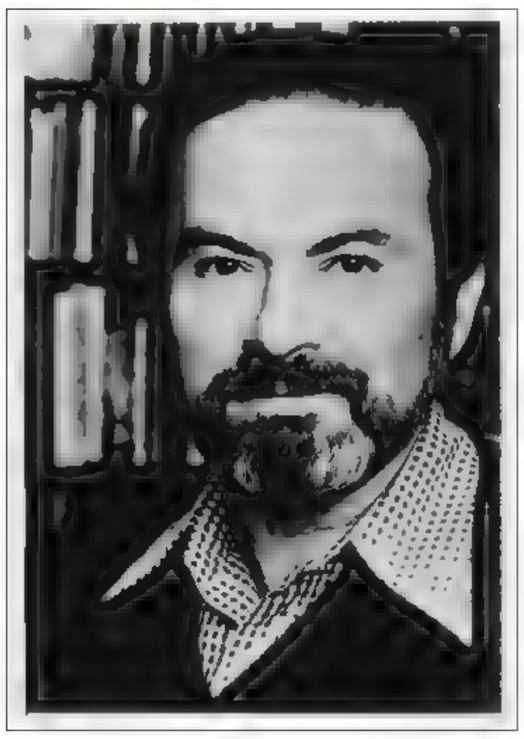
First + foremost was Tolstoy – specifically, War + Peace + The Death of Ivan Ilych. I was seventeen at the time + Tolstoy became, quite literally, my God. I leaned on him for support. He first made me conscious of the magnitude of the creative act. War + Peace was the first book I understood as a work of art that had been organized, created – conceived, imagined, dreamt, peopled with real + fantasy people. I tried to model myself on what I understood to be Tolstoy's ethical, artistic need. Simply, he made me understand the meaning of work – the meaningfulness of work – I was no longer a lonely teenager! The Death of Ivan Ilych frightened + excited me – it's shortness, its profundities + at the same time, its purity of style – no embellishments –

2

to imagine Illych shaped my taste in reading.
Rolland's essays on music ignited my interest
life of composers (the beginning of my passion for
graphies).
– The Life of Robert Schumann & Robert H.
(1 Nick). I reread his biography endearing.
Schumann + I still remember the exquisite
of "living in his life" with Clara Schumann +
. The ~~Life of Liszt~~ I greedily devoured
of artists (especially composers) + Schumann
with ~~ing~~ romantic, lonely + terrible about
' life. I was setting up the outlines for my
– early death + insanity were bitter aspects
artist's life I happily prepared for. I couldn't
Anything was better than being adolescent in
Ugh. With nowhere to go!!
perhaps last but not least was (+ still is) Thomas Hardy.

3

Jude the Obscure was, so far as I can remember,
my favourite book. Jude has a special magical
place in my life that would be impossible to describe.
It satisfied me in a way that I remember strongly.
I hope you can read my writing!
Accept wishes for a superb New Year, but
let me know if any of this is of use to you.
Sincerely,
Maurice Sendak



41. Sendak, Maurice. Autograph letter signed, 3 pages (5 x 7.25 in.; 127 x 184 mm.), 1 January 1968, on lined, yellow paper; with original mailing envelope addressed by Sendak to Ms Byrne at her school, with his hand-written name and return address.

A thoughtful letter of how a few important literary works shaped Sendak during his formative teenage years.

He writes in part:…*to the point of this letter – the books that most influenced me as a teenager. First + foremost was Tolstoy – specifically* War & Peace *+* The Death of Ivan Ilych*. I was seventeen at the time + Tolstoy became, quite literally, my God. I leaned on him for support. He first made me conscious of the magnitude of the creative act.* War & Peace *was the first book I understood as a work of art that had been organized,* created*, conceived, imagined, dreamt, peopled with real + fantasy people. I tried to model myself on what I understood to be Tolstoy's ethical, artistic need. Simply, he made me understand the meaning of work—the meaningfulness of work—I was not longer a lonely teenager!* The Death of Ivan Illych *frightened + excited me…I like to imagine* Illych *shaped my taste in reading…*Further discussion of Tolstoy is followed by his acknowledgement of a passion for the biographies of artists, especially composers, with a special reverence for Schumann, who *represented everything romantic, lovely + terrible about an artist's life. I was setting up the outlines for my own life – early death and insanity were bitter aspects of an artist's life that I happily prepared for. I couldn't wait!* He finishes with praise for Hardy's Jude the Obscure *last + perhaps best loved.*

Quite a fascinating document, highlighting artists that Sendak did not emphasize as much in his later years, but were clearly important when he was young. His love for the craft of writing were clearly shaped through these authors who opened his mind to the art form.
$1,200 - $1,800

PROFESSOR J. R. R. TOLKIEN

OXFORD 61639

76 SANDFIELD ROAD
HEADINGTON
OXFORD

1st March, 1968.

Dear Miss Byrne,

'Teenage' is a long period, and there is a vast gap between one's thirteenth birthday and one's twentieth. I can ~~give~~ name no book that influenced me deeply as a book. I found certain elements in books that I liked and stored away in memory. During most of this period I was not interested in 'literature'. In the early part of this period things I read with most pleasure were mostly scientific in reference, especially botany and astronomy. My most treasured volume was John's Flowers of the Field, an account of the flora of the British Isles.

Yours sincerely,

J.R.R. Tolkien.

Miss E. Byrne,
2192 Morris Avenue,
New York,
N.Y. 10453,
U.S.A.

42. Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel. Typed letter signed ("J.R.R. Tolkien"), 1 page (7 x 9 in.; 178 x 229 mm.), Oxford, 1 March 1968, on personal stationery with one manuscript correction; With original mailing envelope.

Author of The Hobbit reflects on his youth, admitting his disintrest in literature during his adolescence.

He writes in full: *'Teenage' is a long period, and there is a vast gap between one's thirteenth birthday and one's twentieth. I can name no book that influenced me deeply as a book. I found certain elements in books that I liked and stored away in memory. During most of this period I was not interested in 'Literature'. In the early part of this period things I read with most pleasure were most scientific in reference, especially botany and astronomy. My most treasured volume was John's Flowers of the Field, an account of the flora of the British Isles.*

With famed works such as Lord of the Rings and The Hobbit, Tolkien's letter captures the reality of a teenage boy who would rather explore nature than read a novel. The letter punctuates his interest in the sciences, which later became a passion. In the 1960's, Tolkein became an environmental activist and much of his love and concern for nature can be seen through the imaginative worlds created in his novels. Charles Alexander John's book is a guide to identifying plants. **$1,200 - $1,800**

PHONE BR 6-4397
TWX 316-276-9732

Wheat Lands Motel
GARDEN CITY, KANSAS & Restaurant
U.S. HIGHWAY 50 CITY ROUTE

as from: 70 Willow St.
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
22 April 1963

Dear George -

As you know, I planned to write (for Vogue) a short piece on the filming of some aspect of your production of 'My Fair Lady.' However, Cecil tells me that you are opposed to this — fearing that I intended to do something in a satirical style. I assure you this is not so. What I had in mind was a quite brief, impressionistic piece accompanied by Cecil's photographs — nothing at all in the vein of those long and complicated things I've done for the New Yorker. Aside from that, Rex and Audrey and Cecil are all personal friends of long-standing: I wouldn't consider hurting them in any way. Finally, but very importantly, I have, and have always had, a very solid respect for you as an artist (as well as you yourself).

I would hope that you would welcome my visit; otherwise I will not make it.

With all good wishes —

Truman

"Eating and Sleeping is our Business"

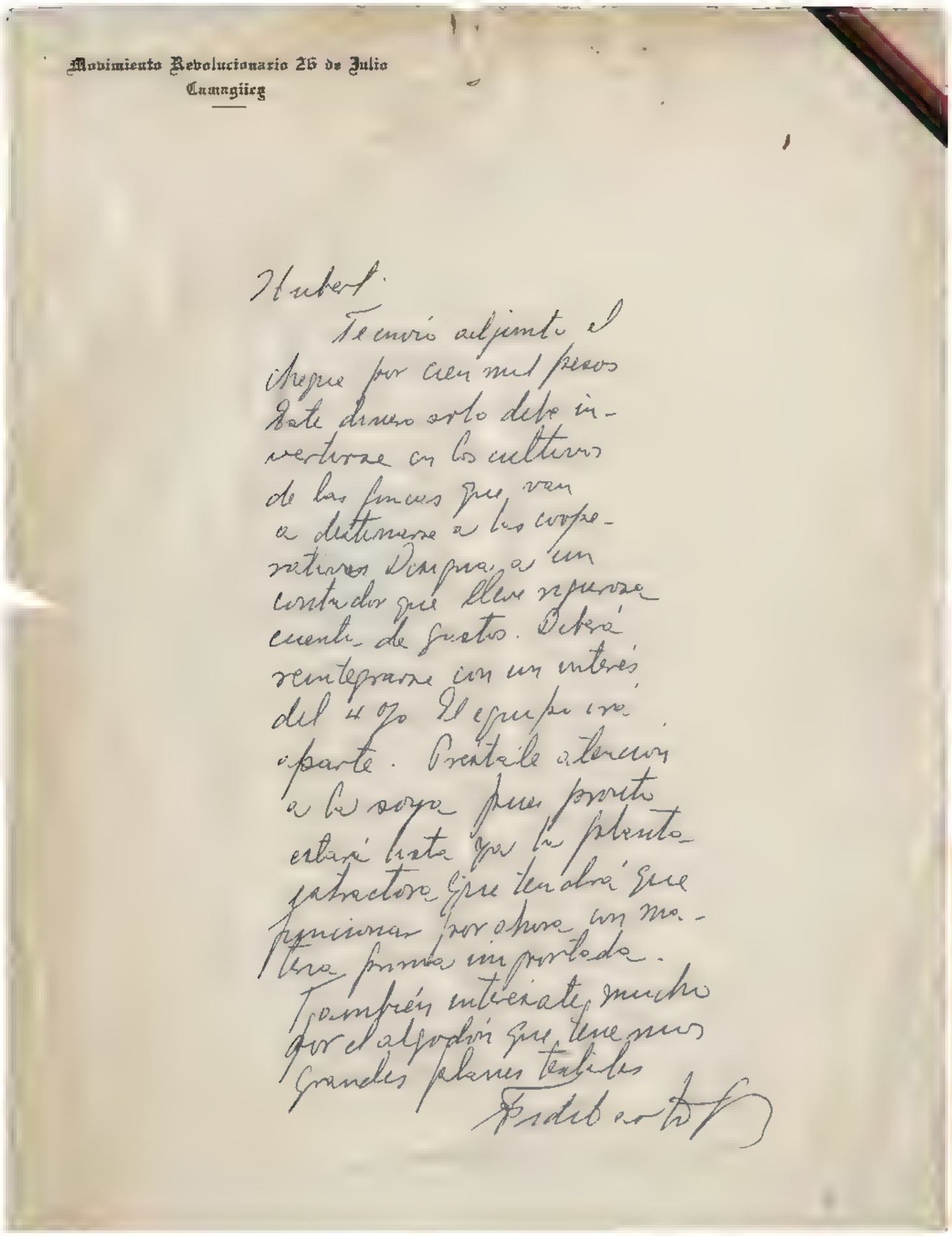
43. Capote, Truman. Autograph letter signed ("Truman"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on front and verso of "Wheat Lands Motel & Restaurant, Garden City, Kansas" letterhead stationery, 22 April 1963, Brooklyn, New York. Written to director George Cukor. Slight toning; minor tears on edges.

Truman Capote writes George Cukor asking permission to write a story on *My Fair Lady*.

Capote writes in full: *Dear George, As you know, I planned to write (for Vogue) a short piece on the filming of some aspect of & your productions of 'My Fair Lady.' However, Cecil tells me that you are opposed to this – fearing that I intended to do something in a satirical style. I assure you this is not so. What I had in mind was a quite brief, impressionistic piece accompanied by Cecil's photographs – nothing at all in the vein of those long and complicated things I've done for the New Yorker. Aside from that Rex and Audrey and Cecil are all personal friends of long-standing; I wouldn't consider hurting them in any way. Finally, but very importantly, I have, and have always had, a very solid respect for you as an artist (as well as you yourself). I would hope that you would welcome my visit; otherwise I will not make it. With all good wishes – Truman.*

Capote assures Cukor that his piece for *Vogue* will be complimentary, citing his respect for the director's work and his friendship with Rex Harrison and Audrey Hepburn. Interestingly, Capote wrote the letter on Wheat Lands Motel & Restaurant letterhead, one of the many Kansas motels he stayed in during the years 1962–1965 while researching his book, In Cold Blood: A True Account of a Mulitple Murder and Its Consequences (1966). A typewritten note, dated 8 May 1963, is included stating, "Mr. Cukor called Mr. Capote at Main 5-0686 in Brooklyn, N.Y. He agreed to show Mr. Cukor the article, and if he didn't like it, it would not be used."

Cukor achieved one of his greatest successes with *My Fair Lady* (1964) although there were tensions between the director and designer Cecil Beaton. The film was a box office hit which won Cukor the Academy Award for Best Director, the Golden Globe Award for Best Director and the Directors Guild of America Award after having been nominated for each several times. **$2,000 - $3,000**

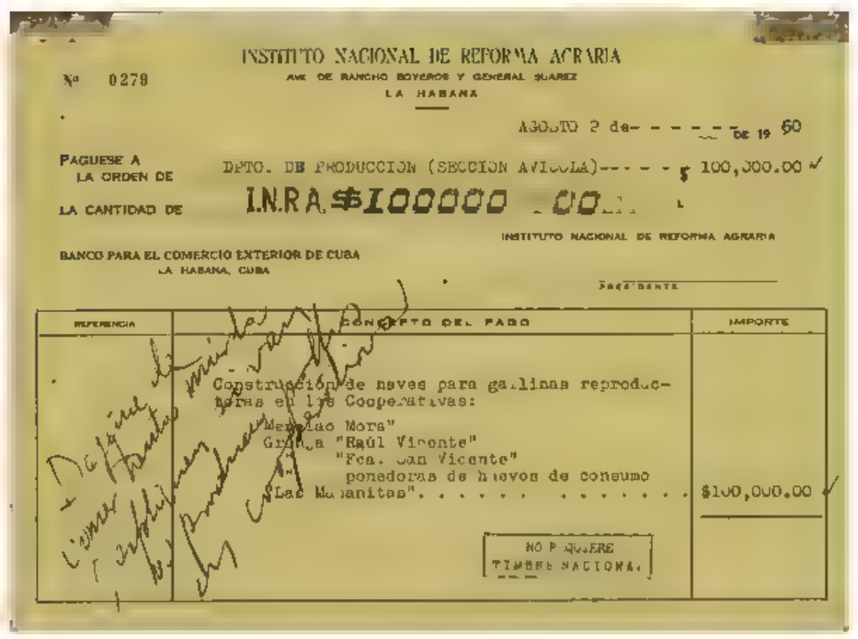


Movimiento Revolucionario 26 de Julio
Camagüey

Hubert:

Te envío adjunto el cheque por cien mil pesos. Este dinero solo debe invertirse en los cultivos de las fincas que van a dedicarse a los cooperativos. Compra, a un contador que lleve rigurosa cuenta de gastos. Deberá reintegrarse con un interés del 4% lo que no especifico aparte. Prestale atención a la soya pues pronto estará lista y la planta extractora que tendrá que funcionar por obra en manera pronta e importada. También entérate mucho por el algodón que tenemos grandes planes tambien

Fidel Castro



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE REFORMA AGRARIA
AVE. DE RANCHO BOYEROS Y GENERAL SUAREZ
LA HABANA

Nº 0278

AGOSTO 2 de - - - - - de 19 60

PAGUESE A LA ORDEN DE: DEPTO. DE PRODUCCION (SECCION AVICOLA)- - - - - $ 100,000.00

LA CANTIDAD DE: I.N.R.A. $100000 .00

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE REFORMA AGRARIA

BANCO PARA EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE CUBA
LA HABANA, CUBA

PRESIDENTE

REFERENCIA	CONCEPTO DEL PAGO	IMPORTE
	Construcción de naves para gallinas reproductoras en las Cooperativas: "Menelao Mora" Granja "Raúl Vicente" "Fca. San Vicente" ponedoras de huevos de consumo "Las Mananitas".	$100,000.00

NO ESCRIBA EN ESTE ESPACIO
TIMBRE NACIONAL

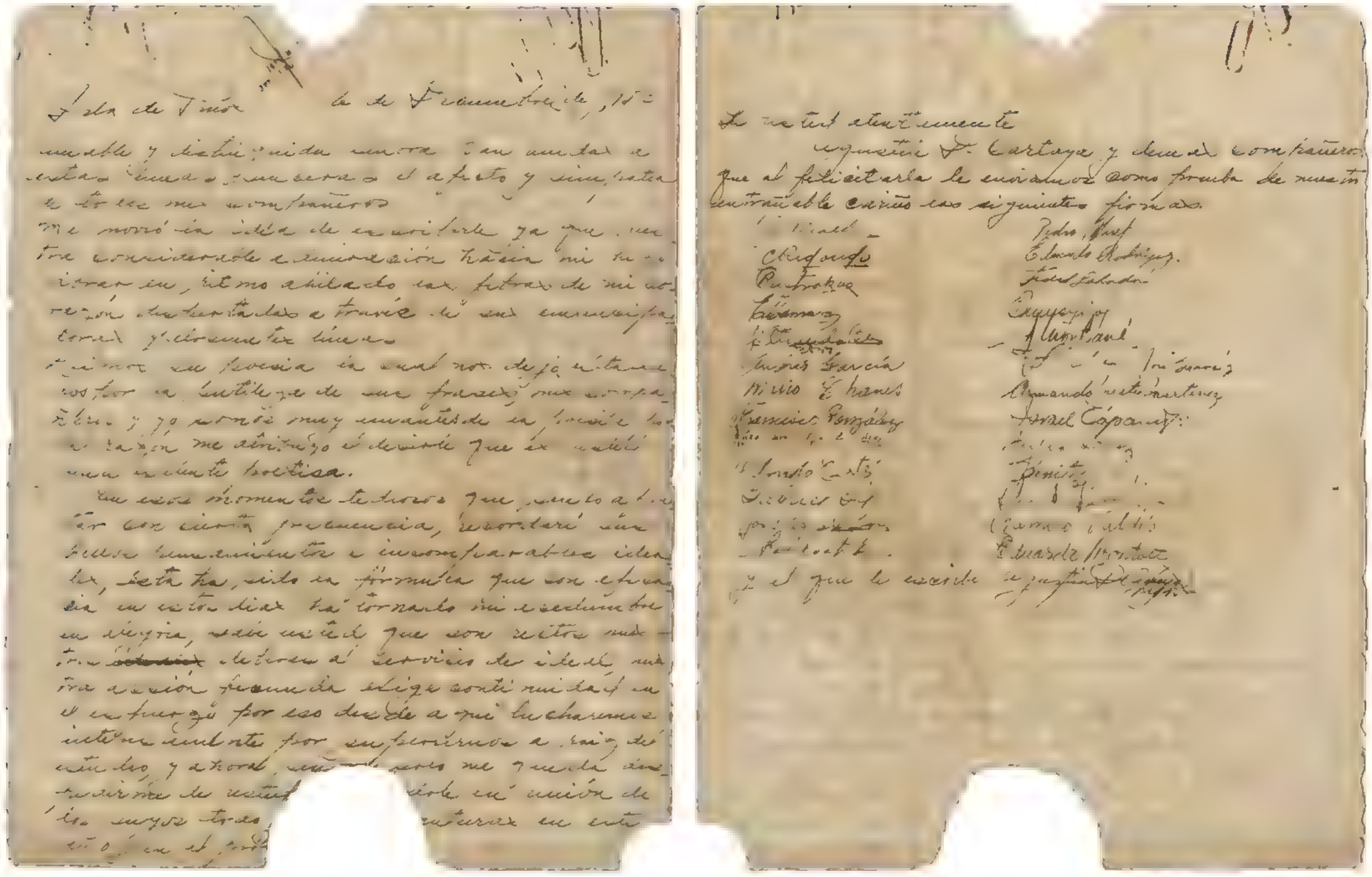
44. Castro, Fidel. Autograph letter signed ("Fidel Castro"), in Spanish, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279, on "Movimiento Revolucionario 26 de Julio" stationery, to Hubert [Matos], another commander of the Revolution, no place or date. Wrinkling mostly in upper left and lower right with minor rust stains from paper clip and minor tears. Bright text and signature. Check has glue remnants in top corners, else fine condition.

Fine autograph letter of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro transmitting 100,000 pesos for agricultural development tied into the U. S. embargo, and the highly inflammatory Castro endorsed bank check from 1960 for $100,000: *Stop eating so much shit and explain…*

Castro writes that he is sending a check for 100,000 pesos which can only be invested in the cultivation of the farms for an agricultural cooperative that Castro created. Castro asks that Matos get an accountant that will keep good records of the expenses, and that he wants 4% interest on the money when it is idle. Castro also instructs Matos to pay attention to the soybean because very soon the new crop will be ready, and to also pay a lot of attention to the cotton, as they have big plans for that as well.

The letter is accompanied by the check referred to in the letter, dated 2 August 1960, written in Spanish on the National Institute of Agrarian Reform account. The payee is the Department of Production (Poultry section) in the amount of 100,000 pesos but is not signed by Castro. Instead, Castro writes at the bottom in ink (translated from Spanish): *"Stop eating so much shit and explain if you are going to produce chicken in cooperatives."* The description of expenses are for the *"Construction of sheds for reproductive hens in the Cooperatives: 'Menelao Mora' Farm 'Raul Vicente…Fca. San Vicente…to lay eggs of consumption 'Las Mananitas'."*

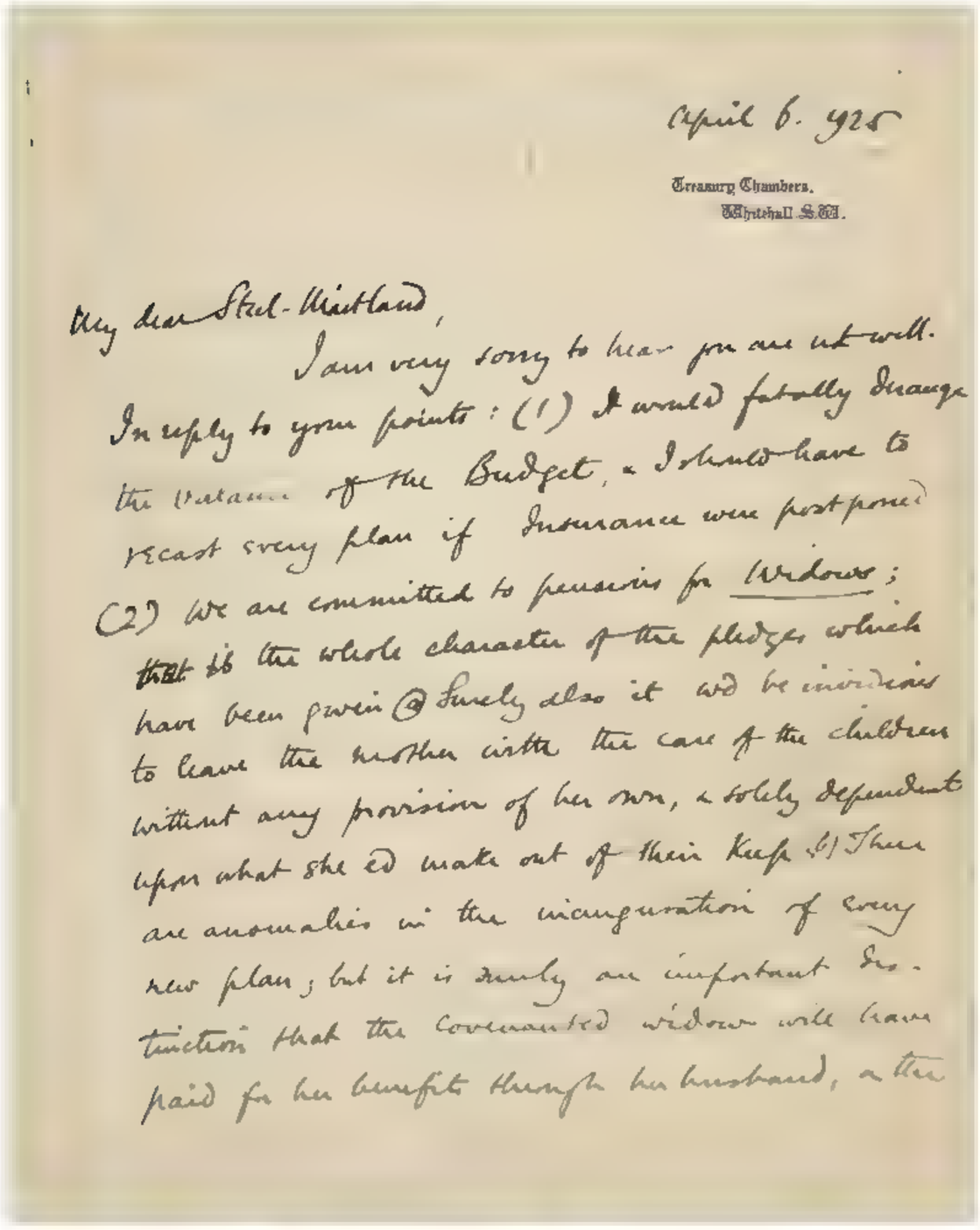
This was one of Castro's big failed projects, as he wanted to get oil out of the soybean because of the U. S. embargo on oil and cotton for clothing. **$6,000 - $8,000**



45. Castro, Fidel. Autograph manuscript signed ("Fidel Castro"), 2 pages (8.25 x 10.75 in.; 215 x 273 mm.), in Spanish, Isle of Puesto, Cuba, 6 December 1953. The letter of appreciation is signed by all the Moncada Prisoners to champions of their cause. The last signature, "Cartaya", is the author of the manuscript. The document shows extensive foxing and some paper loss at top and bottom center and left corner. Paper clip rust stains at top right. Damage does not obscure the signatures, but does encroach on the text in the lower center by 2 x 1.5 in. (50 x 38 mm.).

Revolución!! Perhaps the earliest and most important manuscript of the Cuban Revolution in private hands. All the Moncada Prisoners sign a letter of appreciation to champions of their cause.

The manuscript reads in full: *Kind and distinguished lady: Together with these sincere lines are attached the affection and respect from all my partners. I was motivated with the idea of writing you because of your admiration towards myself that made the fibers of my heart vibrate with an accelerated rate that was motivated by your eloquent lines. We read your poem and it left us all inspired by the kindness of your phrases, my partners and I, are very lovers of the poetry, that is why I take the opportunity to tell you that you are an excellent poetry writer. In those difficult moments that I used to have with frequency I will remember your beautiful thoughts and incomparable ideals, this has been the formula that with effectiveness have changed during these days my sadness towards happiness. You know that our tasks are firm to serve the ideals, our formula of action demands continuity of our efforts that is why from here we will fight continually for our improving starting with the education and now lady I only have to say good bye wishing you together with all your family all…in this year and in the next. Sincerely yours, Agustin D. Cartaya and his partners want to congratulate you and in proof of our sincere appreciation we want to send you the following signatures." The signatures follow: "Alcalde, Redondo, R. Castro, E. Camara, Juan Almeida, Andres Garcia, Mario Chanes, Francisco Gonzalez, Rosendo Menendes, Orlando Cortes, Gabriel Gil, Jose Ponce, Fidel Castro, Pedro Miret, Eduardo Rodriguez, Fidel Labrador, Ernest Tizol, Jesus Montane, Jose Suarez, Armando Mestro Martinez, Israel Tapanes, Julio Diaz, Benitez, Rene Bedia, Ramiro Valdes, Eduardo Montano and who subscribes Agustin D. Cartaya.* **$12,000 - $15,000**



April 6. 1925

Treasury Chambers.
Whitehall S.W.

My dear Steel-Maitland,

I am very sorry to hear you are not well.

In reply to your points: (1) It would fatally derange the balance of the Budget, & I should have to recast every plan if Insurance were postponed. (2) We are committed to pensions for Widows; that is the whole character of the pledges which have been given (a) Surely also it wd be insidious to leave the mother with the care of the children without any provision of her own, & solely dependent upon what she cd make out of their keep. (b) There are anomalies in the inauguration of every new plan; but it is surely an important distinction that the covenanted widow will have paid for her benefits through her husband, & the uncovenanted will not (c) A covenanted widow is only very partially "subsidized." (D) The Bill provides 7/6 for the Eldest orphan & 6/ for the rest of the family.

Yours very sincerely

Winston S. Churchill

46. Churchill, Winston. Autograph letter signed ("Winston S. Churchill"), 2 pages (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 190 x 241 mm.), front and verso, on Parliament "Treasury Chambers" stationery, London, 6 April 1925. Written to Minister of Labour Arthur Steel-Maitland. Very light toning.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Winston Churchill writes to Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labour, discussing the monumental Widows Act of 1925 that would redefine British Toryism.

Churchill writes in full: *My Dear Steel-Maitland, I am very sorry to hear you are not well. In reply to your points: (1) It would fatally derange the balance of the Budget, & I should have to recast every plan if insurance were postponed. (2) We are committed to pensions for Widows; that is the whole character of the pledges, which have been given (a) Surely also it wd be insidious to leave the mother with the care of the children without any provision of her own, & solely dependent upon what she cd make out of their keep. (b) There are anomalies in the inauguration of every new plan; but it is surely an important distinction that the covenanted widow will have paid for her benefits through her husband, & the uncovenanted will not (c) A covenanted widow is only very partially "subsidized." (D) The Bill provides 7/6 for the Eldest orphan & 6/ each for the rest of the family. Yours very sincerely, Winston S. Churchill*

The Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act of 1925 was a joint effort between some of the biggest names in British post-WWI politics. It is mostly credited to Neville Chamberlain, then the Minister of Health, who had presented Baldwin's Cabinet with an agenda –including this piece of legislation – back in 1924. Churchill, who had agreed to fund the Act with as much money as it needed, expressed jealousy at the credit Chamberlain received for the Act, which was incredibly popular with the British public. The Act, which provided a pension for widows and their children, as well as insured workers over the age of 65, marked an unprecedented shift in British Toryism. With this act, Baldwin's conservative government distanced itself from the Tory reliance on community charity, and moved towards the acceptance of a humanitarian welfare state. **$2,000 - $3,000**

WESTERHAM 93.

CHARTWELL,
WESTERHAM,
KENT.

9 October, 1950.

I have the most lively and pleasant memories of last year's meeting of Conservative trade unionists at Londonderry House, which I was privileged to attend and address, and I am most sorry that I cannot be with you this year, owing to my absence from the country.

Today there is a growing body of trade unionists who are becoming less satisfied with the doctrinaire approach of the Socialist Party to industrial problems. They have watched, and are watching, theories of nationalisation being worked out in practice, and they view the results with grave misgivings.

Conservative trade unionists have a special responsibility and a duty at this time to take a lead in fighting the evil forces which threaten to disrupt not only their unions but their country. I hope,

therefore, that all Conservative trade unionists will be active in attending meetings of their branches and lodges, and in supporting the election to office of those who are good trade unionists, irrespective of party creed or faction. Above all, I hope they will not hesitate to stand for union office themselves, and that if elected they will rise above narrow party politics and serve the good of their colleagues who share in their heritage of this great British movement.

Winston S. Churchill

Oct. 9. 1950

47. Churchill, Winston. Typed letter signed ("Winston Churchill") as Prime Minister, 2 pages (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 190 x 241 mm.) "Chartwell. Westerham. Kent." stationery "England," dated *"9 October 1950"* in Churchill's hand. Written to the Conservative Trade Unionists at Londonderry House. Some toning on edges and mild wrinkling. Single hole punch in upper left corner on both pages. Foxing on 2nd page does not interfere with content.

British Prime Minister sends a flattering and inspirational message to Trade Unionists.

Churchill writes in full: *I have the most lively and pleasant memories of last year's meeting of Conservative trade unionists at Londonderry House, which I was privileged to attend and address, and I am most sorry that I cannot be with you this year, owing to my absence from the country. Today there is a growing body of trade unionists that are becoming less satisfied with the doctrinaire approach of the Socialist Party to industrial problems. They have watched, and are watching, theories of nationalization being worked out in practice, and they view results with grave misgivings. Conservative trade unionists have a special responsibility and duty at this time to take a lead in fighting the evil forces which threaten to disrupt not only their unions but their country. I hope, therefore, that all Conservative trade unionists will be active in attending meetings of their branches and lodges, and in supporting the election to office of those who are good trade unionists, irrespective of party creed or faction. Above all, I hope they will not hesitate to stand for union office themselves, and that if elected they will rise above narrow party politics and serve the good of their colleagues who share in their heritage of this great British movement. Winston S. Churchill Oct. 9. 1950.* **$1,500 - $2,000**

48. [Civil War – Frank Crosby and the 10th Iowa. Vol. Inf. Regt.] A remarkable and important collection of over 88 letters, documents, maps, drawings and photographs relating to the role of the 10th IowaVolunteer Infantry Regiment during Grant's Mississippi campaign and Sherman's continuation of splitting the South through the eyes of one Frank W. Crosby.

Detailed descriptions of the battles of Corinth andVicksburg as well as many other skirmishes and actions the unit participated in during that long campaign to cut the south in two under Grant. In an effort to let his family, especially his sons, understand what is going on, Frank Crosby uses maps and drawings as well as detailed narratives to convey what the 10th Iowa was going through. From a detailed view of a Rebel Fort around Columbus Kentucky to the devices known as "torpedos" used in the rivers, to the Iowans first contact with slaves and confederate families, cotton speculators, disease, to the quotidian reality of the horror of war for the everyday soldier, Frank gives us an extraordinary view into the war and a major campaign start to finish as it was actually fought on a day to day basis.

While the vast majority of the collection concerns Crosby's time with the 10th Iowa, there are also some documents concerning his life after the war including ongoing claims by former Confederates for compensation for items confiscated by Frank's regiment and several patent applications made by Frank Crosby after the war.

Highlights include:
20 November [1862], Davis Mills. *We progress rather slowly. Too many cotton speculators in the army to suit my idea of war. Grant has expelled all the Jews, but we soldiers cant understand why they were singled out. Race prejudice no doubt…*Concerning cotton, *he buys it from the planter at 12 to 15 cents, runs it to Memphis and sells it for 75 to 80 cents a pound. To my personal knowledge, U.S. soldiers and U.S. teams are often employed to collect the cotton bales. There is probably some bribery going on…averaged 5 miles a day since we left Grand Junction. The only reason that I can see for this deplorable inactivity is cotton speculation.*
20 December 1862, Holly Springs. The 10th Iowa was to be part of Grant's first attempt to take Vicksburg and the failure of that campaign was felt by all. *With shame and humiliation we are retracing our steps. The campaign which begun so auspiciously has come to an inglorious end. We are to do into winter quarters at Memphis.*
7 July 1862, Camp Reeds Creek. *As God is my witness, I would rather lay down my life, than that the Cause in which I am engaged should fail…I think since I have been in the service I have directly and indirectly liberated about 20 slaves. The last was…a few days ago. He was a bright looking fellow about 20 years old…*
12 October 1862, *Camp two miles south of Corinth Miss.* *I am now about to give you a description of the greatest event of our military like and as regards the part I performed in the terrible drama…I stood on the edge just in the act of stepping down = when flash-crash-the masked rebel battery opened on us-and grape and canister came thick and fast. The man at my right elbow, fell mortally wounded, two others were fatally wounded a few steps from me. A canister shot just nipped the corner of my temple and went singing on…oh how the rebels sent the death missiles over our heads…we carried our dying and wounded from the field – I carried the head and shoulders of the man shot by my side. And I think I was never so completely exhausted in my life as when I dropped his mangled body on the litter just as we left the RR…we remained all night – sleeping but little…the morning of the 4th…a never to be forgotten day – by one at least…morning was quite dark – But as the guns flashed…you could see by their awful light – long dark lines of brave men with bronzed faces and stern hearts waiting the conflict of the coming day – the fitful light danced and glanced from ten thousand polished bayonets…now I have a very nice sharps rifle captured at Iuka* [Mississippi] *– and desirous of trying it…*
24 May 1863, Camp in the field at Vicksburg. *A Heavy battle was fought on the 1st of May at Port Gibson and then skirmishing for some days after. Then Battles on the 12th, 14th, and 16th at Raymond, Jackson, and Champion Hill. It was at the last named place that our Regt lost so heavily and twas in that fight that George Hillman lost his leg. The battlefield presented an awful sight dead and wounded men all through the woods, on the hill tops and in the valleys. In some places Rebels and Union Soldiers were lying side by side…at 10 AM on the 22nd a general charge was made along the whole line and the Tenth once more went in – and lost 3 killed and about 25 wounded – and in the evening our Div was ordered to go two miles to the left and reinforce McClernand – So once again that band of heroes went down into the Valley of the Shadow of Death – Right gallantly they charged on the rebel works – But our Brigade Commander Col Boomer was killed…*
June 1863, Vicksburg. *…gradually we are contracting our lines…Tis now two weeks since the siege commenced and a heavy cannonade has been kept up almost incessantly by us…my own idea is that we will be in the place inside of a month…at times the cannonading is the most tremendous I believe ever known on earth…and kept up for hours…to stand upon a hill top at night and watch the 200 pound shells move like meteors through the air and burst with a flash like lightning and a noise like a thousand thunderclaps…*
19 June [18]63, Camp near Vicksburg. *Standing by a pair of huge 9 inch 84-pounders, on the top of a high hill. Theses monster guns were once on the Cincinnati and when the rebels sunk her they were raised and brought out here. When they speak the foundations of the hills shake…the soldiers mostly stay in their holes – yes the whole army have been transmorgrified* [sic] *into gophers…the hillsides are fairly honeycombed with pits, holes, caves, and every species of shelter that old soldiers can devise as a protection against shells…*
29 July 1863, Vicksburg, Miss. After Confederate General John Pemberton surrendered Frank Crosby enters the city and describes the scene to his wife. *We are now encamped inside the Rebel Fortifications on the outskirts of the city…Tis so abominably and awfully filthy – dead horses and mules are everywhere, fresh graves can be counted by hundreds and thousands and in many cases the dead are but a few inches from the surface…the accumulated filth and garbage of an old camp all fermenting and festering under the broiling rays of a tropic sun…millions of mosquitoes, warm putrid water, oceans of dust, no shade, plenty of fleas and every other creeping thing…*
27 July 1863, Piqua Ohio. In this letter from Frank's brother, we can see how personal the war is for Crosby. *Dear Bother, On Monday evening last I arrived at home a paroled prisoner…I will endeavor and give you a faint description of the Battle of Winchester and of my capture and imprisonment…*

6 April 1865, Richmond Falls Camp Near Goldsboro, NC. *We have just heard the glorious news that Richmond and Petersburg are ours… Oh how the joyous shouts of the soldiers ring and roll along the lines – you really can't imagine what a noise fifty thousand men can make when they really set about it…*

Also part of this archive are official reports made as a quartermaster. Along with lists of supplies and their costs Crosby also made recommendations to those in command of the Quartermaster function. Although serving as the regimental quartermaster, Frank Crosby was also a soldier and marched and fought through the battles at Corinth. It was with this experience as both infantryman and quartermaster that Crosby used in this recommendation to the Quartermaster of the Army in October of 1864, *In connection with the subject of transportation I would respectfully call your attention to the expediency of devising some method of lightening up the burden of the Infantry Soldier. Under existing arrangements, he is always overloaded and my observations lead me to believe that there is no one cause so productive of evil as this. I have no doubt and I speak from personal experience. That to carry a gun and accutrements [sic] sixty rounds of ball cartridges three days rations canteen of water and a heavy knapsack is especially in hot dusty weather the most painful irksome and exhausting labor ever performed by man. As a natural result a march is held in greater dread than a battle…an immense destruction of property is the inevitable consequence of over-loading. I have known hundreds of blankets…thrown away in a single day's march…*

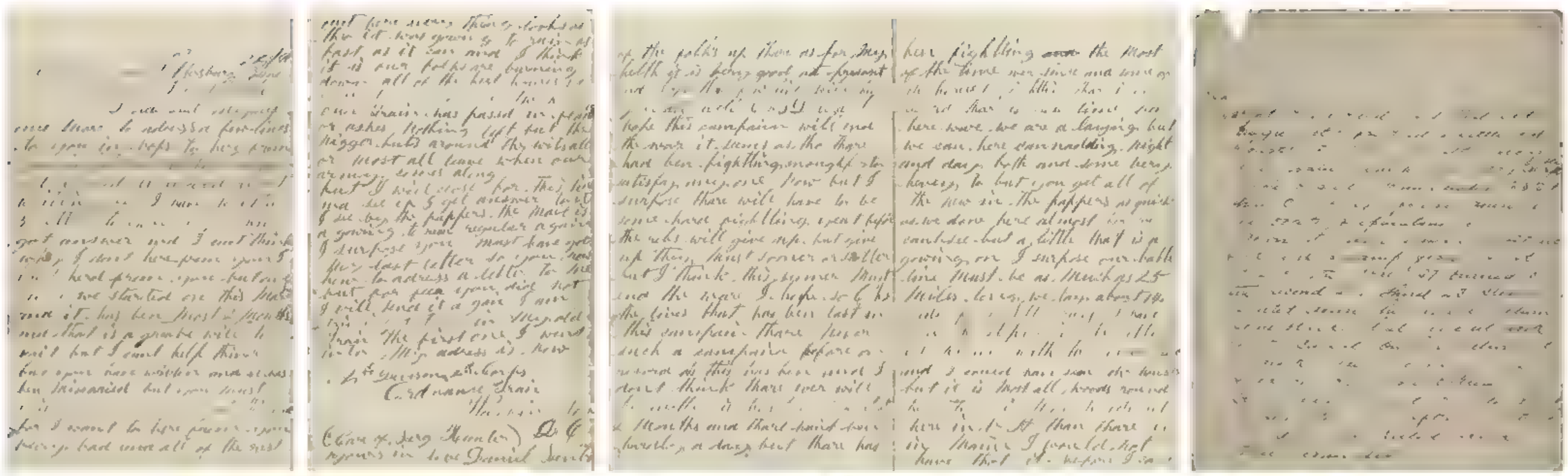
In all, a remarkably complete history of a man and his unit during the Civil War. **$8,000 - $12,000**

49. [Civil War – Letters from the Front] An important and moving collection of 31 letters from Union soldiers (and one wife) detailing their lives and the war from the prospective of the ordinary soldier during the War Between the States. From the early euphoria and confidence of a quick and easy victory to the bloody battles of Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, the long siege of Petersburg, the Red River Campaign, cold, disease, to the desire to finish enlistments and just get home…the story of the soldiers of the American Civil War. Many of the letters include transmittal envelopes. Some highlights herewith:

A group of seven letters from a young Vermont man named Edward to his Aunt back home in Bennington Vermont. The time frame covers 14 November 1862 to 3 November 1864. He was assigned to the headquarters 14th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers:
8 February 1863. Camp near Fairfax, Virginia. Edward writes that camp life is still not burdensome. He relates a fellow soldier dying from typhoid. He explains to his aunt that he is not all that upset about his fiancé breaking off his engagement. The letter ends with his observation of some Confederate prisoners, *Some prisoners taken out at Chantilly, the other day passing through the Court House heard the band playing. One of them exclaimed, "You have pretty good music here but it cant free the niggers.*
9 March 1863. The letter contains reports on military actions. Most of the four page letter is a detailed account of one of the most daring rebel raids by the infamous Captain John "the Grey Ghost" Mosby. Written vertically in one margin is *Capt Moseby went into the Generals room, waked the Gen up & said " General you are my prisoner…* At the end of the letter Edward adds this note: *Capt Moseby* [sic] *is the name of the Rebel that took the Gen. he left his card on the table in the Gen's room & wrote his name on the wall.* The incident was the 8 March 1863 taking of Vermont General Edwin Stoughton.
5 May 1863. Wolf Run Shoals, Virginia. Edward's letters now have more descriptions of actions and the day-to-day miseries of war. He thinks about the wounded still on the battlefield from the rebel raid and Union rescue…*but most of all I feel for the poor fellows who may be lying tonight, wet and hungry & bleeding, in puddles of water, & pools of blood on the terrible field of Battle. Oh! War is indead* [sic] *a horrible thing.*
3 November 1864. Georgetown, D.C. Transferred to the War Department Edward relays an event that he witnessed. *I was passing the President's house yesterday just as Mrs Lincoln rode up to the door in her carriage & stoped [sic] a moment to see her get out. Her carriage is no more Elegant than hundreds that come out of the livery stables…Some workmen were at work on the front of the house, and youngest Lincoln hopefull* [likely Thomas "Tad" Lincoln], *dressed in very fine broadcloth, but with a frightfully <u>snotty</u> nose, and dirty hands was running about there. I heard one of the workmen telling him not to do something, and he retorted very disdainfully " I'd like to know what business you've got to order me, ain't my father President?"*

A group of 14 letters from Daniel Sanborn to his wife Delila in Hiram Maine from 12 February 1862 to 7 December 1864. Daniel Sanborn was a private in the Company C of the 19th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry:
3 August 1863. Sanborn gives a detailed and graphic account of an after-battle description of the dead and wounded concerning the 19th Maine Infantry's participation in the area of Little Round Top: . . .*gettisburg, everyman stood his ground. I tell you Delila that was a hard fought battle and if you could have gone on to the battle ground you would not want to see any more of this war…every barn and house and shed was used for hosputable* [sic] *for the wounded. I went through them until I saw so much I did not want to see any more. The men was wounded in every* [illegible] *you could think of…* He includes an account of watching the surgeons cutting off legs and arms *the same as we cut meet* [sic].
June 19 [1864]. *Camp near Farefax* [sic] Station. Sanborn writes about his unit *crossing the old bulls run battle field. the last battle was faught about one year a gow. There was the worst sight that I have seen since I have ben out here…if you could see that field whare they buried our dead they did not dig into the ground any but they throwed a little dirt over them on the top of the ground and now you can see legs arms and scul bones all out of the ground…*
28 June 1864. *Camp near Pettersburg.* Sanborn writes during the first month of the siege of Petersburg. After two years in the service Daniel Sanborn has becomes very upset whenever he does not get letters from home and like many soldiers at this time is becoming weary of the war, but they, on the front lines, understand the rebels are still full of fight and that hard fighting remains. *Oh Delila I hope this campaign will end the war.it seems as that hare had been fighting enough to satisfy any one now but I surpose thare will have to be some hard fighting yeat before the rebs will give up but give up they must sooner or latter…*
25 [September] 1864. *Camp near Pettersburg.* Sanborn is counting the time until he can go home (10 months, although he hopes the war will be over by then) although there exists an inducement to reenlist of 1,000 dollars and he wants to know his wife's thoughts on that.

Individual letters:
Four pages from a log/diary from 1 October to 3 December 1864 by an unnamed Captain most likely with the 10th Vermont Volunteer Infantry Regiment. He describes marching up the Shenandoah Valley From Harrisonburg, Woodstock, Strasburg, Front Royal and on to Alexandria and Washington. He describes his unit's participation in the Battle of Cedar Creek on 19 October 1864, *We were aroused by firing on our left, Early had surprised the 19th Corps and doubled up our line. Org Reg. was soon packed up without orders, and in line facing the creek. Sergeant Parkercott…and many others were killed instantly. A terrible day. Col Henry was the coolest man in our vicinity, and with a handful of men rallied to save a piece of artillery that was being left…*(Colonel William Wirt Henry would latter be awarded the Medal of Honor for his actions that day.) An entry from 8 November, *<u>Presidential election in the army</u>. The 10th Vt. Cast 194 votes for Lincoln & 12 for McClellan…*
One page from a diary 23 July 1862. Likely describing action along the Potomac some five miles south of Washington…*Whole brigade commanded to start…down to the boats…to move down the river again. Most are sick with swamp fever. First day on the boats 27 burried… fired on by rebel battery of Lt. artillery about 5 miles below Washington a captain of the Vt. 7th regt. Was killed and three wounded…*
Letter from a wife to her husband in a field hospital 19 April 1863 expressing her concern of all the bad news and the conditions of the ordinary privates in the field…*I wish President Lincoln, his cabinet, the thousand and one major and brigadier generals were obliged to fare as the privates have to and sleep out of doors every night through the winter…*



18 July 1860 Headquarters Company B 38th Regiment W.G.S.V Washington. On stationery with an imprinted American Flag with the admonition, "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." With a transmittal envelope also with an American flag with "Death to Traitors." This early letter from a new recruit to his brother makes clear the North thought this would be a quick and easy fight, …*We are as lively as if we were going to a dance when they call us out in line of battle. They called us out about midnight one time and you ought to have seen the boys how they asked to see some blood shed but we won't come to that in this war. The soldiers have left Harper's Ferry…I saw Stuart here today and he says we will all be home in three months again…*

26 October 1862, Beaufort, S.C. On stationery embossed with an eagle and shield with "Union and Constitution" over the eagle, soldier A.C. Taggart writes his mother back in Temple, New Hampshire concerning his participation in the 22 October effort by Union General Ormsby Mitchel to sever the railway link between Savannah and Charleston (led from the Union's bases in Beaufort and Port Royal, SC)…*I have been in one battle since I wrot last…we landed…on the main land about 25 miles from Hilton Head and seven miles from the Charleston and Savannah railroad…we did not see…any signs of the rebels til we got …miles from whair we landed when they opend a fire on us… our regt formed in line of battle and charged at them on the doublequick…but they made another stand…we fought them til sundown and then we had to retreat back to where we start from in the morning…we then went on board of the boats again and got back here the other night…I do not knough the names of the killed and wounded in our regt there is 28 wounded and killed the loss in the regt is nothing to what it is in the othr regts…* As young Mr. Taggart wrote, the effort was ultimately unsuccessful as PT Beauregard's troops pushed them back to their boats.

26 May 1864, *Neworleans*. A brother (one A. Richardson) just having taken part in the fighting of the Red River Campaign writes to his sister and updates her on his condition and others that she knows…*Dear Sister it has been some time iv written you for the reason have had no chance to write we have been on the move for some time and some fighting to do. Have retreated back from grandecore in grate haste the rebbles atacting us in the rear most evry day…we had to ford the cane reiver to fight one battle…we went on the woods and soon found the devel, which we routed with considerable loss to the 30th…Fesenten was wounded but none of the balwin boys were hurt…I was taken with the direrea up to Alexandria* [Louisiana] *…thare is not but two left in the regt from Baldwin Aaron and Abion Richardson so you see we have had a hard time of it but think the hardest is over this summer…*

Letter from a former soldier under R.E. Lee 2 July 1870. A former CSA soldier in the artillery writes to R.E. Lee in Lexington Virginia for an endorsement to enable him to get financing from the north for a machine he had invented and wishes to get to market.

$3,000 - $5,000

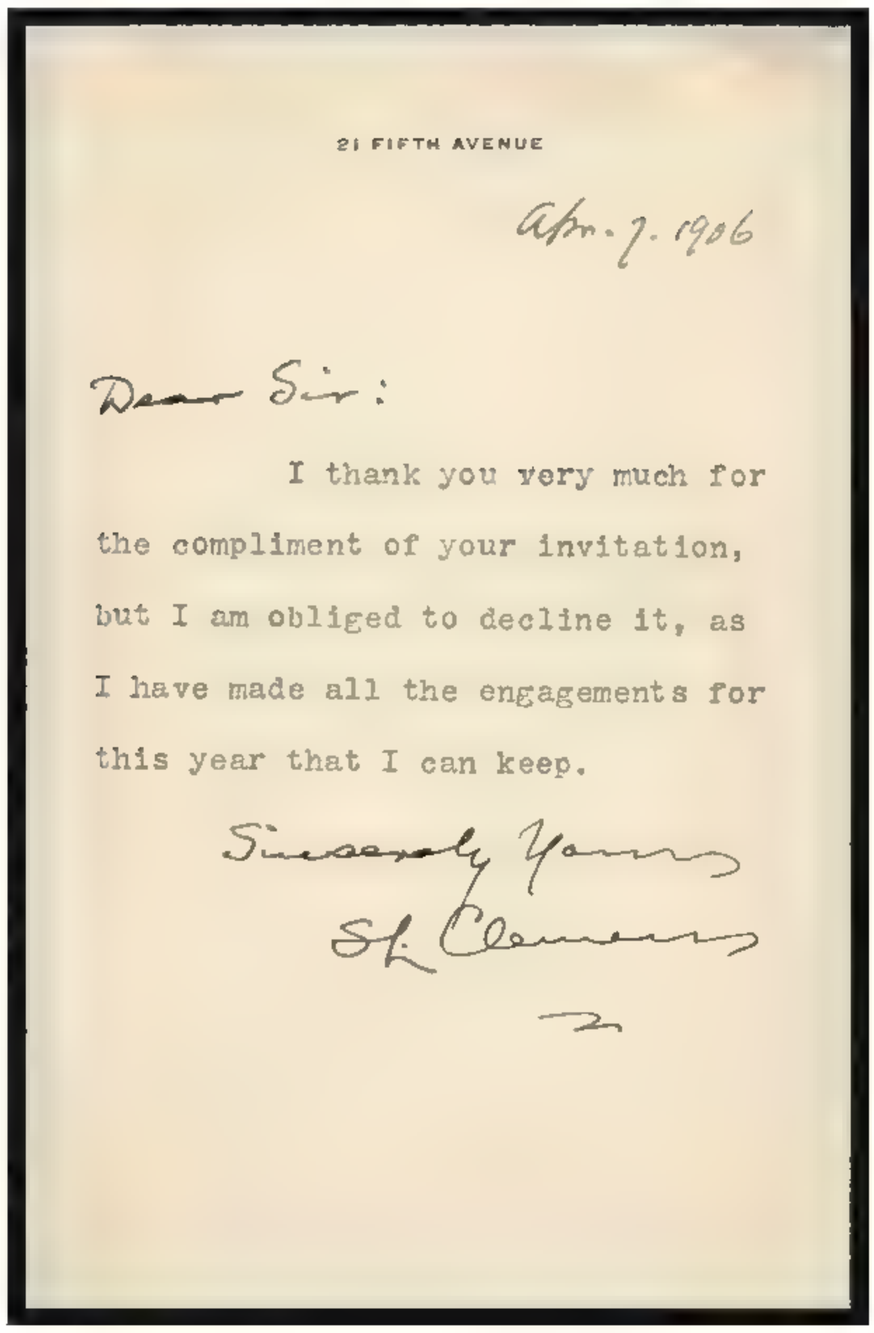
50. Clemens, Samuel L. Works. *New York: Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1906-1907.* 25 volumes octavo (7.75 x 5.25 in.; 196 x 134 mm.) Original red leather spines and corners with red marbled boards; some spines a bit worn.

A fine set of the Hillcrest edition of Twain's writings with autograph notecard inlaid in volume I: *"Truly yours Mark Twain London, June 1900."* **$2,500 - $3,500**

51. Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. A True Story, and the Recent Carnival of Crime. *Boston: James R. Osgood, 1877.* 16mo (4.75 x 3.25 in.; 123 x 87 mm.) Four illustrations. Original green cloth; very slight rubbing at ends of spine and fore-corners.

First edition, first state of binding with the "JRO &Co" monogram on the front cover. "A True Story," the first of the two sketches purports to be the real story of former slave. A fine copy.

Reference: BAL 3373. **$800 - $1,200**


21 FIFTH AVENUE

Apr. 7. 1906

Dear Sir:

I thank you very much for the compliment of your invitation, but I am obliged to decline it, as I have made all the engagements for this year that I can keep.

Sincerely Yours

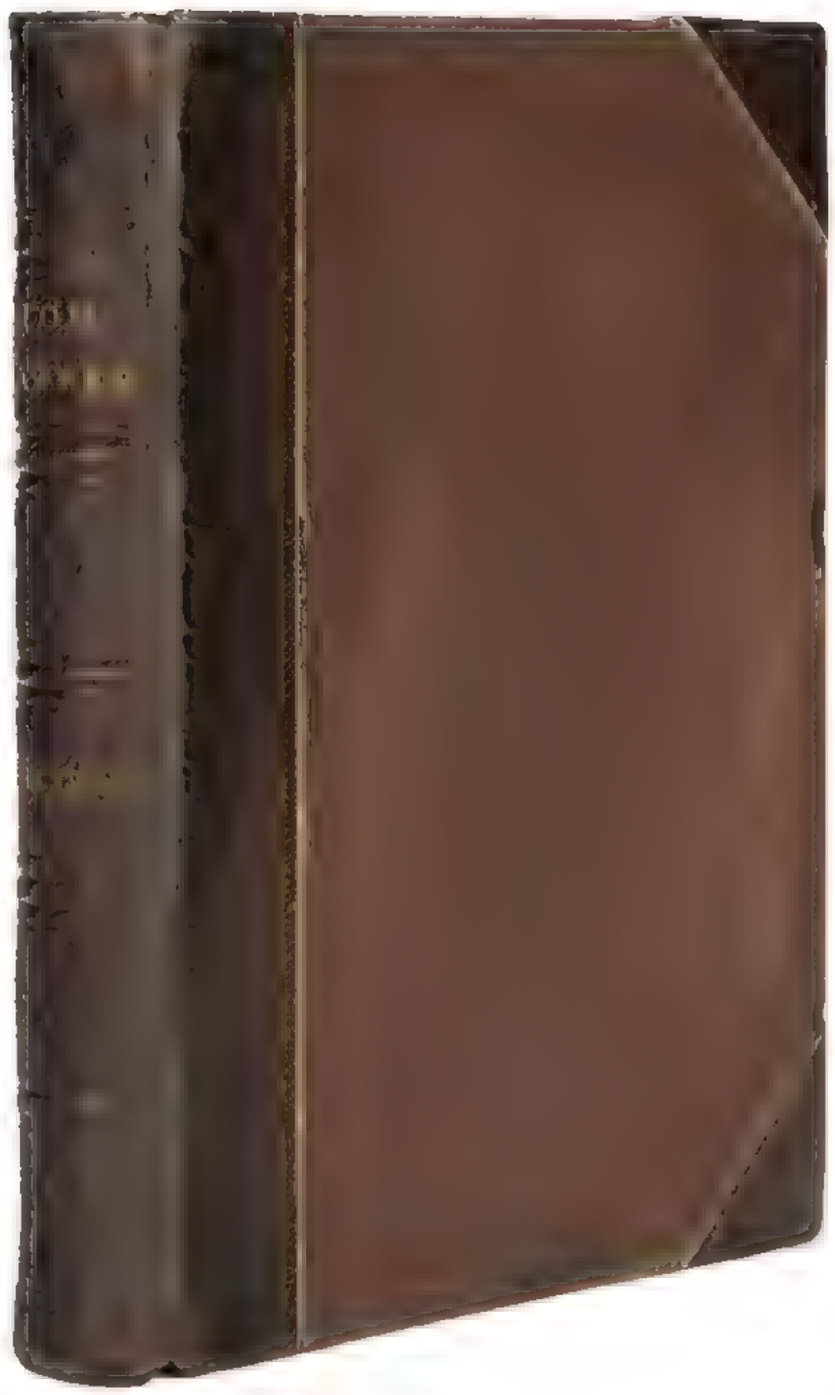
S. L. Clemens

52. Clemens, Samuel L. Typed letter signed ("S. L. Clemens"), with date, opening and closing of letter in the hand of Clemens; 1 page (6.85 x 4.35 in.; 173 x 113mm), New York, 7 April 1906, on mourning stationery with the author's address of 21 Fifth Avenue at head; integral blank with mounting remnants on verso.

Thanks but no thanks.

A short and sweet note from the beloved American author who writes in full: *Dear Sir: I thank you very much for the compliment of your invitation, but I am obliged to decline it, as I have made all my engagements for this year that I can keep. Sincerely yours S.L. Clemens"* **$400 - $600**

53. Clemens, Samuel L. The Adventures Of Tom Sawyer. *Hartford: American Publishing Company, 1876.* Octavo (8.25 x 6.5 in.; 212 x 164mm). Brown cloth with brown leather spine and corners gilt, all edges gilt; internally fresh with four pages of advertisements (one leaf with skillful repair to vertical tear.



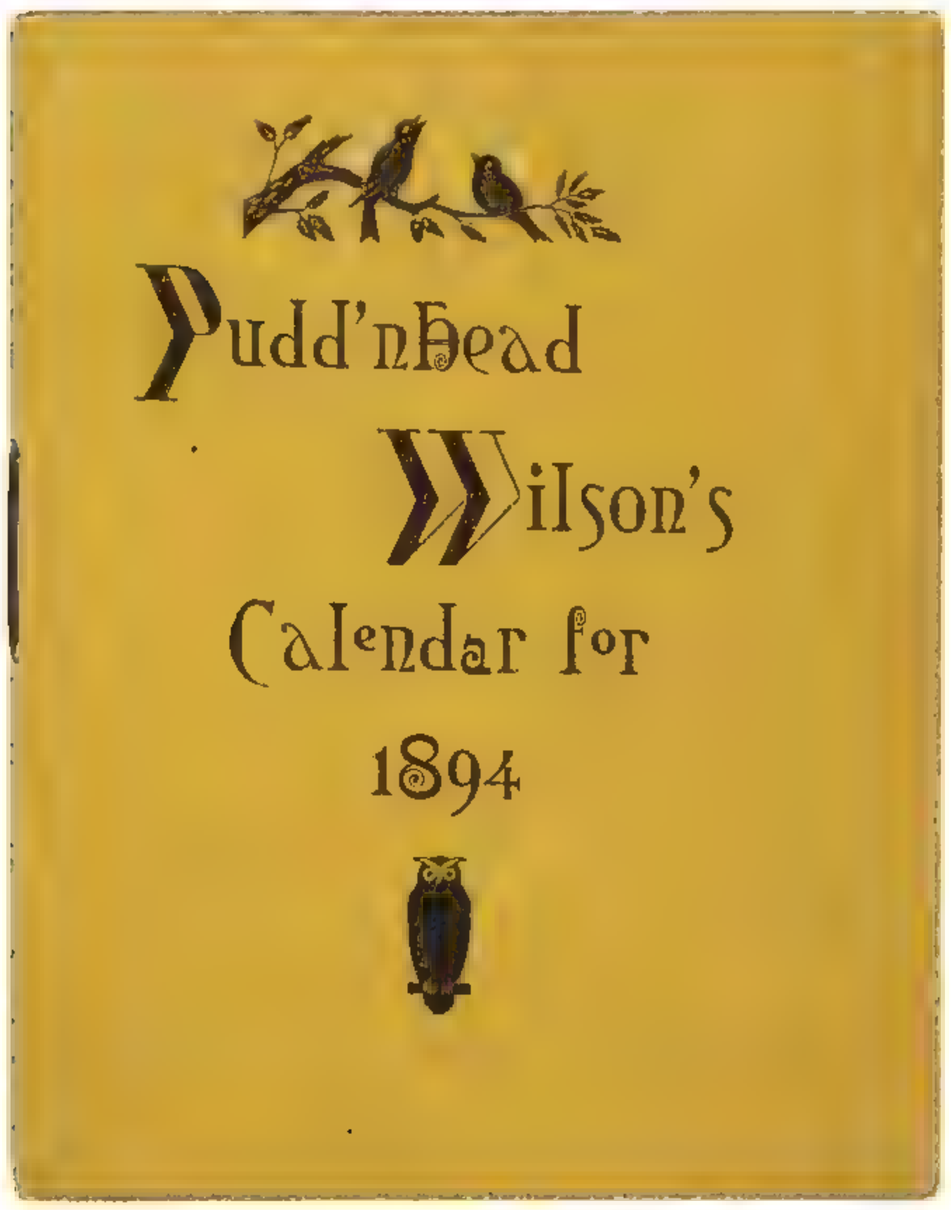
First U.S. edition, second printing, BAL's issue A, printed on laid paper throughout, with the important point of 1875 printed on the copyright page, and 1876 on the title page. The first printing (5,000 copies) was published the same day as the second printing (also 5,000 copies), so even those who arrived at their bookshops at the crack of dawn on the day of publication had only a 50% chance of getting a first printing. The American edition was published around the beginning of December 1876, preceded by the London edition published in June the same year. Mark Twain had moved to Hartford to work with the publisher Elisha Bliss, Jr. of the American Publishing Company. At the time, Hartford was a publishing center with twelve publishers, and the town had the highest per-capita income of any city in the United States. Tom Sawyer proved such a success that Clemens was able to hire Tiffany to supervise the redecoration of his Hartford house. It also inspired him, somewhat less successfully, to found his own publishing house, Charles L. Webster and Company, which had success with its first two publications, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn and The Personal Memoirs of Ulysses S. Grant, but went bankrupt by 1894.

Reference: BAL 3369. **$2,000 - $3,000**

54. Clemens, Samuel L. Original pen and ink cartoon signed ("Mark Twain"). The cartoon was created for an Oxford University undergraduate publication on the occasion of doctorates being awarded in a ceremony on 25 June 1907 to General William Booth (founder of the Salvation Army), Rudyard Kipling, Prince Arthur of Connaught and Samuel Clemens. (9.75 x 13 x 85 in.; 248 x 353mm), [Oxford, June 1907].

A charming cartoon depicting Samuel Clemens and Rudyard Kipling among others receiving doctorates from Oxford.

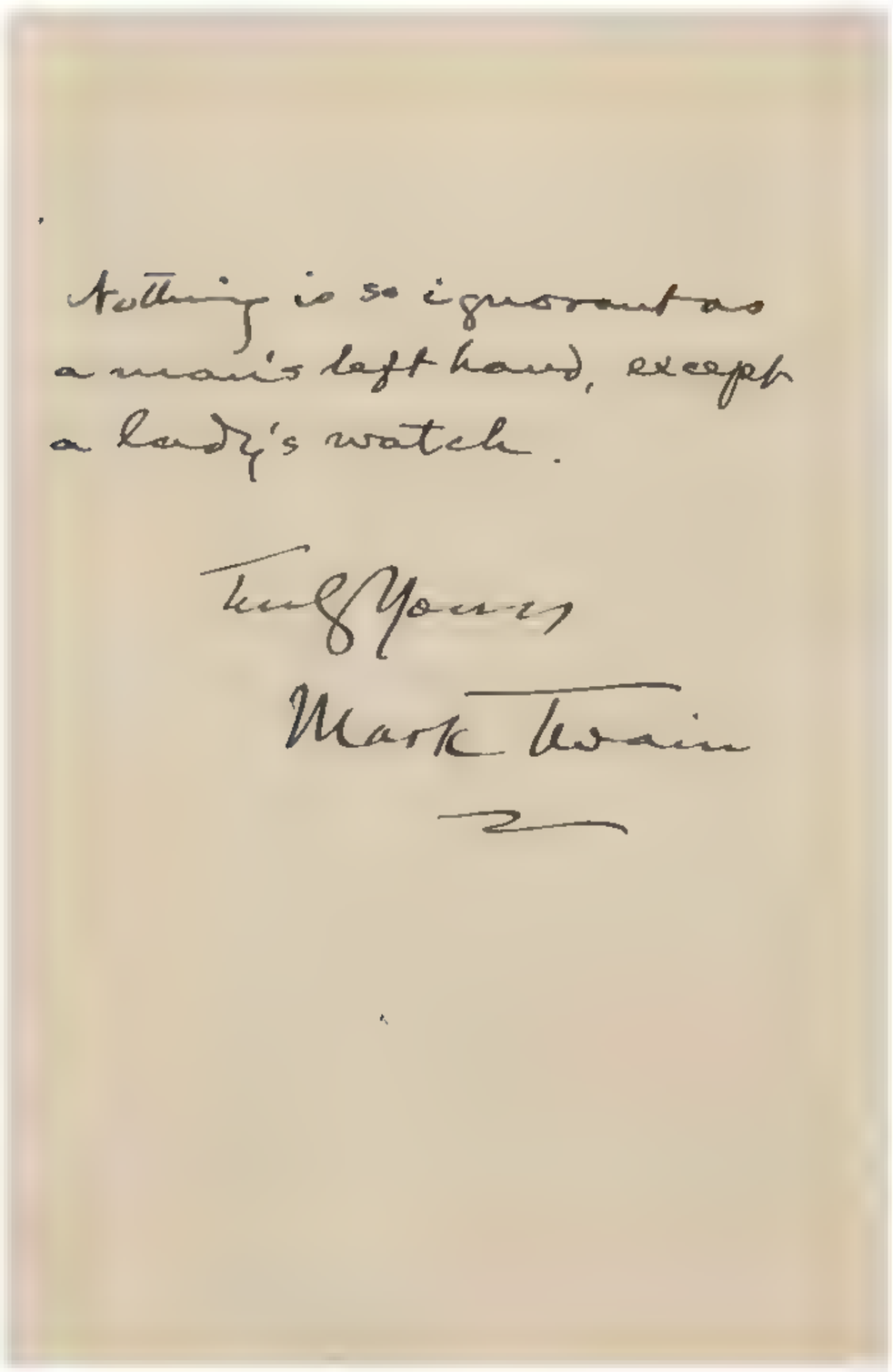
Accomplished by an unidentified Oxford undergraduate and entitled "Doctors All or More Innocents Abroad" the cartoon is a whimsical depiction of the four gentlemen grandly processing to receive their doctorates. Clemens writes under his left foot, *Truly yours Mark Twain.* **$1,000 - $1,500**



55. Clemens, Samuel L. Pudd'nhead Wilson's Calendar for 1897. *Dawson's Landing, MO Set Up and Printed for Mr. Wilson by Henry Butts, 1894.* (3 x 2.5 in.; 76 x 60 mm.) 16 pages. Unusually fine in printed yellow wrappers; contained in a fine crimson leather folding-case gilt.

Mark Twain's smallest first edition, form C (no priority). Issued as an advertisement for The Century Magazine, which was running "Pudd'nhead Wilson" in serial form. The calendar may have been produced from multiple, not duplicate, settings, and it is possible that all three forms were issued simultaneously. Each month shows a droll paragraph from Mark Twain, such as the one that ends: "put all your eggs in one basket and—watch that basket." Contains an illustration of "Thumb Prints" and a long quotation in which Pudd'nhead discusses the new method of detecting by means of fingerprints. The typesetting is intentionally and comically incompetent, with letters upside down.

A delightful, very rare, and fragile Twain item.
Reference: BAL 3439. **$1,000 - $1,500**

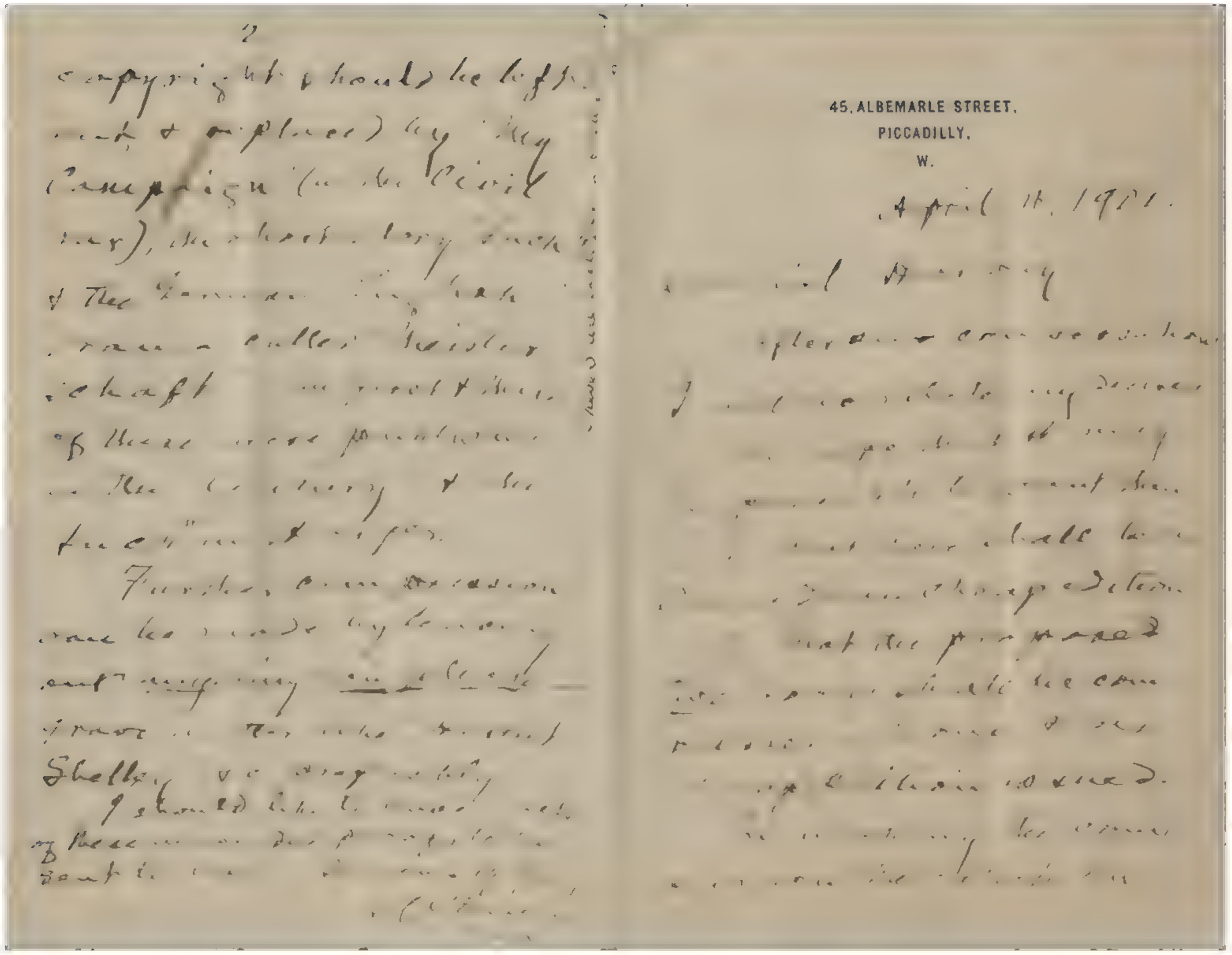


56. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph aphorism signed ("Mark Twain"), 1 page (4 x 6 in.; 102 x 152 mm.), no place or date. Fine condition.

Mark Twain and his fictional character, *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, have no faith in the female sense of punctuality!

Clemens writes in full: *Nothing is so ignorant as a man's left hand, except a lady's watch. Truly Yours Mark Twain*

One of America's greatest writers, Twain was an inept businessman whose "inherited instinct for speculation" caused his family great financial hardship and misery. Chief among his failures were the dissolution of several publishing ventures and the loss of a $200,000 investment in an unperfected typesetting machine. Though the project was finally abandoned in late 1894, it could not save the fifty-nine-year-old author from declaring bankruptcy. In an effort to pay off his enormous debts, and despite his dislike of public speaking, Twain soon embarked upon a worldwide lecture tour, chronicled in his 1897 book Following the Equator. Each chapter from the book opens with a quotation from "Pudd'nhead Wilson", the title character in his 1894 work The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson. The present quotation is the epigraph for Chapter XXII, a maxim from "Pudd'nhead Wilson's New Calendar" which communicates the low value Wilson placed on women's sense of punctuality. **$2,500 - $3,000**



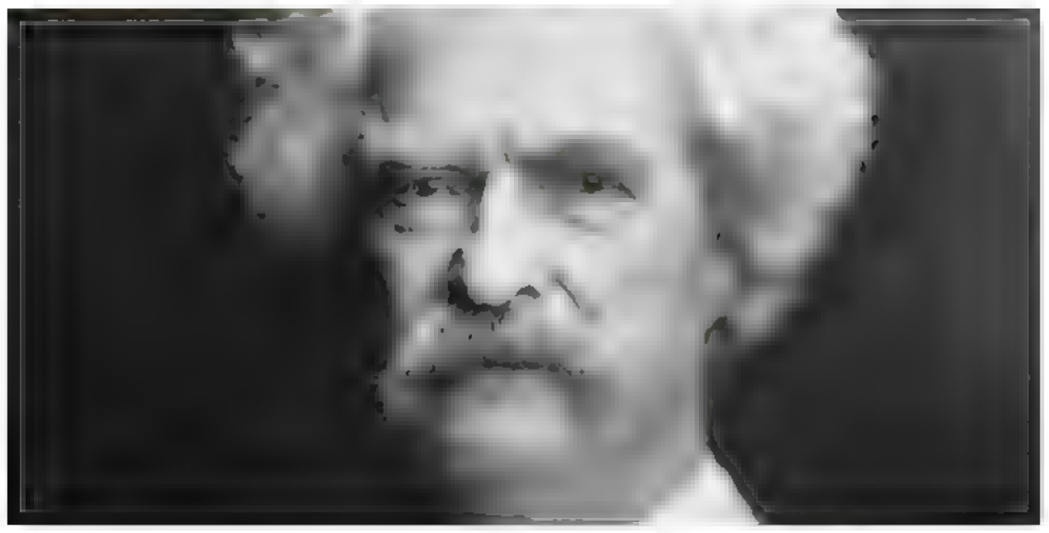
57. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph letter signed ("SL Clemens"), 2 pages on conjoined sheets, 4 April 1900 on "45, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W." stationery. Written to Colonel George Harvey, editor of *Harper's Weekly* and the *North American Review*. Minor toning.

Mark Twain, the highest paid writer in America, discusses a new submission with George Harvey, the editor of *Harper's Weekly*.

Clemens writes in full: *Dear Col. Harvey: After our conversation I will now state my desires, in the hope that it may be possible to grant them. 1. That there shall be no Canadian cheap edition. 2. That the proposed <u>two</u> books shall be compressed into <u>one</u>, & no cheap edition issued. In making the compression, the article on copyright should be left out, & replaced by 'My Campaign' (in the Civil War); the short story 'Luck' & the German-English drama called 'Meister-schaft'. The first & third of these were published in the 'Century' & the 'Luck' in Harper.* [Handwritten in the margin:] *These 3 are included in the An*[tholog]*y. Claimat &c. Further compression can be made by leaving out <u>anything</u> <u>you</u> <u>please</u> – grave matters like 'Harriet Shelley' &c preferably. I should like to have 2 sets of these amended proofs to be sent to me. Sincerely yours SL Clemens*

At the time this letter was written, Clemens was in London to make an appearance before the House of Lords to argue for more stringent copyright laws. Here, he corresponds with Harvey about a new work, most likely to be published in *Harper's* in serial form, then released later as a book. In a later interview (which appeared in 1907 in the *Washington Post*), Harvey revealed that he had contracted with Twain for the princely sum of 30-cents a word, which in 2005 dollars is $6.16! Harvey boasted to the *Post*: "After he returned from his trip around the world, a journey he undertook when he failed in business as a publisher, Clemens could barely earn $6,000 a year. I had a talk with him which resulted in a contract to pay 30 cents a word for everything he wrote, whether it was printed or thrown away. No author had ever received more than 10 cents a word on a long contract . A. Conan Doyle, the Scotch writer and physician, was paid $1 a word within a year or two for a new series of detective stories, but the engagement was short, and a number of publishers were concerned. Mark Twain earns $59,000 a year. Indeed. I think his income in 1907 will reach $70,000."

Excellent content from Twain. Throughout his life, his pursuit of ill-advised business investments and get-rich-quick schemes nearly bankrupted him, but his gift for writing always ensured his continued financial security. **$2,500 - $3,000**



58. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph letter signed ("Saml."), 26 pages, (8.25 x 5.5 in.; 210 x 140 mm.), "The Players," New York "Xmas", 25 December 1893 to his wife Livy in Paris; in ink on both sides of 13 sheets, with a few revisions; with original envelope addressed by Clemens; torn.

The art of the deal. Clemens enthusiastically describes his experiences negotiating a contract with one James W. Paige, inventor of a typesetting machine for which Clemens had formed a company to manufacture and market.

An extraordinary letter, written on Christmas Day upon Clemens' return from Chicago; he had travelled there with his new friend and financial benefactor, Henry Huttleston Rogers, to negotiate a new contract with James W. Paige, inventor of the typesetting machine for which Clemens had formed a company to manufacture and market. Rogers, a chief architect of the Standard Oil trust and one of the most rapacious businessmen of his day, had taken over the supervision of Clemens's troubled business affairs. Clemens would later say of him: "He is not only the best friend I ever had, but is the best man I have ever known" (quoted in Justin Kaplan, Mr. Clemens and Mark Twain, page 321). To make up for "the 3 letterless days" on his Chicago trip during which he had not written to Livy, Clemens divides this 26-page letter into four "Letters" (sections really). In "Letter No. 1" (pages 1-4) Clemens is mainly concerned with Christmas and family news; in "Letters No. 2 and 3" (pages 5-23) he gives a detailed narration-with extensive dialogue-of the business meetings in Chicago; in "Letter No. 4" (pages 24-26) he mostly writes of the train journeys (in a private car with lavish accommodations) to and from Chicago.

Clemens writes in part: *Merry Xmas, my darling, & all my darlings! [Clemens begins "Letter No. 1"] I arrived from Chicago close upon midnight last night, & wrote & sent down my Xmas cablegram before undressing: 'Merry Xmas! Promising progress made in Chicago! . . . I was vaguely hoping, all the past week that my Xmas cablegram would be definite, & make you all jump with jubilation; but the thought always intruded itself, 'You are not going out there to negotiate with a man, but with a louse. This makes results uncertain* (it would be more than a month before Paige would agree to the new terms and sign the final contract).

I tell you it was interesting! [Clemens begins "Letter No. 2"] *The Chicago campaign, I mean. On the way out Mr. Rogers would plan-out the campaign while I walked the floor & smoked and assented. Then he would close it up with a snap & drop it & we would totally change the subject & take up the scenery, etc. Then a couple of hours before entering Chicago, he said: "Now we will review, & see if we exactly understand what we will do & will not do-that is to say, we will clarify our minds, & make them up finally. Because in important negociations a body has got to change his mind: & how can he do that if he hasn't got it made up, & doesn't know what it is." A good idea, & sound. Result-two or three details were selected & labeled (as one might say), "These are not to be yielded or modified, under any stress of argument, barter, or persuasion." There were a lot of other requirements - all perfectly fair ones, but not absolute requisites. "These we will reluctantly abandon & trade off, one by one, concession by concession, in the interest of & for the preservation of those others - those essentials." That was clear & nice & easy to remember. One could dally with minor matters in safety-one would always know where to draw the line...*

Clemens and Rogers met with Paige's lawyer on the night they reached Chicago and convinced him of the fairness of their terms [Clemens narrates this, reporting key dialogue]. The next day Rogers would meet with Paige and his lawyer, Clemens not attending. *The Conference was for 9.30 a.m. [Clemens begins "Letter No. 3"]. We ordered ourselves called at 7.45, which gave us chance for leisurely bath & leisurely breakfast-that is, I had the leisurely bath, but it was so leisurely that Mr. Rogers didn't get any; which caused him to observe that the Kingdom of heaven is for those who "look out for the details of life," & he judged I would get there ...* Clemens writes of this full-day meeting from Rogers' report, again with dialogue, ending "Letter No. 3": *The waiting game has been my pet notion from the beginning. I want it played till it breaks Paige's heart. As I reason: You [Clemens] can afford to wait 3 months... Mr. Rogers can wait indefinitely. As far as I can see, Paige is the only one who can't wait; to him Time is shod with lead, every day now adds to his gray hairs, & spoils his sleep. I am full of pity & compassion for him & it is sincere. If he were drowning I would throw him an anvil...*

Despite Paige's final agreement to the new contract, Clemens's involvement in the typesetting machine was to be totally ill-fated. At the end of 1894, after Paige's machine did disastrously in a long test run with other typesetting machines, Clemens was advised by Rogers to give up any hopes for its commercial success. The eventual winner in the typesetting derby was to be the Linotype; Clemens simply backed the wrong horse (at a cost of $200,000 and fifteen years of effort).

Provenance: Christie's New York, 9 June 1993, lot 27. **$30,000 - $50,000**

LETTER No 1

The Players, Xmas, 1873.

Merry Xmas, my Darling, & all my Darlings! I arrived from Chicago close upon midnight last night, [illegible] "express made in Chicago." It would go to the telegraph office towards 8 this morning & reach you at luncheon.

I was vaguely hoping, all the way, that my Xmas cablegram would be definite, & make you all jump with [illegible] thought always intruded itself, "You are not going out there to negociate merely a [illegible] alone. This makes results uncertain."

2

I was awake at Christmas [illegible] upon the clocks at midnight, & didn't wake again till two hours [illegible] It is now half-past 10 & I was [illegible] I have had my coffee [illegible] & dress for Mrs. Laffan's Xmas dinner this evening — where I shall meet Bram Stoker & must [illegible] about that photo with [illegible]'s autograph. I will get the [illegible] & she will attend to the rest. [illegible] & remember, & not forget [illegible] well I will go there with [illegible] coat with [illegible] inside out, it [illegible] cause remark & then I will [illegible] member.

[illegible] I am visiting [illegible] — I wear my shirt wrong side out — no, I will make a memo.

3

[illegible] my at once, & tell her [illegible] & ship those pads the [illegible] in the morning — & [illegible] to Clinica & have Mamma's [illegible], etc. & with pens. & mailed at once.

[illegible] attended to — & memoranda [illegible] evening one or two other [illegible] Mamma suggests. [illegible] will say while I think of [illegible] letters come in twice & [illegible] I have been out from [illegible] last night & found [illegible] waiting me when I went [illegible] letters from you Dec 9, a letter from Jean & one from [illegible] & a pang & a vacancy. Dear Susy is sick. I want some better news from there!

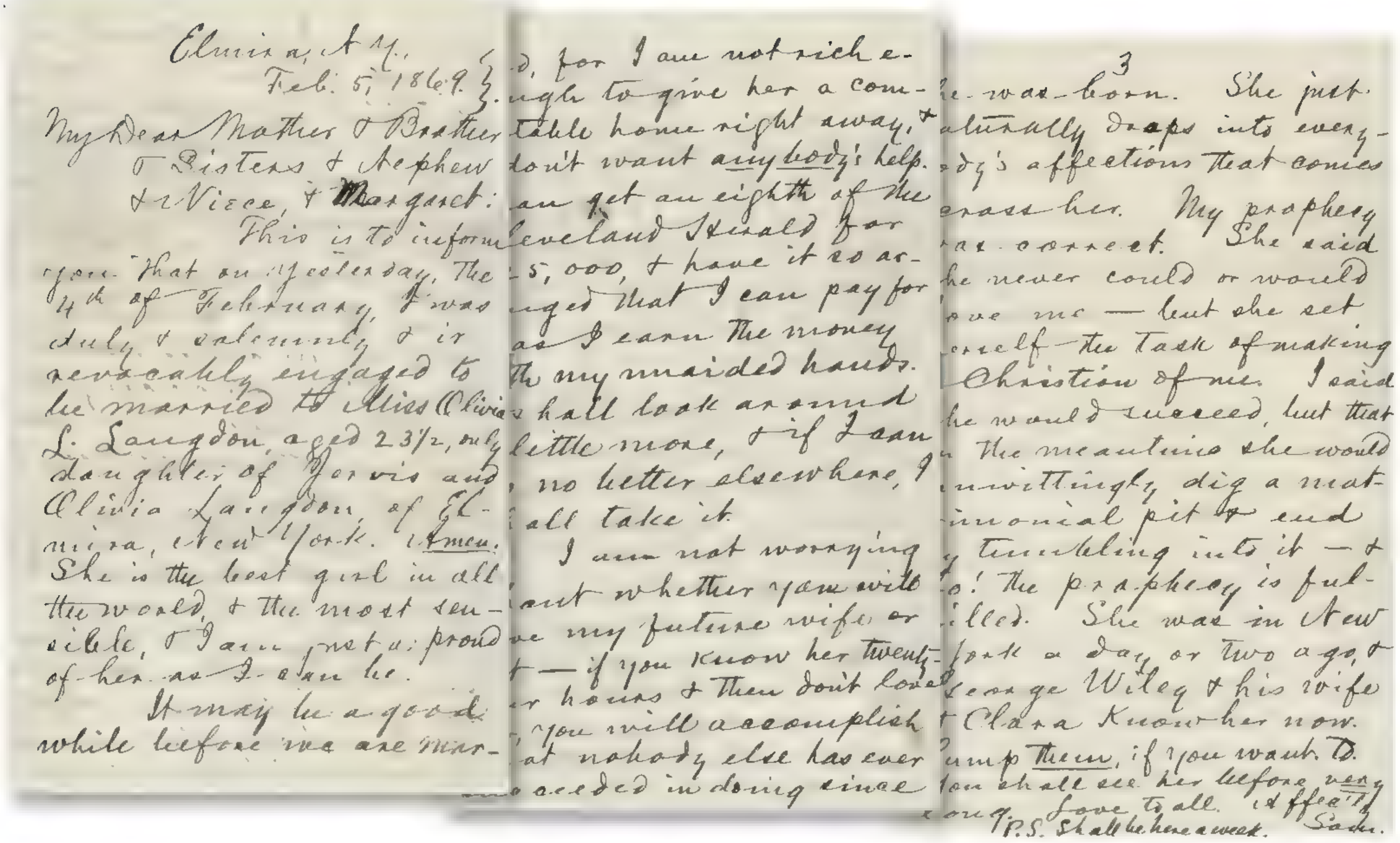
24

LETTER No. 4.

We had nice trips [illegible] Mrs Rogers had telegraphed the Pennsylvania Railroad for a couple of reservations for us in the 7 oclock train leaving at 2 P.M. on the 22d. The Vice President telegraphed back that every berth was engaged (which was not true - it goes without saying) but that he was [illegible] for us. It was [illegible] & comfortable. In its parlor it had two sofas, [illegible] & [illegible] at night. It had [illegible] comfortable cushioned cane arm chairs. It had a [illegible] bedroom with [illegible] in it; [illegible] & [illegible] in case I wished; [illegible] a little wider than [illegible], so [illegible] which turned out to be true, so I took it.

25

[illegible] our rear platform - railed [illegible] & roomy; & there we sat [illegible] of the time & viewed the [illegible] ed, or we rather as Mary [illegible], & the ever & ever changing pictures [illegible] were near & away beyond [illegible] / [illegible] & sometimes. [illegible] - after recent [illegible] & the second cook was a [illegible] artist [illegible] & acts [illegible] & cream [illegible] & [illegible] & among [illegible] & various — [illegible] & [illegible] potatoes, & [illegible] — [illegible] & [illegible] including [illegible] & [illegible] & [illegible] &



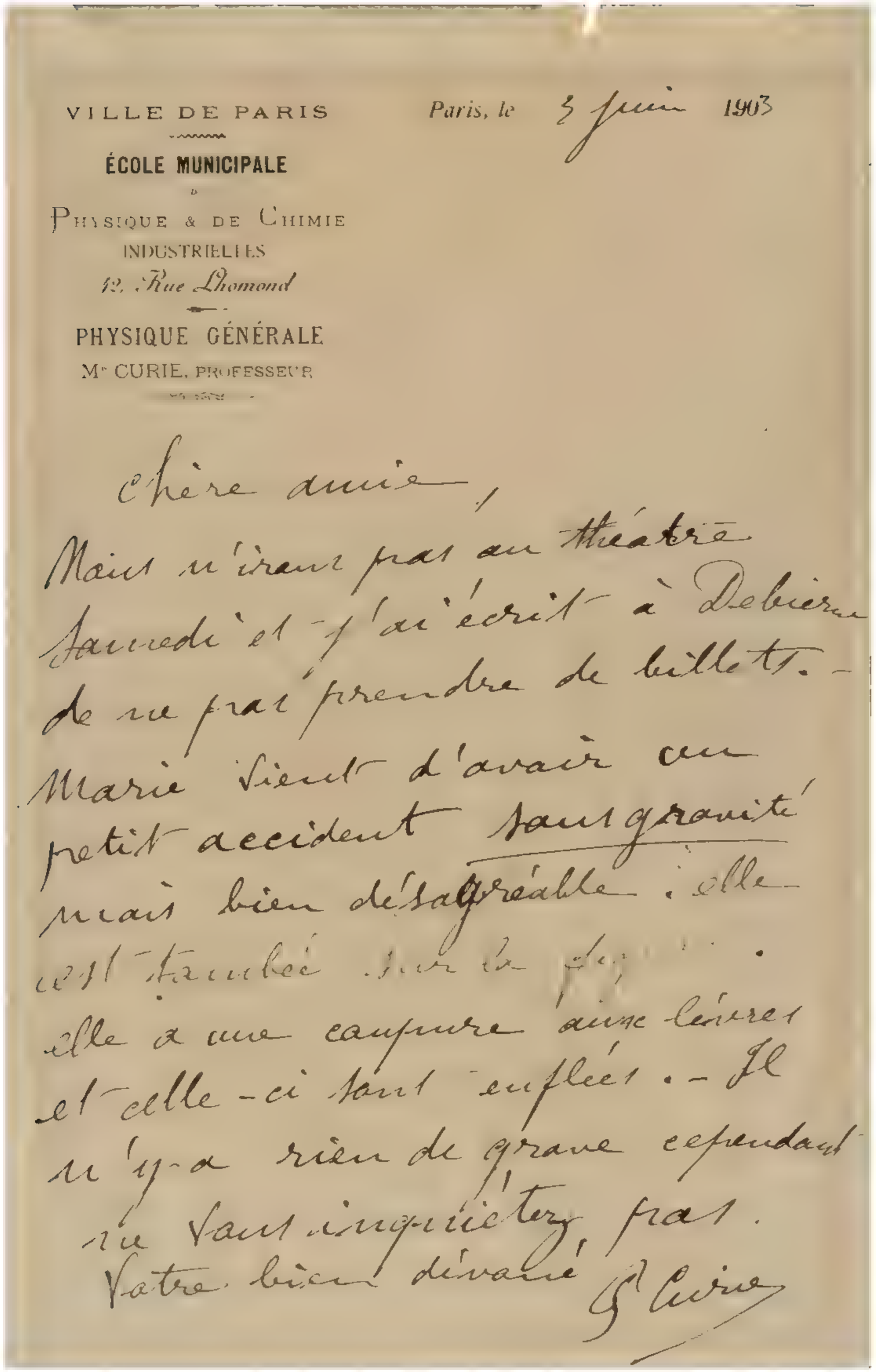
59. Clemens, Samuel L. Autograph letter signed ("Sam."), 3 pages (4.5 x 7 in.; 114 x 178 mm.), Elmira, New York, 5 February 1869, to his "*Dear Mother & Brother & Sisters & Nephew & Niece, & Margaret,*" with autograph transmittal envelope with imprint of his future father-in-law, Jervis Langdon, and addressed to Clemens' sister, Mrs. William A. Moffett of St. Louis. Letter in fine condition; envelope exhibits wear.

In characteristic fashion, Mark Twain enthusiastically announces his engagement with Olivia "Livy" Langdon to his entire family: *"I am not worrying about whether you will love my future wife or not—if you know her twenty-four hours & then don't love her, you will accomplish what nobody else has ever succeeded in doing since she was born. She just naturally drops into everybody's affections that comes across her."*

Clemens writes in full: *My dear Mother & Brother & Sisters & Nephew & Niece, & Margaret: This is to inform you that on yesterday, the 4th of February, I was duly & solemnly & irrevocably engaged to be married to Miss Olivia L. Langdon, of Elmira, New York. Amen. She is the best girl in all the world, & the most sensible, & I am just as proud of her as I can be. It may be a good while before we are married, for I am not rich enough to give her a comfortable home right away, & I don't want anybody's help. I can get an eighth of the Cleveland Herald for $25,000, & have it so arranged that I can pay for it as I earn the money with my unaided hands. I shall look around a little more, & if I can do no better elsewhere, I shall take it. I am not worrying about whether you will love my future wife or not—if you know her twenty-four hours & then don't love her, you will accomplish what nobody else has ever succeeded in doing since she was born. She just naturally drops into everybody's affections that comes across her. My prophecy was correct. She said she never could or would love me—but she set herself the task of making a Christian of me. I said she would succeed, but that in the meantime she would unwittingly dig a matrimonial pit & end up tumbling into it—& lo! the prophecy is fulfilled. She was in New York a day or two ago, & George Wiley & his wife Clara know her now. Pump them, if you want to. You shall see her before very long. Love to all. Affect'ly Sam. P.S. Shall be here a week.*

Twain and Langdon first met at the end of 1867 through her brother Charles. Their first date was to a reading by Charles Dickens in New York City. Twain courted her mainly by letter throughout 1868; she rejected his first proposal but accepted his second and they were married a year later. Livy helped her husband with the editing of his books, articles and lectures that he would give. She was a "faithful, judicious and painstaking editor," Twain wrote. She continued to help her husband to edit works up until days before her death. Their union lasted 34 years and, despite the death of two children and periodic financial troubles, the marriage itself was a happy one. An excellent letter by Twain announcing one of the literary world's most famous love matches. Published in *Love Letters of Mark Twain*, p 64.

Provenance: Prominent Twain scholar and collector Chester L. Davis, 1903-1987 (Christie's New York, 9 June 1992, lot 35).
$20,000 - $30,000


VILLE DE PARIS

ÉCOLE MUNICIPALE

DE

PHYSIQUE & DE CHIMIE

INDUSTRIELLES

12, Rue Lhomond

PHYSIQUE GÉNÉRALE

Mr CURIE, PROFESSEUR

Paris, le 3 juin 1903

Chère amie,

Nous n'irons pas au théâtre samedi et j'ai écrit à Debierne de ne pas prendre de billets. – Marie vient d'avoir un petit accident sans gravité mais bien désagréable : elle est tombée sur la figure. Elle a une coupure aux lèvres et celle-ci sont enflées. – Il n'y a rien de grave cependant ne vous inquiétez pas.

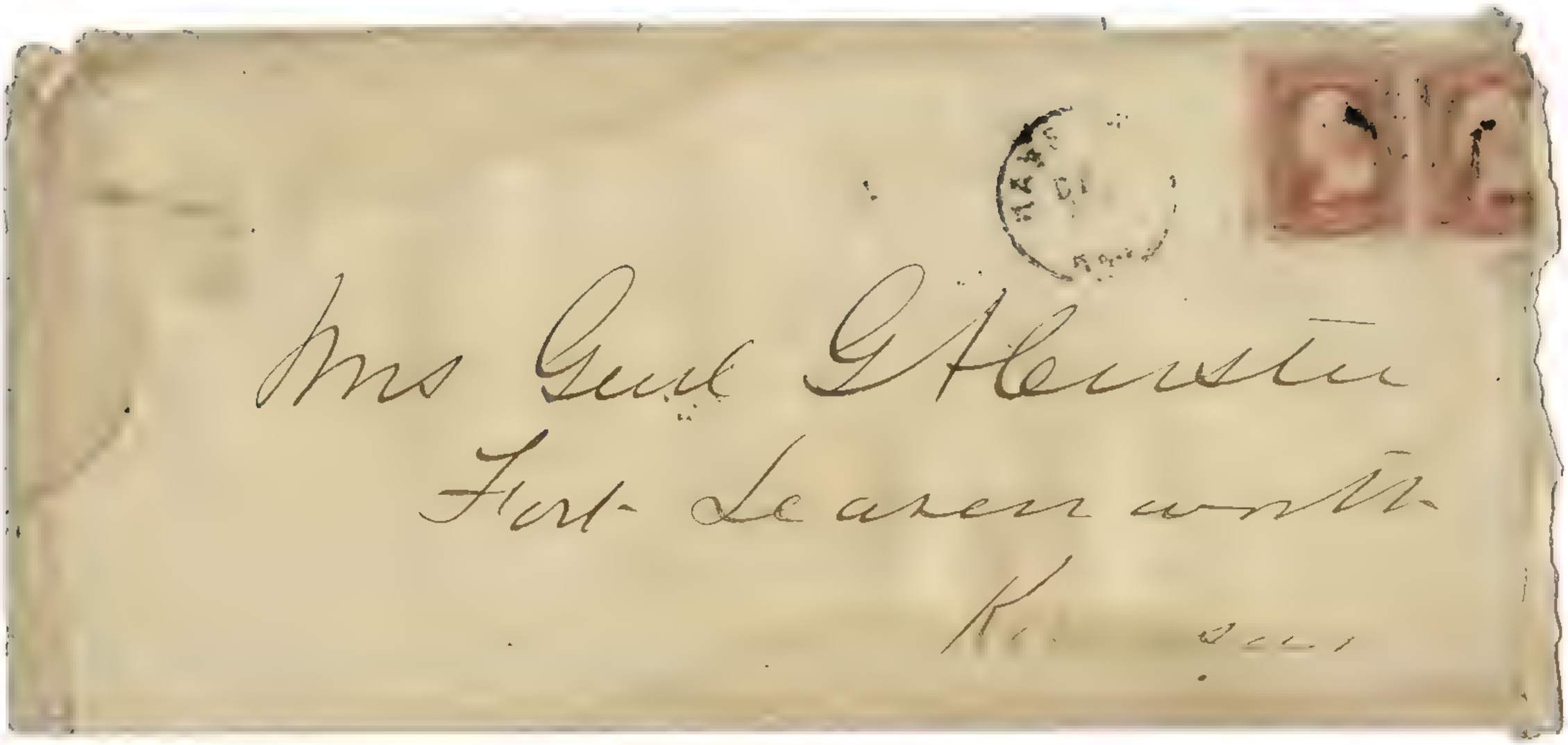
Votre bien dévoué

P. Curie

60. Curie, Pierre. Autograph letter signed ("P. Curie"), in French, 1 page (5.25 x 8.25 in.; 133 x 210 mm.) on "École Municipale de Physique & de Chimie Industrielles" ["Municipal School of Industrial Physics & Chemistry"] letterhead stationery, Paris, 3 June 3 1903, written to *"Dear Friend"*. Slight toning on perimeter from previous display; otherwise fine.

Pierre Curie pens in full: *Dear friend [fem.], We will not go to the theater Saturday and I wrote to Debierne not to get any tickets. Marie just had a small accident, not serious but rather disagreeable. She fell on her face. She has a cut on her lips and they are swollen. However, there is nothing serious and don't worry. Your devoted, P. Curie.*

André Debierne (1874–1949), a French chemist, collaborated with Marie Curie in her work on radioactivity. He is credited with the discovery of actinium. Extremely interesting content, with Pierre mentioning his wife, Marie, and one of her colleagues. Written in the year that the two Curies received the Nobel Prize for Physics – just three years before Pierre's death. **$10,000 – $15,000**

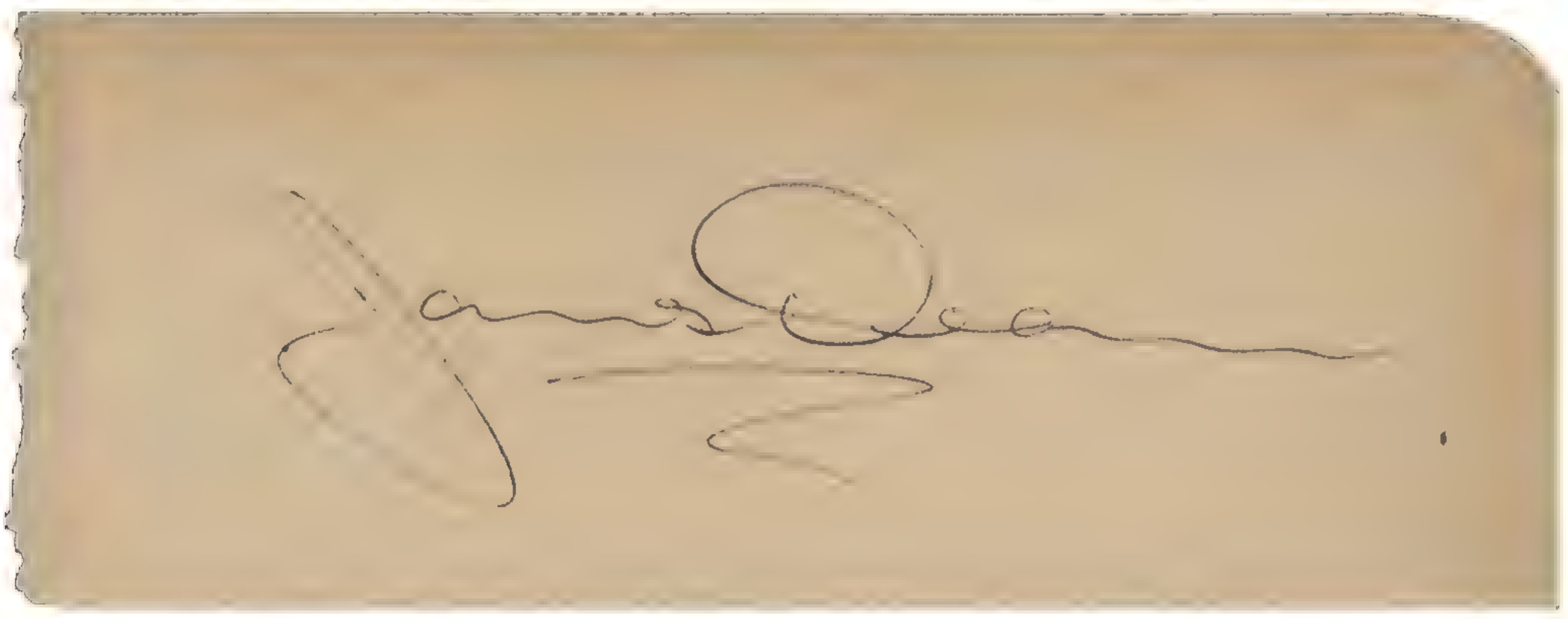


61. Custer, George A. Autograph envelope signed ("Genl G A Custer"), in his handwritten address to his wife, "Mrs Genl G A Custer, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas", 8.25 x 3.75 in. (210 x 95 mm.) Features two 3¢ George Washington stamps, Hays City, Kansas 13th or 15th December postmark, [1868-1870]. Torn open at right edge removing part of one postage stamp; tears at upper left corner and upper right edge; damp stained at upper left and lower edge.

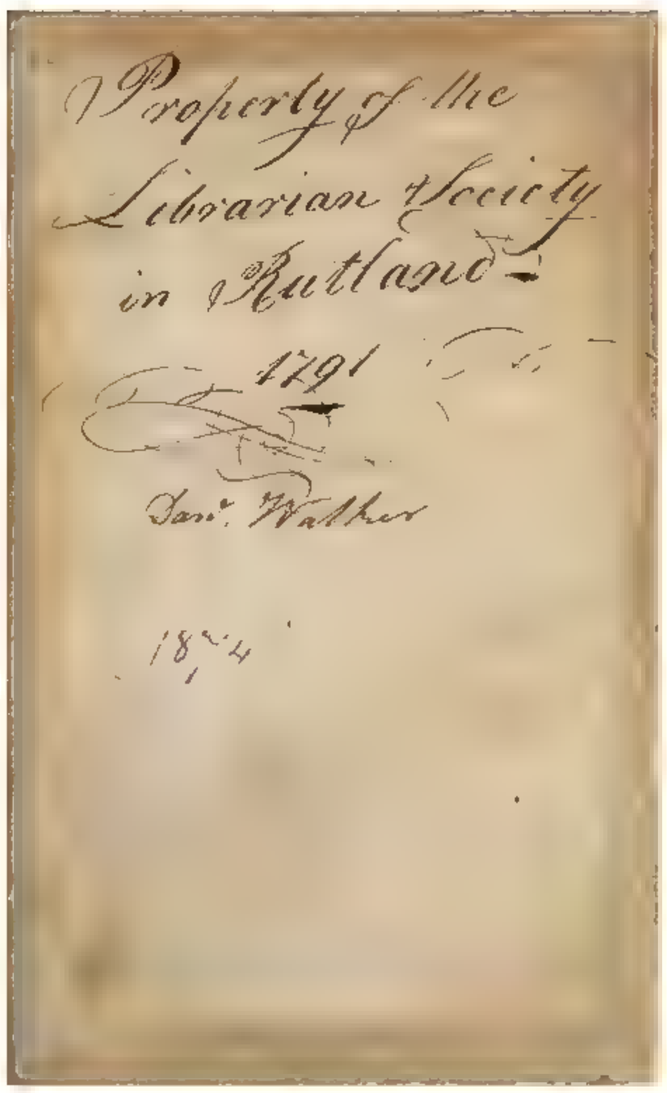
Full *"Genl G A Custer"* signature written on an envelope to his wife at Fort Leavenworth.

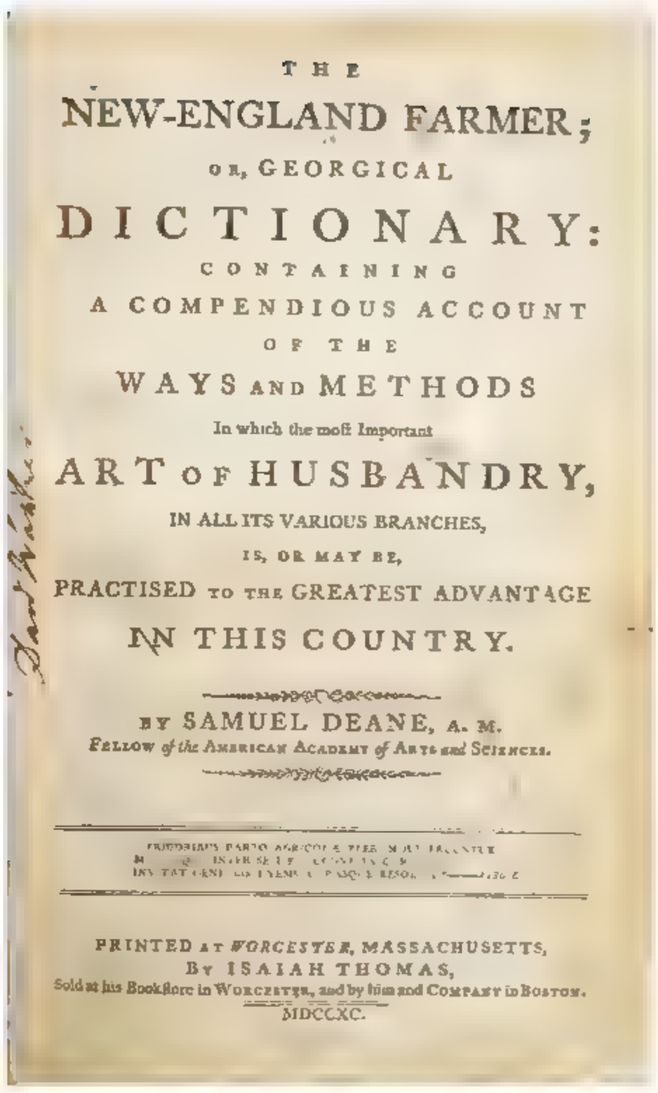
In 1866, Custer first came to Kansas as Lieutenant Colonel of the newly formed 7th Cavalry at Fort Riley. Custer and the 7th arrived at Fort Hays on 19 April 1867 to be in readiness for an expedition under Major General Winfield Scott Hancock. Custer immediately set out to have his wife transferred to Fort Hays and succeeded in doing so on 17 May 1867. The Custers were stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, during the winters. They left for Kentucky in March 1871.

In The Boy General: Story of the Life of Major-General George A. Custer as told by Elizabeth B. Custer (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901), Mrs. Custer wrote, "We remained in Kansas five years, during which time I was the only officer's wife who always followed the regiment." **$2,000 - $3,000**



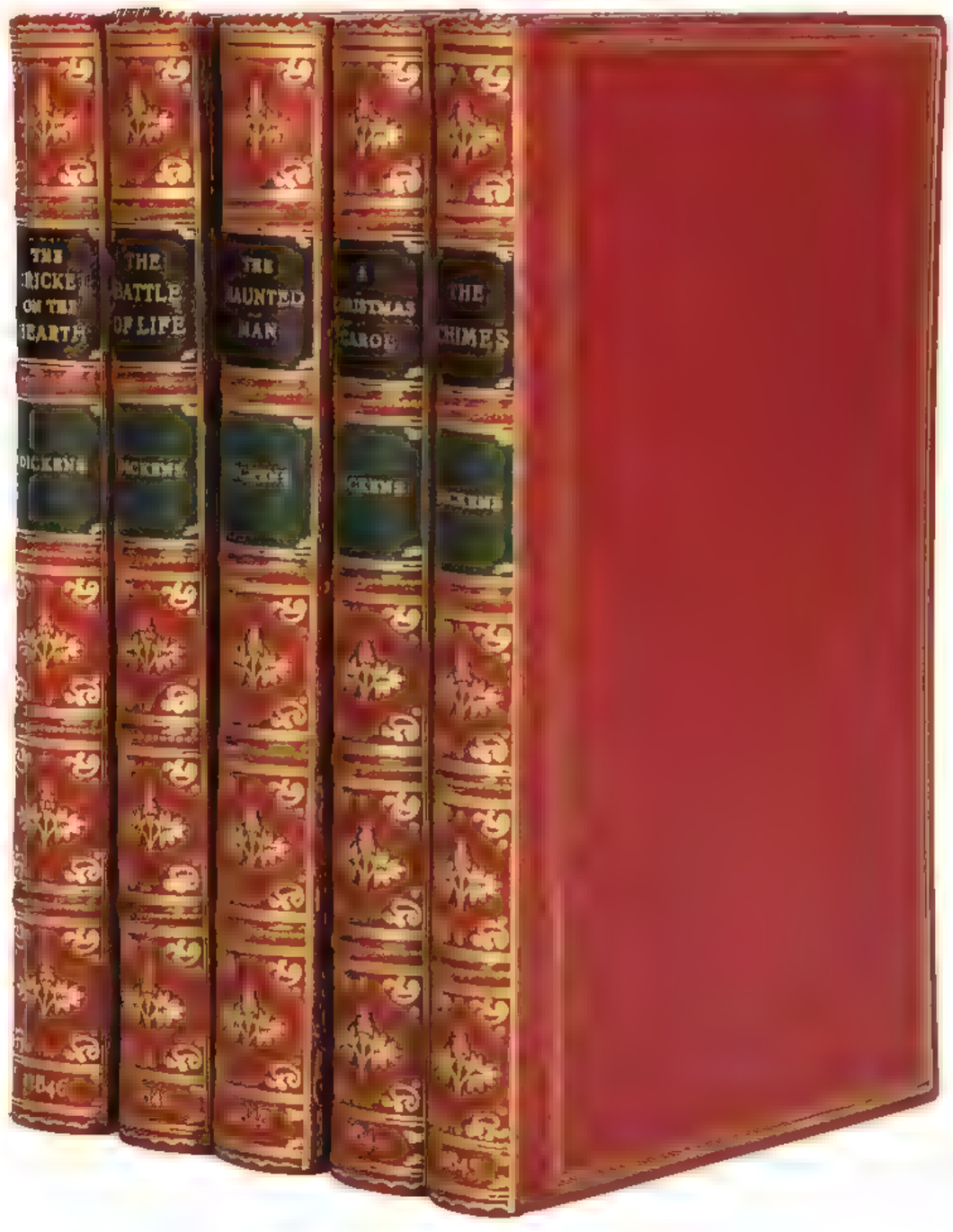
62. Dean, James. Bold signature ("James Dean"), penned in blue ink on a 5.4 x 2 in. (137 x 51 mm.) leaf of paper. Irregular left edge with minor toning.
$800 - $1,200




THE
NEW-ENGLAND FARMER;
OR, GEORGICAL
DICTIONARY:
CONTAINING
A COMPENDIOUS ACCOUNT
OF THE
WAYS AND METHODS
In which the moſt Important
ART OF HUSBANDRY,
IN ALL ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES,
IS, OR MAY BE,
PRACTISED TO THE GREATEST ADVANTAGE
IN THIS COUNTRY.
BY SAMUEL DEANE, A. M.
FELLOW of the AMERICAN ACADEMY of ARTS and SCIENCES.
PRINTED AT WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS,
BY ISAIAH THOMAS,
Sold at his Bookſtore in WORCESTER, and by him and COMPANY in BOSTON.
MDCCXC.

63. Deane, Samuel. The New-England Farmer, or Georgical Dictionary. . . *Worcester: Isaiah Thomas, 1790.* Octavo (8.15 x 5. 15 in.; 208 x 128mm). Text printed in double columns with light foxing throughout. Contemporary ink ownership ("Property of the Librarian Society in Rutland 1791" on front free endpaper and "David Walker") on front free end paper and title-page. Contemporary calf; scuffed with corners worn; cloth folding case.

First edition. An encyclopedic work, the first of its kind in the United States, contains the results of Deane's own experience as a farmer in Gorham, Maine, and reveals his wide acquaintance with the observations and experience of other American authors. **$400 - $600**



64. Dickens, Charles. [Christmas Books]. *London: 1844-1848.* A complete set of mixed editions, comprising:

A Christmas Carol. In Prose. Being a Ghost Story. *London: Chapman & Hall, 1844.*
The Chimes: A Goblin Story of Some Bells that Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In. *London: Chapman & Hall, 1845.*
The Cricket on the Hearth. A Fairy Tale of Home. *London: Bradbury and Evans, 1846.*
The Battle of Life. A Love Story. *London: Bradbury & Evans, 1846.*
The Haunted Man and The Ghost's Bargain. A Fancy Pair for Christmas-Time. *Bradbury & Evans, 1848.*

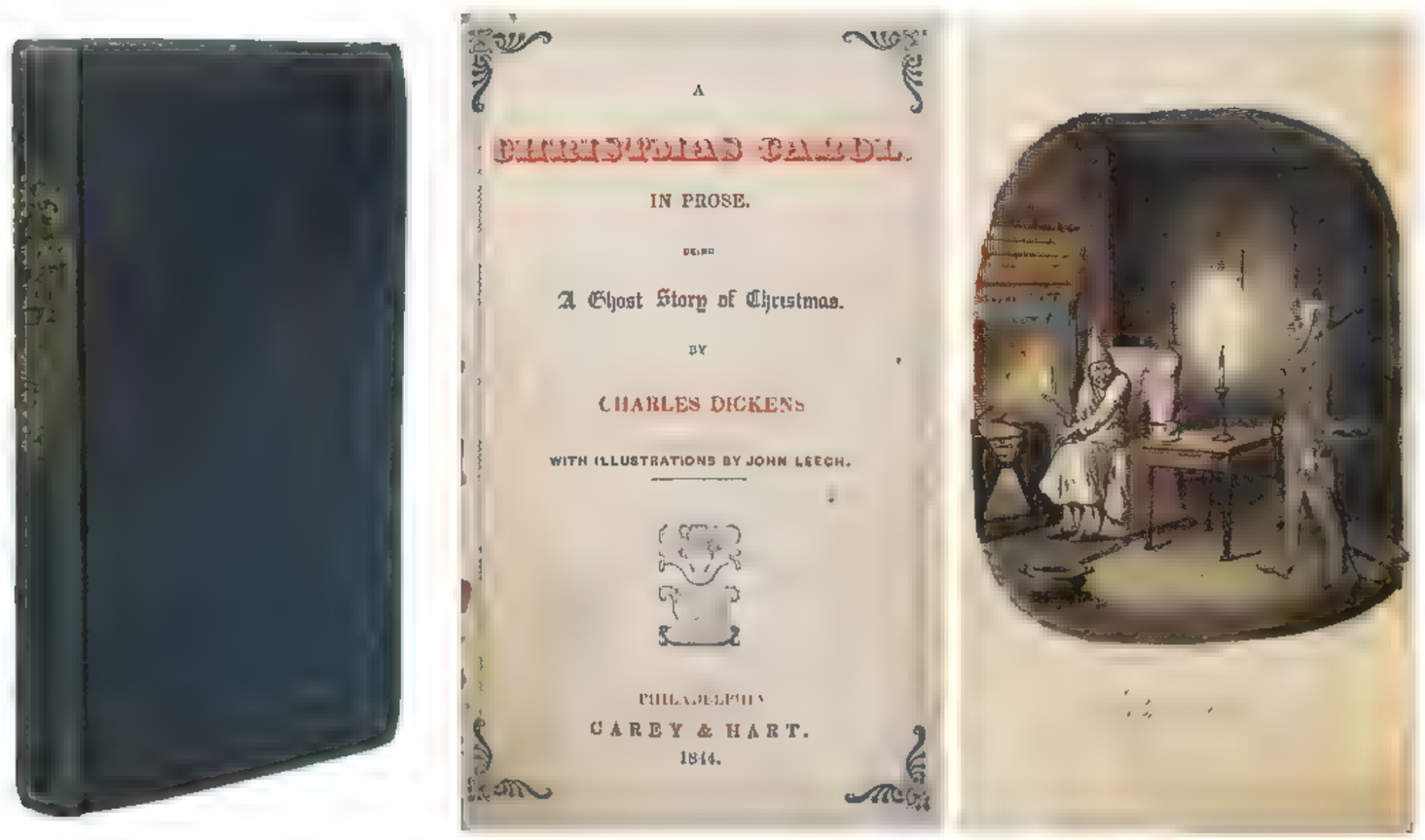
Together five volumes octavo (6.35 x 4 in.; 162 x 101mm). Uniformly bound in red leather, spines in six compartments, gilt-lettered in two, edges gilt, original gilt- and blind stamped decorative cloth covers and spines laid down and bound in at the end of each volume. A handsome set.
$2,000 - $3,000

65. [Dickens, Charles.] A group of four printed items by or about Charles Dickens, comprising:

Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn. "Sermon preached . . . in Westminster Abbey June 19, 1870 . . . being the Sunday following the funeral of Charles Dickens." *London; Macmillan and Co., 1870;* violet wrappers; stamps from State Library of Massachusetts and stamp indicating it was withdrawn. *Provenance:* Miss Mary Dewey of Sheffield Mass. (inscription on title-page).

Pamphlet for the "Dickens Carnival, Highland Rink Tuesday Evening, May 5. The first Dickens Carnival on Skates." [No place, no date]; pink paper wrappers. Bookplate "from the Library of Charles Dickens, Gadshill Place , June 1870" affixed to verso of a detached calf cover of a small octavo volume.

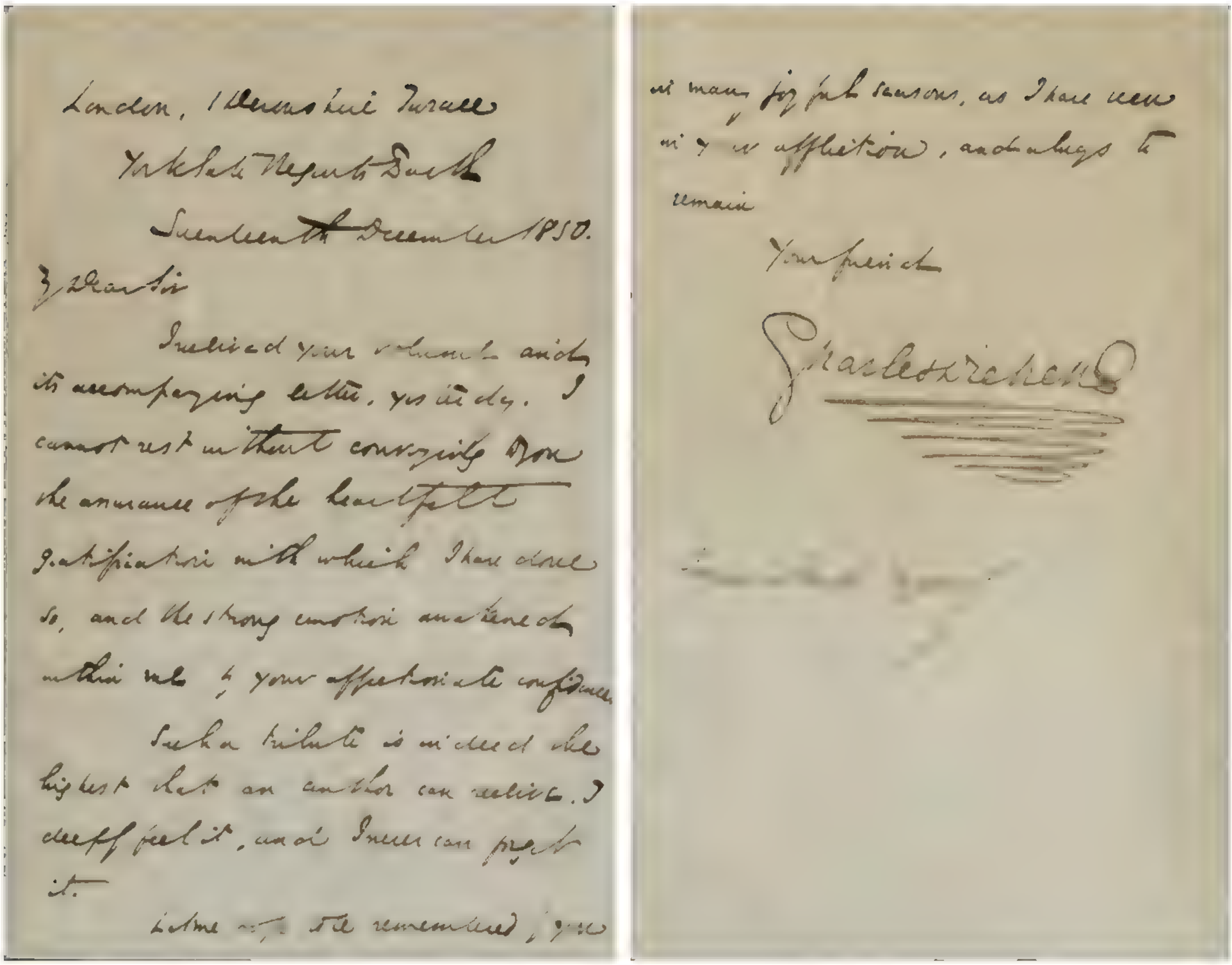
Dickens, Charles. A Christmas Carol. In Prose. Being a Ghost Story of Christmas. *New York: Holiday House, 1940.* Original maroon leather binding with a dancing figure [presumably Scrooge] inset on the front cover in brown, black, green and flesh color. The binding is further embellished with mistletoe stamped designs and gilt-ruling; slight amount of scuffing to spine. The volume contains numerous hand-colored illustrations by Philip Reed. **$500 - $700**



66. Dickens, Charles. A Christmas Carol. In Prose. Being A Ghost Story of Christmas. *Philadelphia: Carey & Hart, 1844.* 12° (6.15 x 3.75 in.; 157 x 100mm). Four hand-colored lithographic plates, four wood-engraved plates after John Leech (a couple spots on two of the colored plates and some very scattered spotting throughout). Original dark blue-black embossed cloth with gilt wreath motif and lettering on spine; a bit worn, corners bumped.

First American edition. "Avery pretty edition of the 'Carol' was published in 1844 by Carey & Hart, of Philadelphia. It is almost an exact reproduction of the original, except the covers are black instead of brown cloth. The title on the back is a facsimile of the original, and the title-page is also printed in red and blue. The beautiful colored pictures by Leech in the original have been faithfully reproduced by lithography and the entire book compares favorably with the original edition" Edgar & Vail p.21; Wilkins, p.38; Yale/GimbelA80.

Provenance: "George Russell Browne July 12th 1844 Presented by Henry H. Browne" (inscription on front free endpaper).
$1,000 - $1,500

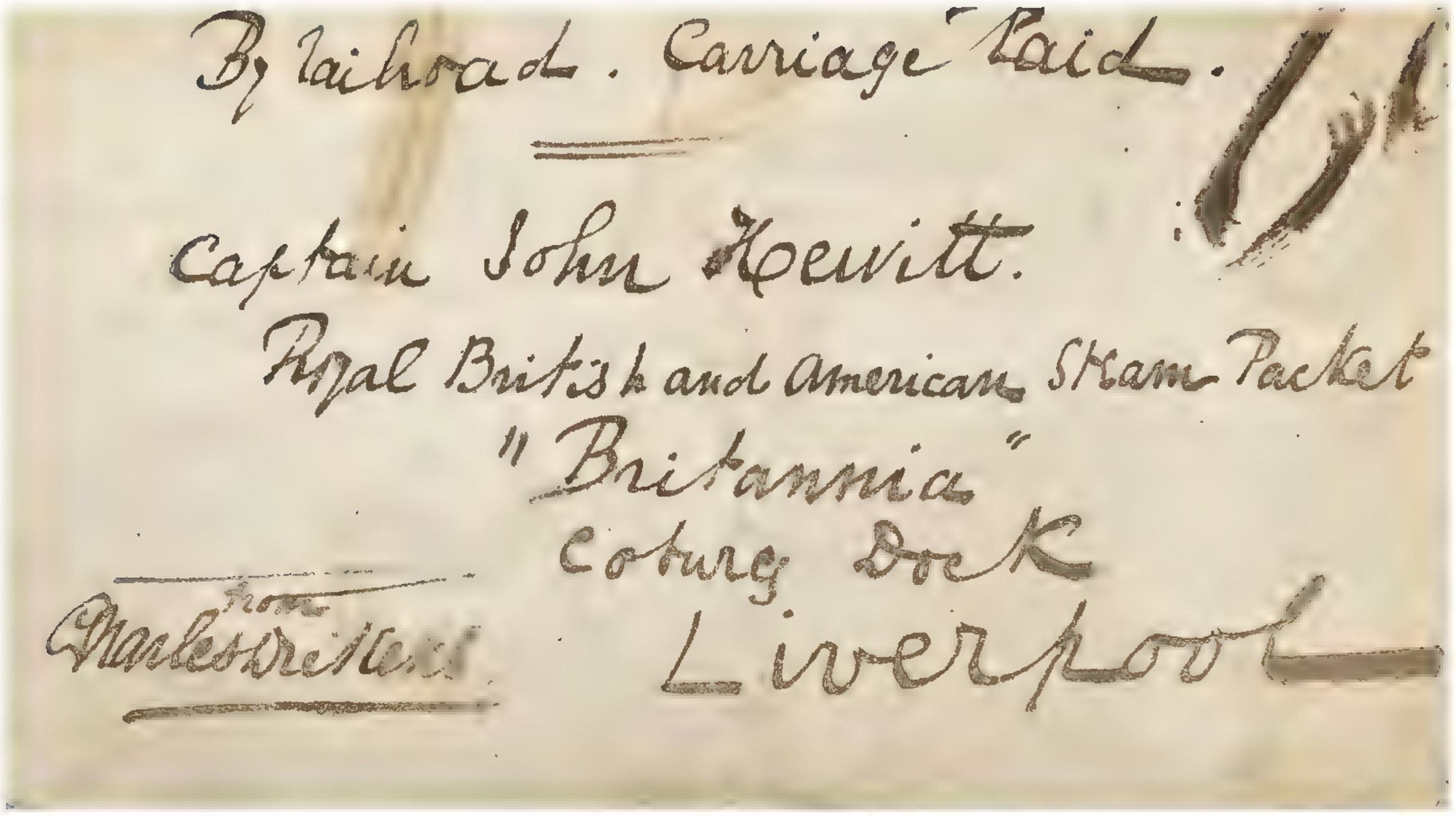


67. Dickens, Charles. Autograph letter signed, 2 pages (6.85 x 4.45 in.; 176 x 112mm), London, Devonshire Terrace, 17 December 1850, to James Nack Esquire, County Clerk's Office, New York; with autograph envelope.

A letter of profound thanks and deep appreciation.

Dickens writes in full: *My Dear Sir I received your volume and its accompanying letter, yesterday. I cannot rest without conveying you the assurance of the heartfelt gratification with which I have done so, and the strong emotion awakened within me by your affectionate confidence.*
Such a tribute is indeed the highest that an author can receive I deeply feel it, and I never can forget it.
Let me hope to be remembered to you in many joyful seasons, as I have been in your affection, and always remain Your Friend Charles Dickens

James M. Nack (1809 –1879) was an American poet born in New York City. Due to his family's financial constraints James did not attend school but was taught by his sister. At the age of nine he lost his hearing after an accident in which he fell down a flight of stairs. Later he lost his speech as well. He attended the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum for five years from 1818 until 1823. His interest in poetry and a poem he wrote, *The Blue-Eyed Maid,* got the attention of Abraham Asten, clerk of the city and county of New York who gave James a job in the clerk's office where James became an assistant. Nack continued to write poetry and in 1850 published The Immortal: A Dramatic Romance and other Poems. Nack's effusive dedicatory lines were to Dickens. It is no wonder that Dickens' acknowledgement is so heartfelt. **$3,000 - 5,000**


By Railroad. Carriage Paid.

Captain John Hewitt.

Royal British and American Steam Packet

"Britannia"

Coburg Dock

Liverpool

from

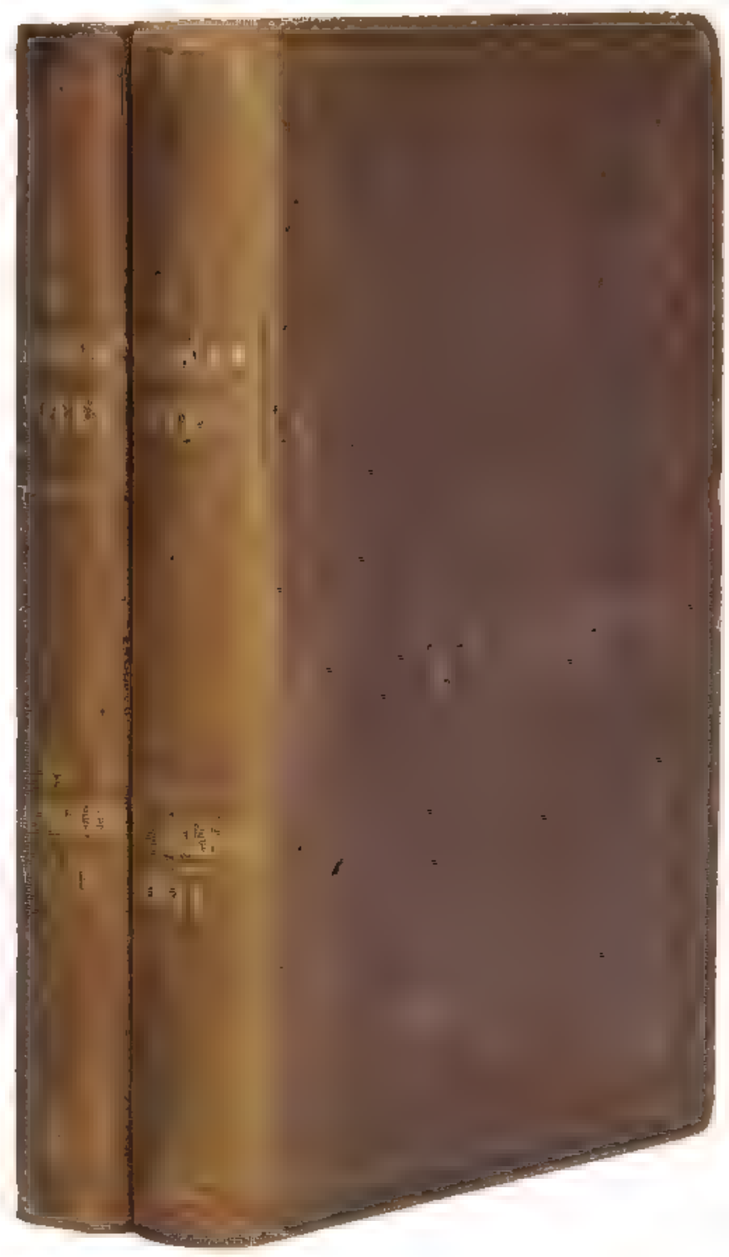
Charles Dickens

68. Dickens, Charles. American Notes for General Circulation, *London: Chapman and Hall, 1842*. Two volumes, octavo (7.75 x 4.75 in.; 198 x 122mm). Original publisher's reddish-brown cloth, spines lettered in gilt, covers stamped in blind; corners a bit bumped. A fine and bright set. Housed in a custom burgundy cloth folding case.

First edition, first issue with a luggage tag from his voyage to the United States, entirely in the hand of Dickens, bound into the first volume. A rare memento of Dickens visit to the United States The luggage tag reads in full: *By railroad. Carriage paid. Captain John Hewitt. Royal British and American Steam Packet "Britannia" Coburg Dock Liverpool. From Charles Dickens."*

American Notes is Dickens' travelogue from his 1842 visit to the United States, during which he visited such diverse cities as Boston, New York, Sandusky, and Cincinnati among others. Unlike his later work Pictures of Italy Dickens does not write as an admiring tourist, but rather analyzes the American cities and society he experienced. Although it has been interpreted as Anti-American, American Notes is a critical review of the flaws of a culture Dickens also greatly enjoys—not unlike his critiques of British society and institutions.

Provenance: Charles George Milnes Gaskell (bookplates). **$3,000 - $5,000**



69. Charles Dickens signed photograph

Dickens, Charles. Cabinet photograph signed ("Charles Dickens"), overall measurement 5 x 7.75 in. (127 x 197 mm.) with image measuring 4 x 5.75 in. (102 x 146 mm.), dated 20 April 1868. A three-quarter length image depicting Dickens posed in an impressive overcoat with a large watch fob over his vest. Signed on the matt below the image, *"Charles Dickens Twentieth April, 1868"* with a seven-line flourish beneath his signature and a single line flourish beneath the date. Professionally restored split across the top, not affecting the signature. **$10,000 - $15,000**

70. Dickens, Charles. Walnut "Nécessaire de Voyage" box, 8.5 long x 3 wide x 3.25 in. tall (216 x 76 x 83 mm.), with keyhole. The hinged cover at left lifts to reveal two layers of swiveling lids, each section intricately carved out to accommodate various items (none are present) such as toothbrush, tweezers, scissors (2), penknife, cut throat razors, shaving soap, book hook, clothes & hair brushes, and manicure items. This box accompanied Dickens on his reading tours outside London. The lid is inset with an ornately shaped brass plate engraved "C.D." A plaque on the front of the case, with patina, is engraved "Nécessaire de Voyage of CHARLES J.H. DICKENS presented by Aunt Bessie to your father before he left to serve King and Country." Box exhibits minor dents and impressions in wood; skeleton key not present, yet remains unlocked to allow access.

Charles Dickens' "Nécessaire de Voyage" box taken with him on his travels.

On 19 November 1861, Charles Culliford Boz Dickens – Charles Dickens, Jr. (1837-1896) – first child of novelist Charles Dickens, married Bessie Evans, daughter of Frederick Evans, his father's former publisher.

By the engraved inscription, Aunt Bessie had given this Nécessaire de Voyage to the family member's father "before he left to serve King and Country." As Bessie died in 1907, the only service "to King" must have been in the Boer War in 1901-1902, after the death of Queen Victoria and the accession of King Edward VII.

The soldier identified by Aunt Bessie as "your father" was not a brother or son of Charles Dickens, Jr. or Bessie Evans Dickens, as none of them served in the Boer War; he may have been a grandson. After making use of it in the Boer War, this Nécessaire de Voyage was evidently returned to Aunt Bessie who presented it to a niece or nephew of one of the soldier's children. **$10,000 - $15,000**

Vintage oversize Walt Disney photograph inscribed and signed to actor Sal Mineo.

71. Disney, Walt. Photograph signed ("Walt Disney"), a vintage (ca. 1959) gelatin silver, oversize 11 x 14 in. (279 x 356 mm.) black and white photograph of Walt Disney dressed in a dark suit holding a scratch pad and pencil. To the right of his image, Disney has signed, in ink, *"To Sal Mineo with all best Walt Disney"*. Mineo worked with Disney Studios in 1959 when he starred as the young Sioux "White Bull" in the live-action feature *Tonka*. Exhibiting very minor edge wear and some corner bumping. **$3,000 - $5,000**

72. [Declaration of Independence]. Peter Force engraving of the Declaration of Independence, with remarkably exact renditions of the signers' hands. One of the best representations of the original manuscript Declaration, perhaps as few as 500 copies issued. Broadside: *"The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America."* [Washington: M. St. Clair Clarke and Peter Force, 1848], 1 page (26 x 29 in.; 660 x 737 mm.), copperplate engraving on thin rice paper. Usual folds with minor toning along extreme left and right margins (not affecting text); slight ink transfer from folding.

Rare Force engraving of the Declaration of Independence printed in 1848.

By 1820 the original Declaration of Independence (now housed at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.) showed serious signs of age and wear from handling. John Quincy Adams, then Secretary of State, commissioned William J. Stone to engrave an exact copy of the original onto a copper plate. In 1823, Congress ordered 200 official copies printed on vellum. Fewer than 40 of Stone's printing on vellum are known to have survived, with at least 21 of those housed in institutions and public collections. "These copies are characterized by the legend engraved in the left superior portion of the document which reads, 'ENGRAVED BY W.I. STONE for the Dept. of State by order,' and on the right superior portion 'Of J.Q. Adams, Sec. of State July 4, 1823.' This legend was removed after the parchment copies were struck and in the lower left quadrant, the engraver placed his name, 'W.J. Stone, SC WAShnn'" (Coleman, 98). All subsequent exact facsimiles of the Declaration descend from the Stone plate. In 1843 Congress commissioned Peter Force to compile and publish The American Archives. Perhaps using the Stone's original plate at first, but then most likely a copy plate, Force prepared prints of the Declaration of Independence on special thin rice paper. Congress authorized the printing of 1,500 copies of American Archives, but subscriptions for the elaborate edition were disappointing, and in the end many fewer copies – perhaps only 500 – were issued. Most, including this copy, were folded and bound into Volume I, Series Five, published in 1848. **$20,000 - $30,000**

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America,

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. — He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. — He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected, whereby the Legislative powers incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise, the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States, for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislatures. — He has affected to render the Military independent of, and superior to, the Civil power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation. — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us. — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States. — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world. — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent. — For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by Jury. — For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences. — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments. — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People. — He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. — In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. — Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. —

We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be Free and Independent States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of divine Providence we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

John Hancock

Button Gwinnett
Lyman Hall
Geo Walton

Wm Hooper
Joseph Hewes
John Penn

Edward Rutledge
Thos Heyward Junr
Thomas Lynch Junr
Arthur Middleton

Samuel Chase
Wm Paca
Thos Stone
Chas Carroll of Carrollton

George Wythe
Richard Henry Lee
Th Jefferson
Benj Harrison
Thos Nelson jr
Francis Lightfoot Lee
Carter Braxton

Robt Morris
Benjamin Rush
Benj Franklin
John Morton
Geo Clymer
Jas Smith
Geo Taylor
James Wilson
Geo Ross

Caesar Rodney
Geo Read
Tho M:Kean

Wm Floyd
Phil Livingston
Frans Lewis
Lewis Morris

Richd Stockton
Jno Witherspoon
Fras Hopkinson
John Hart
Abra Clark

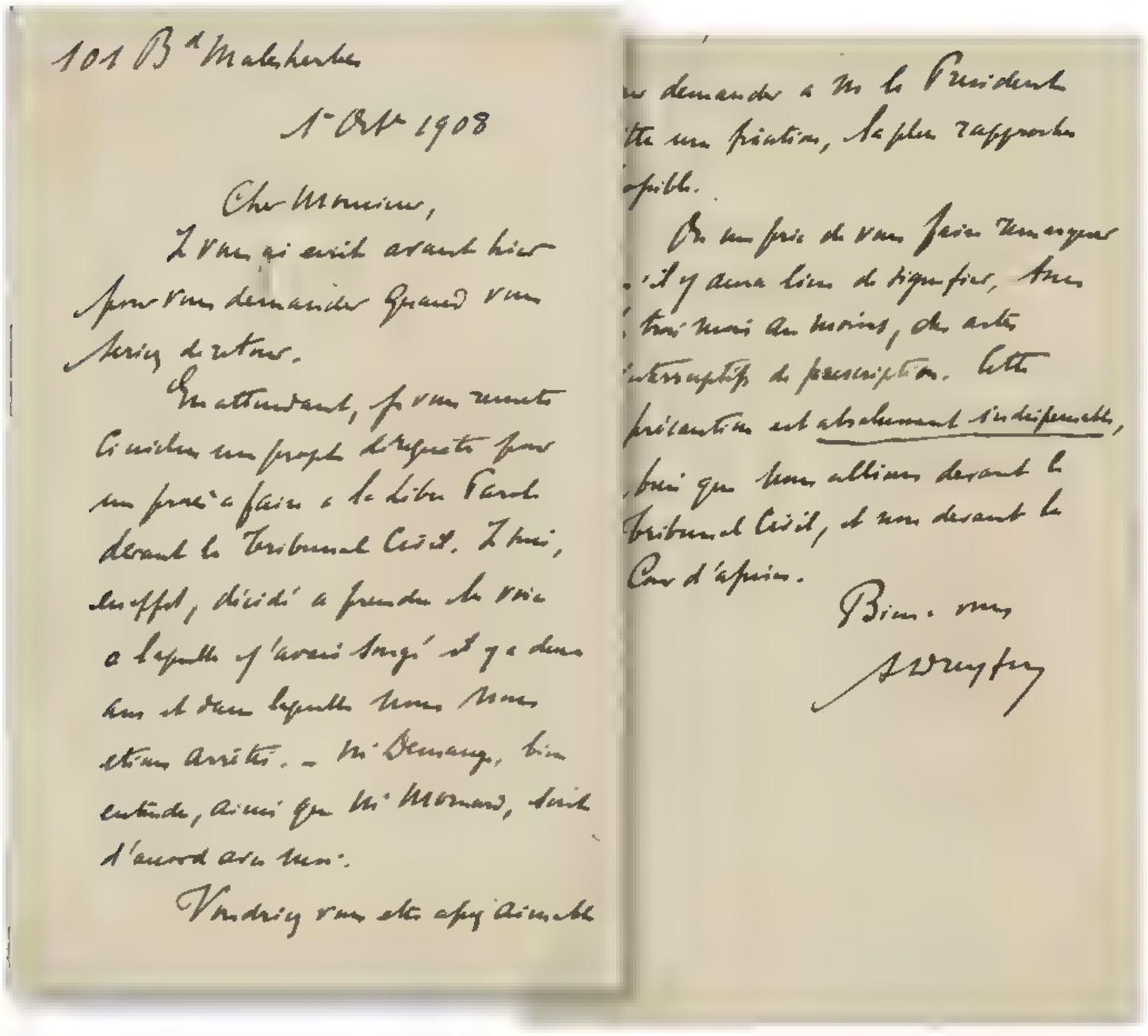
Josiah Bartlett
Wm Whipple

Saml Adams
John Adams
Robt Treat Paine
Elbridge Gerry

Step Hopkins
William Ellery

Roger Sherman
Sam Huntington
Wm Williams
Oliver Wolcott

Matthew Thornton



73. Dreyfus, Alfred. Historic autograph letter signed ("A Dreyfus"), in French, 2 pages (4.25 x 7 in.; 108 x 178 mm.), two separate pages on conjoined sheets, [Paris, France], 1 October 1908 to an unnamed recipient. Mounting traces at edge of blank verso of second page.

Alfred Dreyfus sues the anti-Semitic newspaper *La Libre Parole* for refusing to correct statements it published following his exoneration from the "Dreyfus Affair," stating that his lawyers in his two trials for treason, *"M. Demange, of course, M. Mornard agree with me..."*

Dreyfus writes in full: *I wrote you yesterday to ask you when you would return. Meanwhile, I am sending herewith a draft request for a trial to do with la Libre Parole before the Civil Court. In fact, I have made up my mind to take the direction that I had thought of two years ago and on which we had decided on. – M. [Edgar] Demange, of course, M. [Henri] Mornard agree with me. Would you please be kind enough by asking of M. le President [Henri] Ditte an expiation, the closest possible. Please note that it will be necessary to notify within at least three months, about the actes d'interruptifs de prescription. This precaution is absolutely necessary even though we are going before the Civil Court and not before the Court of Assizes.*

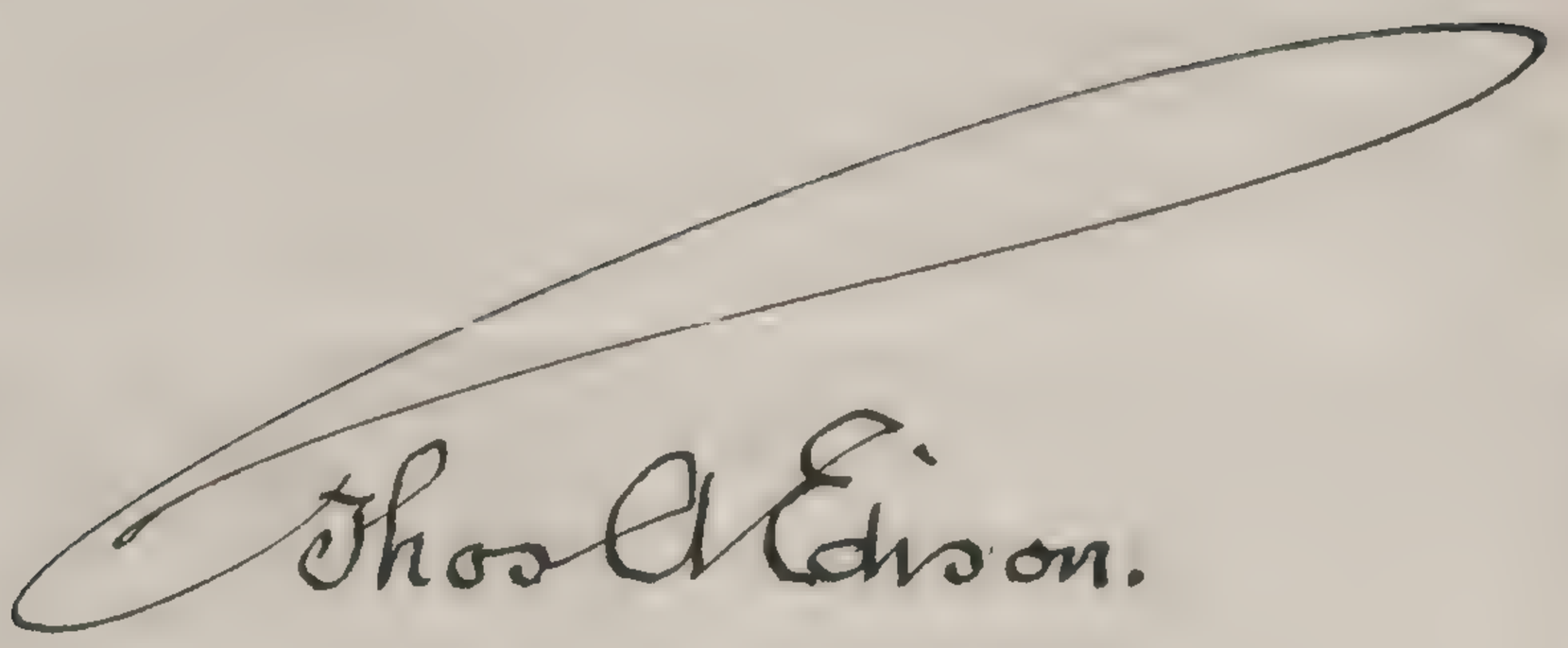
La Libre Parole was a virulently anti-Semitic newspaper founded in 1892. The day following Dreyfus's conviction in 1894, the headline in *La Libre Parole* read "Out of France, Jews! France for the French!" On 24 October 1906, Dreyfus had brought suit against *La Libre Parole* for refusing to correct statements made in that paper which were at variance with the decision of the Court of Cessation on 12 July 1906, setting aside his conviction.

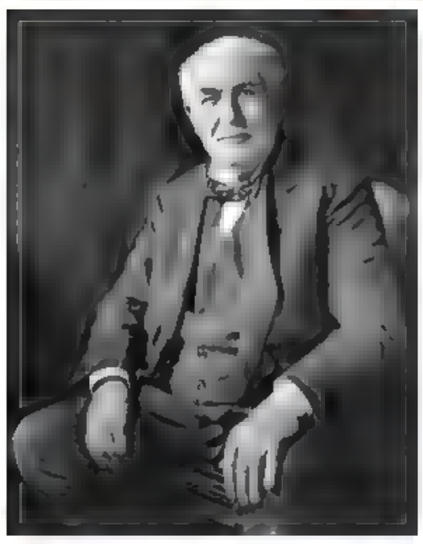
Edgar Demange was Dreyfus' lawyer in both trials. Henri Mornard was Dreyfus' lawyer for the review of his 1899 conviction. Henri Ditte was President of the Tribunal of First Instance of the Seine, a Civil Court.

"Actes d'interruptifs de prescription" concern civil actions for compensation for violations in the press (in this case, *La Libre Parole*) such as libel or slander – this period starts again from each interrupting act, so that it is the plaintiff in the action to stop every three months prescribed by showing the defendant's intention to continue the action.

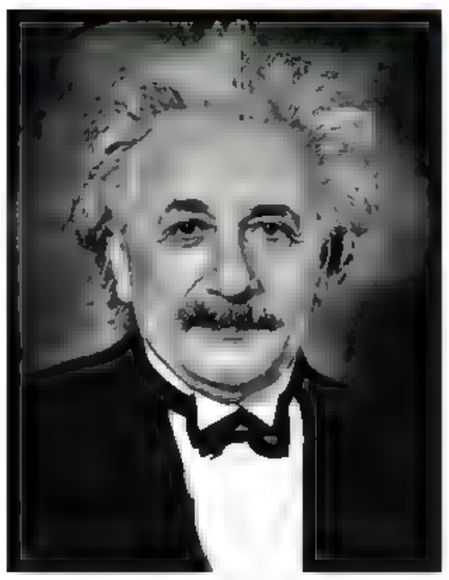
In 1894, French counter-intelligence retrieved from the wastepaper basket of the German military attaché in Paris, a handwritten schedule listing secret French military documents that had been or were to be passed to Germany. The inference was that someone on the General Staff was a traitor. Suspicion fell on Alfred Dreyfus, the only Jew on the staff, although there was no real evidence against him. In December, Dreyfus was tried in secret, convicted of treason, and sentenced to life imprisonment on Devil's Island. In 1896, a note was found indicating that Major Ferdinand Walsin-Esterhazy was a spy, receiving money from the Germans. Re-examination of the Dreyfus file indicated that the handwritten schedule, the only evidence against Dreyfus, was in the hand of Esterhazy. Esterhazy was put on trial in 1898 but was acquitted. Esterhazy's acquittal resulted in the writer Emile Zola's famous open letter to the French President: "J'Accuse!"

On 3 June 1899, the Court of Appeals overturned the verdict of 1894. On 9 September 1899, despite the evidence of his innocence, the Military Court found Dreyfus guilty of treason once again. On 19 September 1899, French President Emile Loubert pardoned Dreyfus. On 12 July 1906, Dreyfus was officially exonerated by a military commission. On 4 June 1908, Zola, who had died in 1902, was reburied in the Panthéon in Paris. Dreyfus escorted Madame Zola to the ceremony. Outside the Panthéon, Dreyfus was wounded in the arm by two shots fired in an assassination attempt by Louis Gregori, a right-wing journalist and anti-Dreyfusard. Although Gregori was immediately seized and arrested, he was later acquitted by a jury at the Paris Court of Assizes, demonstrating that the wounds opened in French society by the Dreyfus case had not yet healed. Major Alfred Dreyfus wrote this letter just four months later. **$3,000 - $5,000**





74. Edison, Thomas A. Bold signature ("Thos. A. Edison."), penned in dark ink on a 4.75 x 2 in. (121 x 51 mm.) leaf cut from a document. An exceptional specimen, this is Edison's famous "umbrella" signature with overarching swoop. Horizontal fold through the middle of the paper; tipped to a slightly larger piece of cardboard. **$300 - $500**



75. Einstein, Albert. Bold signature ("A. Einstein. 53."), penned in blue ink on a U.S. One Hundred Dollar bill, (6.25 x 2.6 in.; 159 x 66 mm.) The Series 1929 bill is from "The Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, Illinois". The bill exhibits minor folding and wear from being in circulation; Einstein's signature is quite bright. **$800 - $1,200**

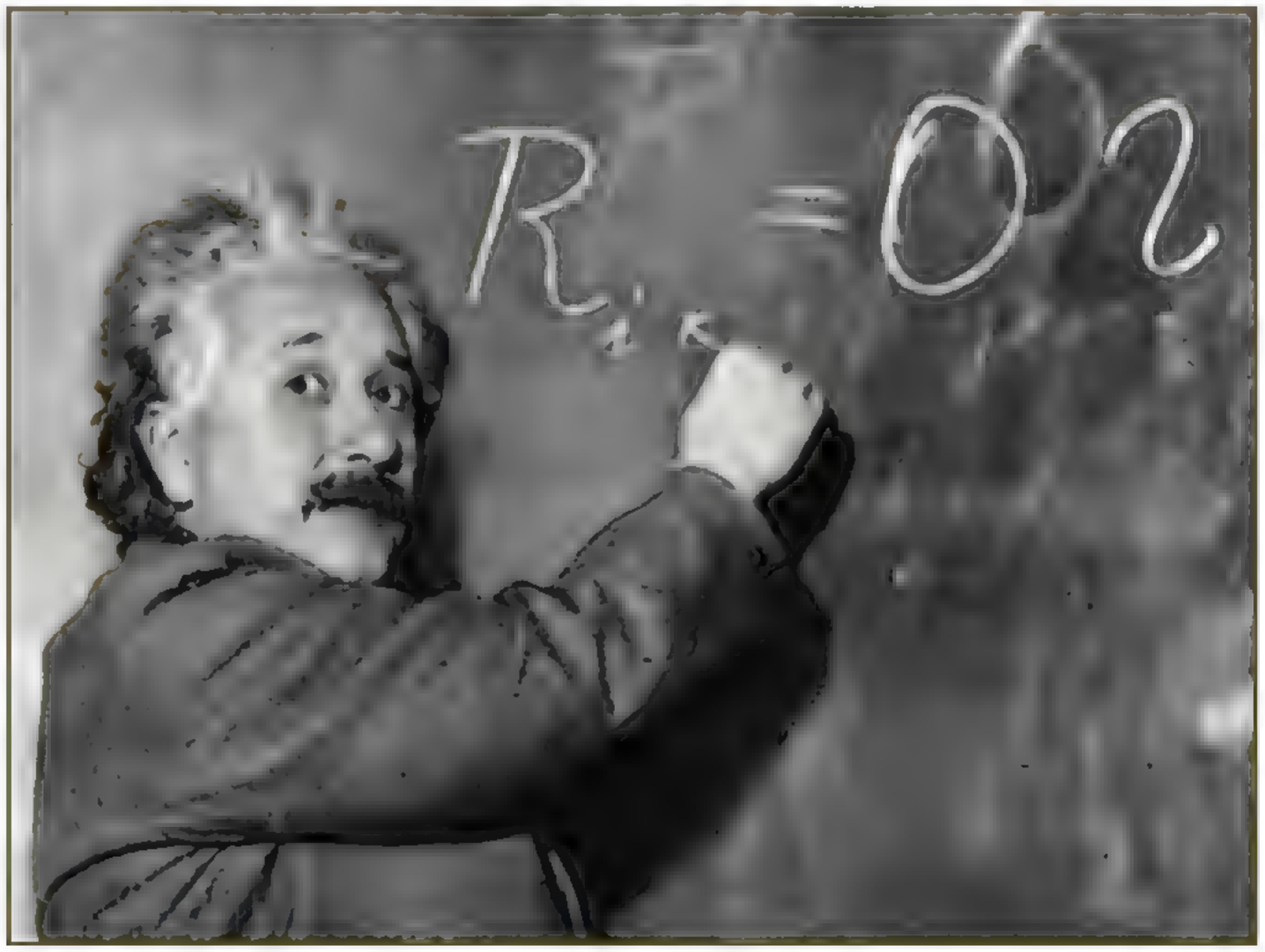
Einstein's manuscript draft for a scientific paper on the development of his unified field theory...

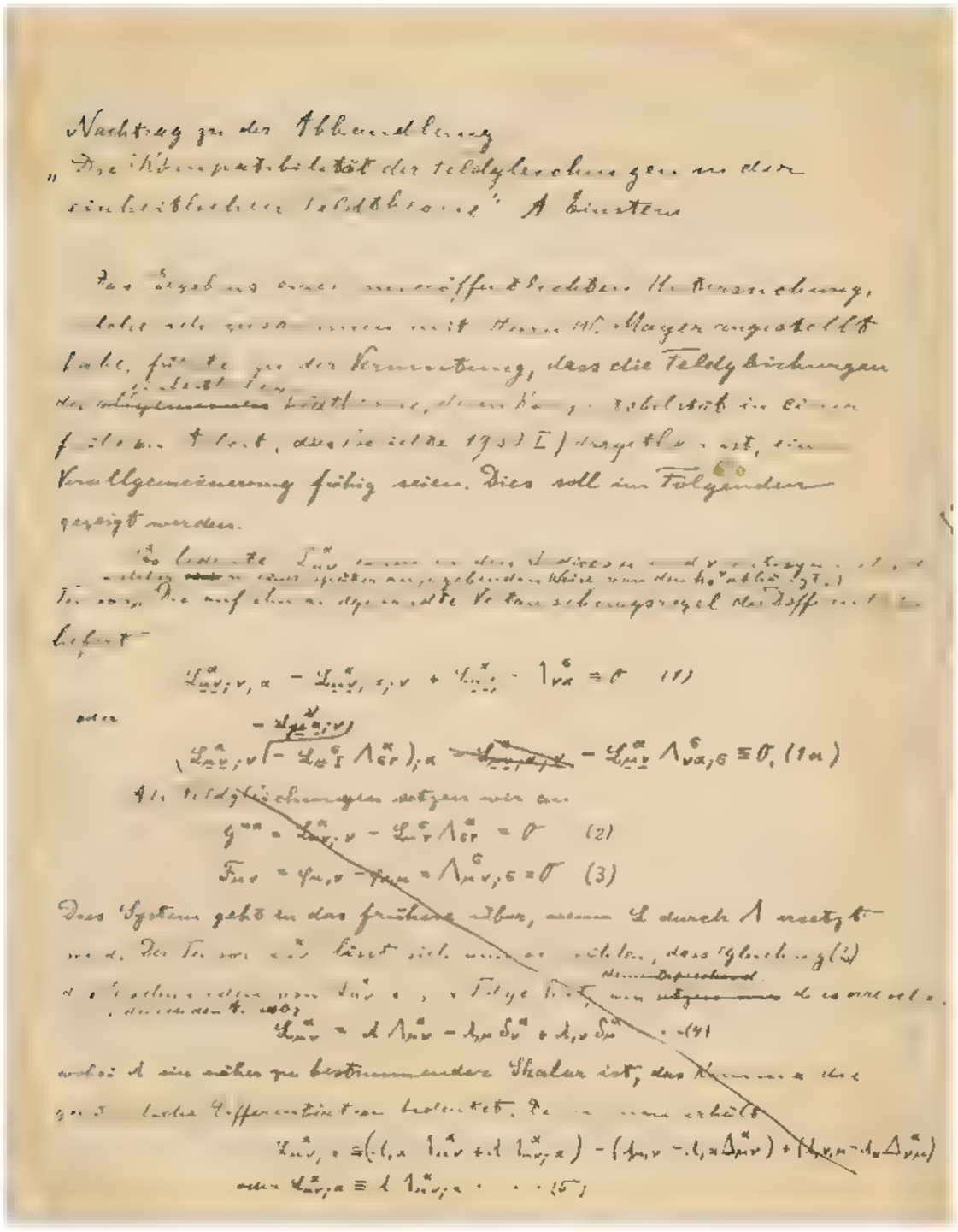
76. Einstein, Albert. Manuscript draft for a scientific paper signed ("A. Einstein"), 8 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on separate sheets, being an early draft for a scientific paper (ca. 1930), probably following up on a scientific presentation given by Einstein at the Prussian Academy of Science in 1930. The notes outline the structure of the introductory chapter with some parts missing between pages 2 and 3 [the missing parts must have been intentional as the manuscript is numbered sequentially to page 7, with additional equation written on the verso of last page]. The letter illustrates the close collaboration with the mathematician Dr. Walther Mayer (also known as "Einstein's calculator") which had started in early 1930. Besides an analysis of the field equation of the unified gravity-electromagnetic system, the documents also contain two pages of condensed and uncommented formulas, which Einstein may have used as "cheat sheets" giving him quick access to the most relevant formulas needed for his computations. It is in particular these two pages that provide a rare insight in the "daily works" of Einstein – these pages certainly were never meant to get published. Exhibits minor handling with surface wrinkling.

Albert Einstein manuscript draft for a scientific paper on the development of his unified field theory – unifying Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism and general relativity.

Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism, published between 1861 and 1862, played an important role in developing Einstein's theory of special relativity. Even though it was not realized by Maxwell, his theory was the first theory realizing the postulates underlying special relativity: unifying the laws underlying the "electric" and "magnetic" forces had led to a theory that had the same symmetries as the one demanded in special relativity.
Following up on the successes of special relativity, Einstein spent a decade on finding a generalization of special relativity which incorporated Newton's laws of gravity. In 1915 this work led to the formulation of the famous theory of general relativity. This breakthrough made "unification" one of the recurring themes in Einstein's works. In 1952 he noted that "the generalization of the theory of gravitation has occupied me unceasingly since 1916." The key idea in this research program, which is still pursued by theoretical physicists today, is the description of fundamental forces and elementary particles to be written in terms of a single field.

In this framework, Einstein devoted a considerable effort to the development of a unified field theory, with the goal of unifying Maxwell's theory of electromagnetism and general relativity in a rather elegant geometrical way. In this endeavor Einstein soon realized that compatibility of the field equations central requirement for the mathematical consistency of his idea. The following pages 81 - 84 show each page with their respective translation. **$120,000 - $180,000**





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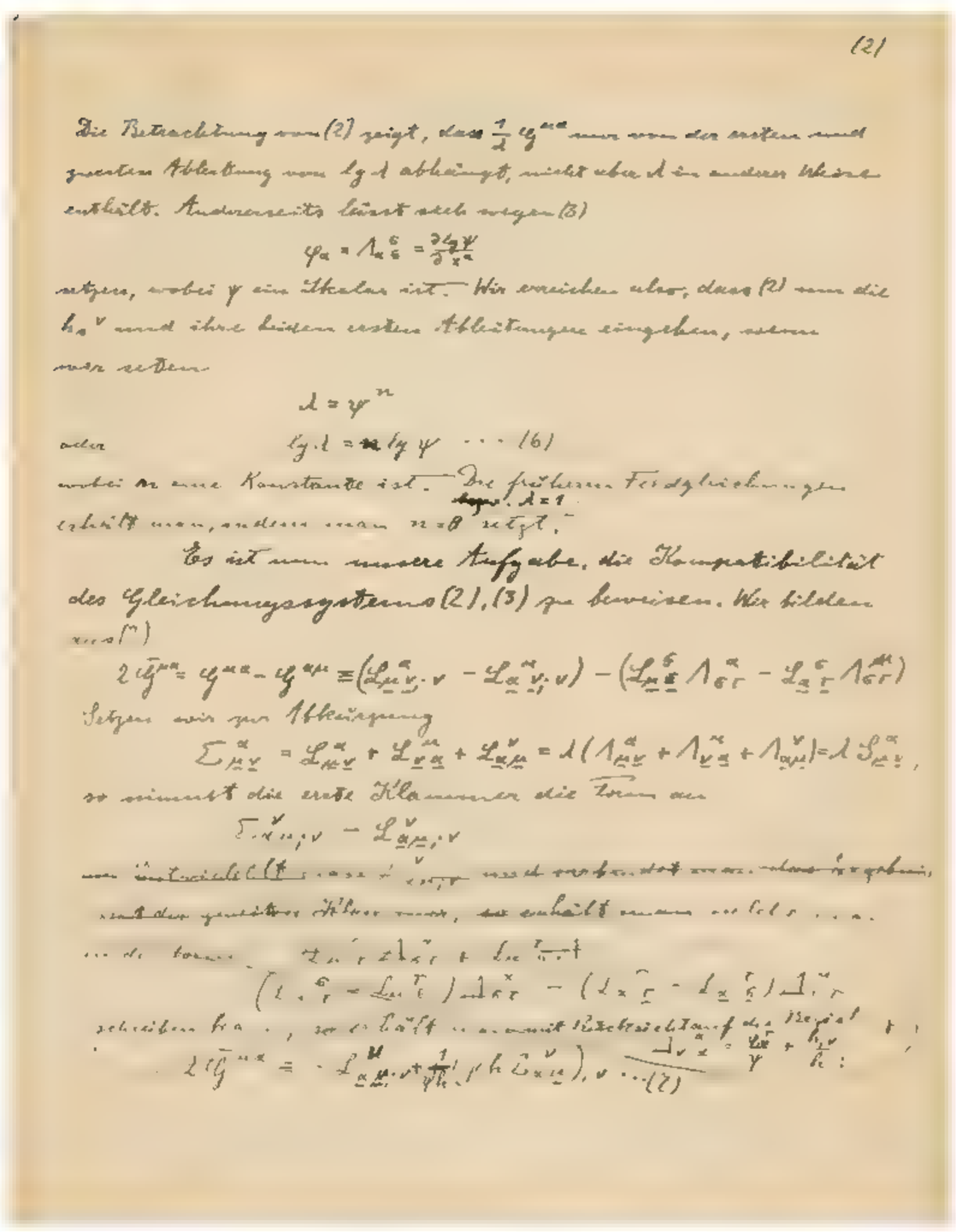


Supplement to the treatise
"The compatibility of the field equations in unified field theory"
A. Einstein

The result of an unpublished investigation, performed by myself and Mr. W. Mayer, has led to the conjecture that the field equations in the ~~general~~ unified field theory, the compatibility of which was demonstrated in an earlier work (the report 1930 I), can be generalized. This will be shown in the following

Let $\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}$ be a tensor, antisymmetric in the indices μ and ν, which depends on the $h_{\alpha}{}^{\nu}$ in a way explained below. The commutation rule of the differentiations applied to it yields

$$\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu;\alpha} - \mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu,\alpha,\nu} + \mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,\sigma}\,\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\nu\alpha} \equiv 0 \tag{1}$$

or

$$\left(\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu,\nu} - \mathcal{L}^{\nu}_{\mu\alpha,\nu} - \mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\mu\gamma}\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\gamma}\right)_{\alpha} - \mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\sigma\,\alpha;\nu} - \mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}\,\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\nu\alpha;\sigma} \equiv 0\,. \tag{1a}$$

As field equations, we formulate

$$\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} = \mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu} - \mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau}\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} = 0 \tag{2}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} = \varphi_{\mu,\nu} - \varphi_{\nu,\mu} = \Lambda^{\sigma}_{\mu\nu;\sigma} = 0 \tag{3}$$

This system becomes identical to the earlier one, if $\mathcal{L}$ is replaced by Λ. The tensor $\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}$ can then be chosen such that equation (3) implies the vanishing of $\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,,\alpha}$, which we achieve by making the ansatz

$$\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} = \lambda\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} - \lambda_{,\mu}\delta^{\alpha}_{\nu} + \lambda_{,\nu}\delta^{\alpha}_{\mu} \tag{4}$$

where λ is a scalar to be further specified and the comma denotes the ordinary derivative We then have

$$\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,;\alpha} \equiv \left(\lambda_{\,\alpha}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} + \lambda\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,;\alpha}\right) - \left(\lambda_{,\mu,\nu} - \lambda_{,\alpha}\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}\right) + \left(\lambda_{,\nu\,\mu} - \lambda_{,\alpha}\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\nu\mu}\right)$$

or

$$\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,;\alpha} \equiv \lambda\,\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,;\alpha} \tag{5}$$

[Note: Second half of page stricken, starting with "As field equations, . . ."]

Taking a closer look at (2) shows that $\frac{1}{\lambda}\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}$ only depends on the first and second derivative of $\lg\lambda$, and does not include λ otherwise. On the other hand, due to (3), we can set

$$\varphi_{\alpha} = \Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\sigma} = \frac{\partial \lg\sqrt{}}{\partial x^{\alpha}}$$

where ψ denotes a scalar. We thus achieve that only h^{μ}_{α} and its first and second derivatives enter into (2), if we identify

$$\lambda = \sqrt{}^{\,n}$$

or

$$\lg\lambda = n\lg\psi \tag{6}$$

where n is constant. We obtain the earlier field equations by setting $n = 0$ or, equivalently, $\lambda = 1$

Our next task is to prove the compatibility of the system of equations (2), (3). From (2), we form

$$2\bar{\mathcal{G}}^{\mu\alpha} = \mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} - \mathcal{G}^{\alpha\mu} = \left(\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu} - \mathcal{L}^{\mu}_{\alpha\nu\,;\nu}\right) - \left(\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} - \mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\alpha\tau}\Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma\tau}\right)$$

If we formulate the following in order to abbreviate

$$\Sigma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} = \mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} + \mathcal{L}^{\mu}_{\nu\alpha} + \mathcal{L}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu} - \lambda\left(\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda^{\mu}_{\nu\alpha} + \Lambda^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu}\right) = \lambda\,\mathcal{S}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}\,,$$

the first bracket takes the form

$$\Sigma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu\,;\nu} - \mathcal{L}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu\,;\nu}$$

~~Expanding $\Sigma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu}$ and relating the result to the second bracket, yields~~ which can be written in the form

$$\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau}\Delta^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} + \mathcal{L}^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma}\,\Lambda$$

$$\left(\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau} \quad \mathcal{L}^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma}\right)\Delta^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} \quad \left(\mathcal{L}^{\sigma}_{\alpha\tau} \quad \mathcal{L}^{\tau}_{\alpha\sigma}\right)\Delta^{\mu}_{\sigma\tau}$$

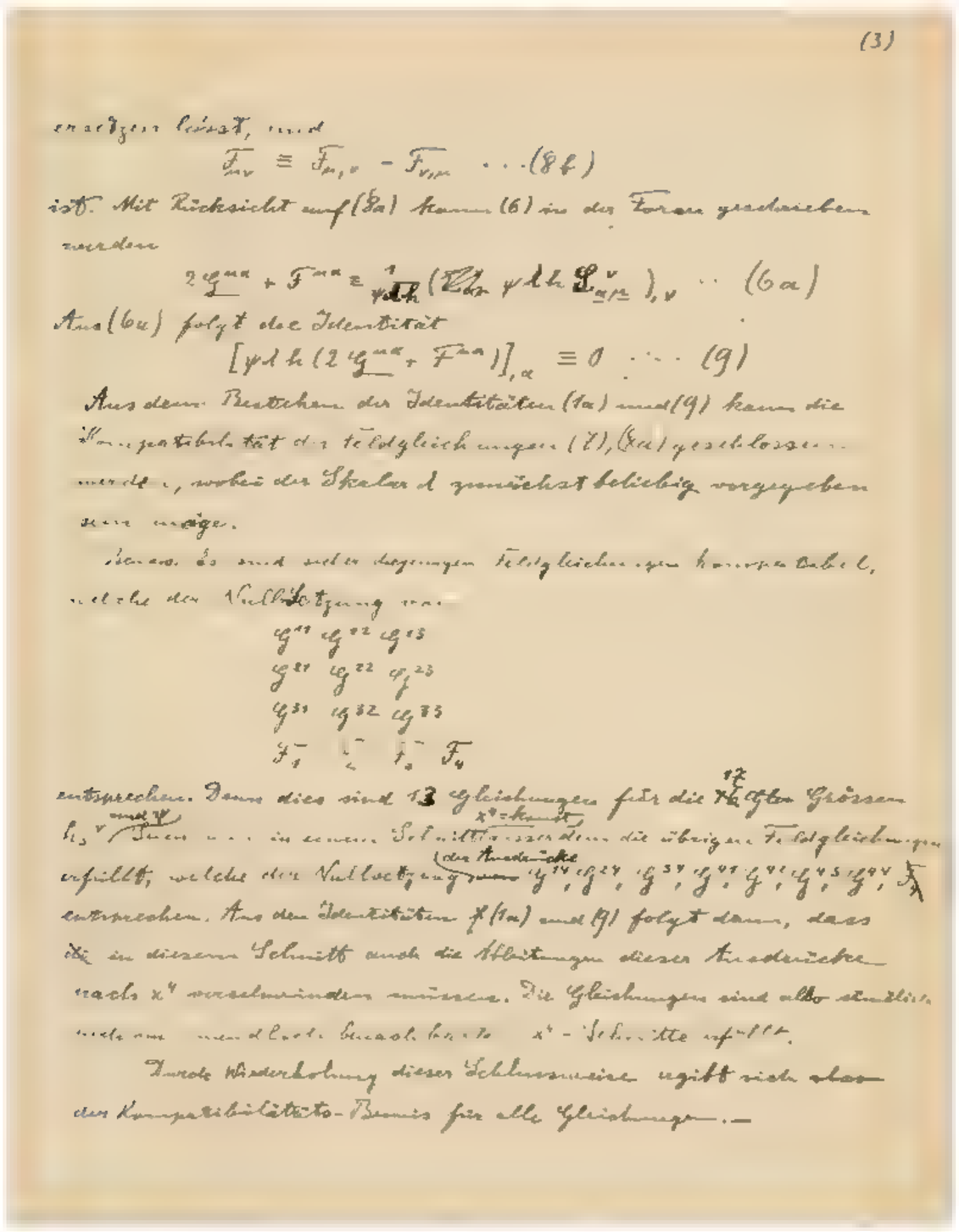
one obtains, incorporating the relation $\Delta^{\alpha}_{\nu\alpha} = \frac{\psi_{,\nu}}{\psi} + \frac{h_{,\nu}}{h}$.

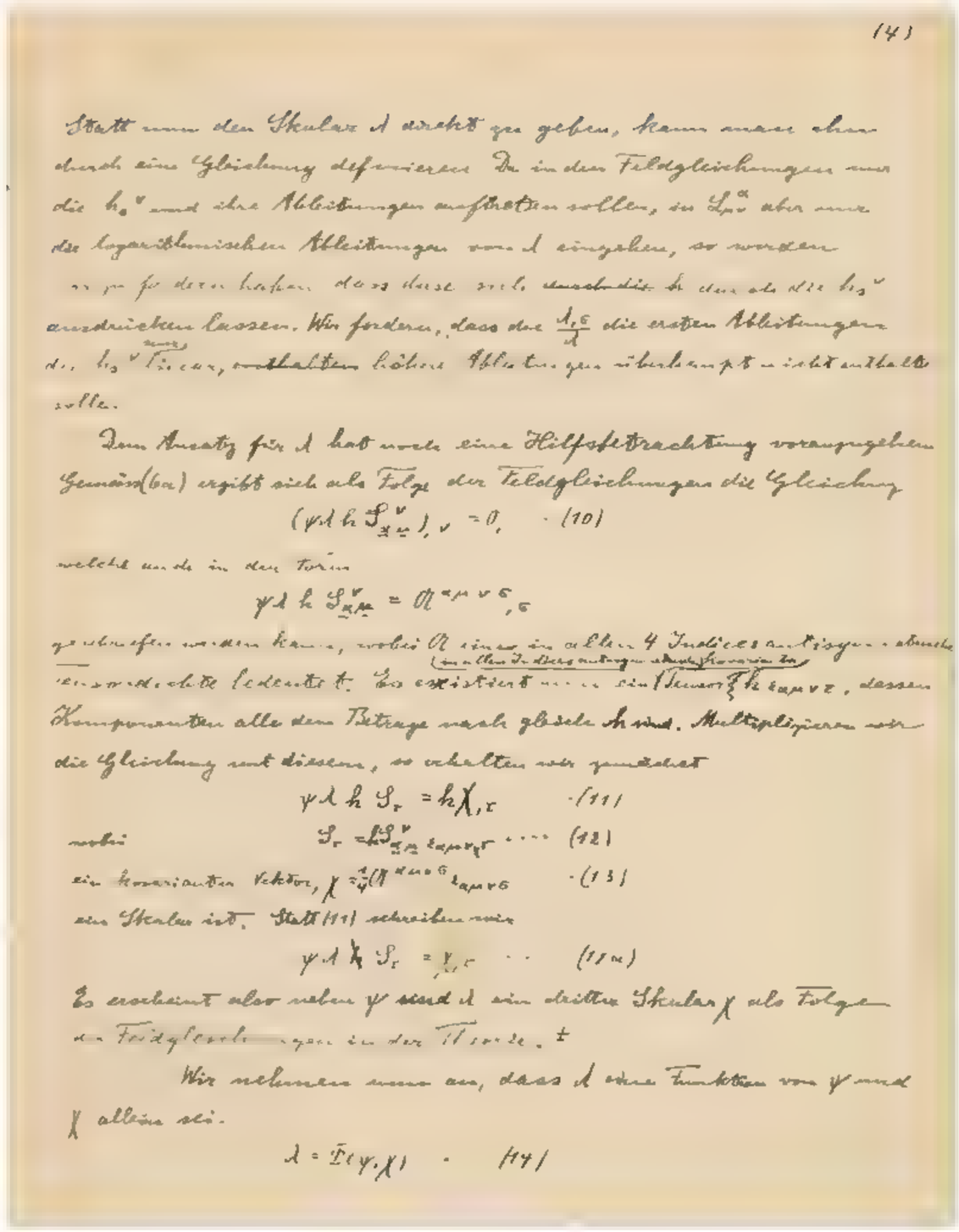
$$2\bar{\mathcal{G}}^{\mu\alpha} = -\mathcal{L}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu,\nu} + \frac{1}{\psi h}\left(\psi\,h\,\Sigma^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu}\right)_{,\nu} \tag{7}$$

[Note: Second half of page stricken, starting with "Expanding $\Sigma^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu}$ and . . ."]

76 continued on the following pages 82 - 84

76 continued Albert Einstein manuscript draft pages 3 – 4





[Note: There is text missing between page 2 and 3]

can be replaced, and

$$\mathcal{F}_{\mu\nu} - \mathcal{F}_{\mu\,\nu} - \mathcal{F}_{\nu,\mu} \tag{8b}$$

applies. Taking into account (8a), (6) can be expressed in the following form

$$2\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} + \mathcal{F}^{\mu\alpha} = \frac{1}{\psi h}\left(\psi h \lambda \mathcal{S}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu}\right)_{,\nu} \tag{6a}$$

From (6a) follows the identity

$$\left[\psi h \lambda \left(2\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} + \mathcal{F}^{\mu\alpha}\right)\right]_{,\alpha} = 0 \tag{9}$$

From the existence of the identities (1a) and (9), we can deduct the compatibility of the field equations (7), (8a), wherein the scalar λ may first be prescribed arbitrarily.

Proof: surely those field equations are compatible that correspond to setting to zero

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathcal{G}^{11} & \mathcal{G}^{12} & \mathcal{G}^{13} & \\ \mathcal{G}^{21} & \mathcal{G}^{22} & \mathcal{G}^{23} & \\ \mathcal{G}^{31} & \mathcal{G}^{32} & \mathcal{G}^{33} & \\ \mathcal{F}_1 & \mathcal{F}_2 & \mathcal{F}_3 & \mathcal{F}_4 \end{array}$$

These are 13 equations for the ~~16~~ 17 items h^{ν}_{α} and ψ. Let us assume that in one section, x^4 – constant, the other field equations are fulfilled as well, which corresponds to setting the expressions $\mathcal{G}^{14}$, $\mathcal{G}^{24}$, $\mathcal{G}^{34}$, $\mathcal{G}^{41}$, $\mathcal{G}^{42}$, $\mathcal{G}^{43}$, $\mathcal{G}^{44}$, $\mathcal{F}_4$ to zero. It then follows from the identities (1a) and (9) that on this section, the derivatives of these expressions with respect to x^4 must disappear The equations are thus also fulfilled in sections that are the infinitesimally separated in x^4.

By repeating this method of conclusion, we obtain the proof of compatibility for all equations

Instead of providing the scalar λ directly, we can define it using an equation. Since only the h^{ν}_{α} and their derivatives are supposed to appear in the field equations, but only the logarithmic derivatives of λ enter into $\mathcal{L}^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}$, we will have to demand that they can be expressed in terms of the h^{ν}_{α}. We demand that the $\Gamma^{\lambda\sigma}_{\lambda}$ shall contain the first derivatives of h^{ν}_{α} only linearly, and higher derivatives not at all

The ansatz for λ must be preceded by an auxiliary consideration. Pursuant to (6a), the equation below follows from the field equations

$$\left[\psi\, \lambda h \mathcal{S}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu}\right]_{,\nu} = 0\,, \tag{10}$$

which can also be written as

$$\psi\, \lambda h \mathcal{S}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu} - \mathcal{A}^{\alpha\mu\nu\sigma}{}_{,\sigma}$$

where $\mathcal{A}$ stands for a tensor density that is antisymmetric in all 4 indices. There exists one tensor $h\epsilon_{\alpha\mu\nu\sigma}$, antisymmetric in all indices, whose components all equal h in absolute value. If we multiply the equation with the latter, we first obtain

$$\psi\, \lambda h \mathcal{S}_{\tau} - h\chi_{,\tau} \tag{11}$$

where

$$\mathcal{S}_{\tau} - h\mathcal{S}^{\nu}_{\alpha\mu}\epsilon_{\alpha\mu\nu\tau} \tag{12}$$

is a covariant vector and

$$\chi - \frac{1}{4}\mathcal{A}^{\alpha\mu\nu\sigma}\epsilon_{\alpha\mu\nu\sigma} \tag{13}$$

is a scalar. Instead of (11), we write

$$\psi\, \lambda \mathfrak{H} \mathcal{S}_{\tau} - \chi_{\tau} \tag{11a}$$

Thus, as a result, a third scalar χ appears besides ψ and λ in the field equations of the theory

We now assume that λ is a function of ψ and χ only:

$$\lambda - \Phi(\psi, \chi) \tag{14}$$

(5)

$$\frac{\lambda_\sigma}{\lambda} = \psi \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \psi} \frac{\psi_\sigma}{\psi} + \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \chi} \chi_\sigma \quad \cdots (14a)$$

Gemäss (8a) ist $\frac{\psi_\sigma}{\psi}$, d.h. φ_μ bezw. $\Lambda^\sigma_{\mu\sigma}$ durch die h ausgedrückt [illegible]. Gemäss (14a) und (11a) ist

$$\frac{\lambda_\sigma}{\lambda} = \psi \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \psi} \frac{\psi_\sigma}{\psi} + \psi \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \chi} \mathcal{S}_\sigma \quad \cdots (14b)$$

wobei $\frac{\psi_\mu}{\psi}$ und $\mathcal{S}_\sigma$ lineare Funktionen der ersten Ableitungen der h sind. Damit sich $\frac{\lambda_\sigma}{\lambda}$ durch die h allein ausdrücken lassen muss sein:

$$\psi \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \psi} = A = \text{konst.} \qquad (15)$$

$$\psi \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \chi} = B = \text{konst.} \qquad (16)$$

Aus (15) folgt $\lg \Phi = A \lg \psi + \lg a$

oder $\Phi = A a \psi^A, \quad \cdots (17)$

wobei a eine Funktion von χ ist

Aus (17) und (16) folgt

$$\psi^{A+1} \frac{da}{d\chi} = B \quad \cdots (18)$$

Diese Gleichung kann auf zwei Weisen genügt werden

1) $B = 0$. $\frac{da}{d\chi} = 0$. A beliebig.

2) $A + 1 = 0$. $a = \alpha\chi + \beta$. (α und β sind Konstante.)

Der erste Fall enthält als Spezialfall ($A = 0$) das frühere Gleichungs-System. Der zweite ist für uns interessanter, weil er – wie sich alsbald zeigen wird – einem Gleichungssystem von höherem Determinationsgrad entspricht als das frühere. Es liefert gemäss (18)

$$\lambda = (\beta + \alpha\chi)\psi^{-1}$$

oder ohne Beschränkung der Allgemeinheit

$$\lambda = (1 + \alpha\chi)\psi^{-1} \quad \cdots (19)$$

(6)

(14b) und (19) ergibt

$$\frac{\lambda_\sigma}{\lambda} = -\frac{\psi_\sigma}{\psi} + c\mathcal{S}_\sigma \quad \cdots (20)$$

Diese Gleichung kann aber nur in Verbindung mit

$$\mathcal{S}_{\sigma,\tau} - \mathcal{S}_{\tau,\sigma} = 0 \quad \cdots (21)$$

[illegible]*

Mit Aus (4) und (20) (ergibt sich das Endresultat der gegenwärtigen Untersuchung. Man hat zu setzen

$$\mathfrak{L}^\alpha_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda^\alpha_{\mu\nu} + (\varphi_\mu - c\mathcal{S}_\mu)\delta^\alpha_\nu - (\varphi_\nu - c\mathcal{S}_\nu)\delta^\alpha_\mu; \quad \cdots (22)$$

wobei $\mathcal{S}_\sigma$ die Gleichung (21) zu erfüllen hat.

In dem Falle $c \neq 0$ wird man also zu der Notwendigkeit geführt, den Feldgleichungen das System (21) zuzufügen, was eine Erhöhung des Determinationsgrades bedeutet. Das neue System von Feldgleichungen (7), (8), (21) ist also vom methodischen Standpunkt dem früheren, aus dem es durch Verallgemeinerung entstanden ist, überlegen. Das Auftreten der willkürlichen numerischen Konstante c erscheint vom physikalischen Standpunkt aus bedeutungsvoll.

§2. Die Feldgleichungen in erster Näherung

* Weil (21) aus (19) und den Feldgleichungen (7), (8) folgt ist die Kompatibilität des ganzen Systems gewährleistet.

From (14a) and (11a) follows

$$\frac{\lambda_{,\sigma}}{\lambda} = \psi \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \psi} \frac{\psi_{,\sigma}}{\psi} + \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \chi} \chi_{,\sigma} \tag{14a}$$

Pursuant to (8a), $\frac{\psi_\mu}{\psi}$, i e , ψ_μ or $\Lambda^\sigma_{\mu\sigma}$ can be expressed in terms of h. Pursuant to (14a) and (11a)

$$\frac{\lambda_{,\sigma}}{\lambda} = \psi \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \psi} \frac{\psi_{,\sigma}}{\psi} + \psi \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \chi} \mathcal{S}_\sigma \tag{14b}$$

wherein $\frac{\psi_\mu}{\psi}$ and $\mathcal{S}_\sigma$ are linear functions of the first derivatives of h. In order for $\frac{\lambda_{,\sigma}}{\lambda}$ to be expressed by the h alone, the following must apply

$$\psi \frac{\partial \lg \Phi}{\partial \psi} = A = \text{const.} \tag{15}$$

$$\psi \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \chi} = B = \text{const.} \tag{16}$$

As a consequence of (15)

$$\lg \Phi = A \lg \psi + \lg a$$

or

$$\Phi = A a \psi^A, \tag{17}$$

where a is a function of χ.

From (17) and (16) follows

$$\psi^{A+1} \frac{da}{d\chi} = B \tag{18}$$

This equation can be solved in two ways.

1. $B = 0$, $\frac{da}{d\chi} = 0$. A arbitrary.
2. $A + 1 = 0$, $a = \alpha\chi + \beta$. (α and β being constants)

The first case contains the earlier equation system as special case ($A = 0$). The second case is more interesting for us, because a — as we will see shortly — corresponds to an equation system with a higher degree of determination than the former one. Based on (17), it yields

$$\lambda = (\beta + \alpha\chi)\psi^{-1}$$

or, without loss of generality,

$$\lambda = (1 + \alpha\chi)\psi^{-1} \tag{19}$$

From (14b) and (19) follows:

$$\frac{\lambda_{,\sigma}}{\lambda} = -\frac{\psi_{,\sigma}}{\psi} + c\mathcal{S}_\sigma \tag{20}$$

This equation, however, can only be valid in connection with[1]

$$\mathcal{S}_{\sigma,\nu} - \mathcal{S}_{\nu,\sigma} = 0 \tag{21}$$

From (4), (20) and (21) follows the final result of the present investigation. One has

$$\mathfrak{L}^\alpha_{\mu\nu} = \Lambda^\alpha_{\mu\nu} + (\varphi_\mu - c\mathcal{S}_\mu)\,\delta^\alpha_\nu - (\varphi_\nu - c\mathcal{S}_\nu)\,\delta^\alpha_\mu \tag{22}$$

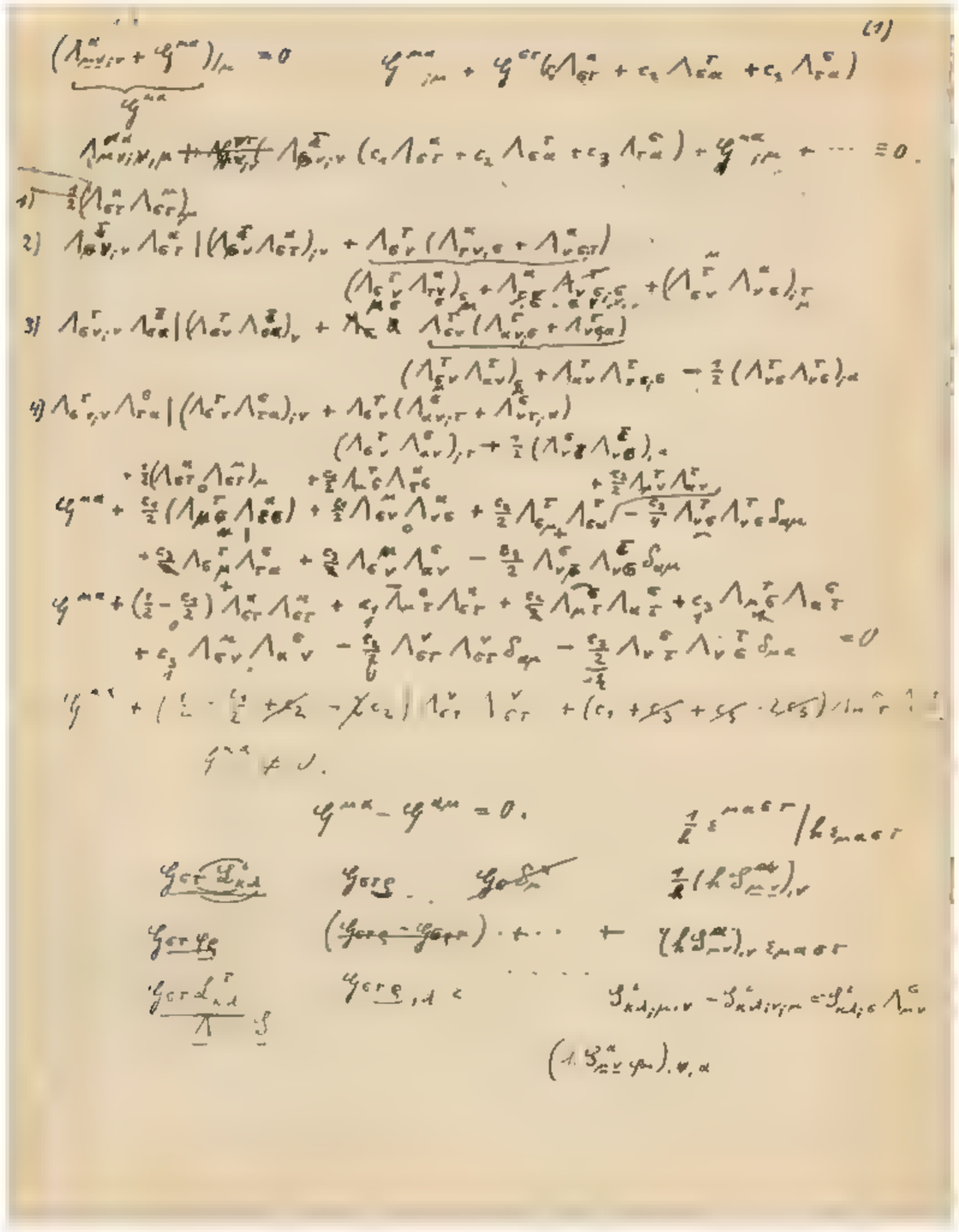
where $\mathcal{S}_\sigma$ has to fulfill equation (21).

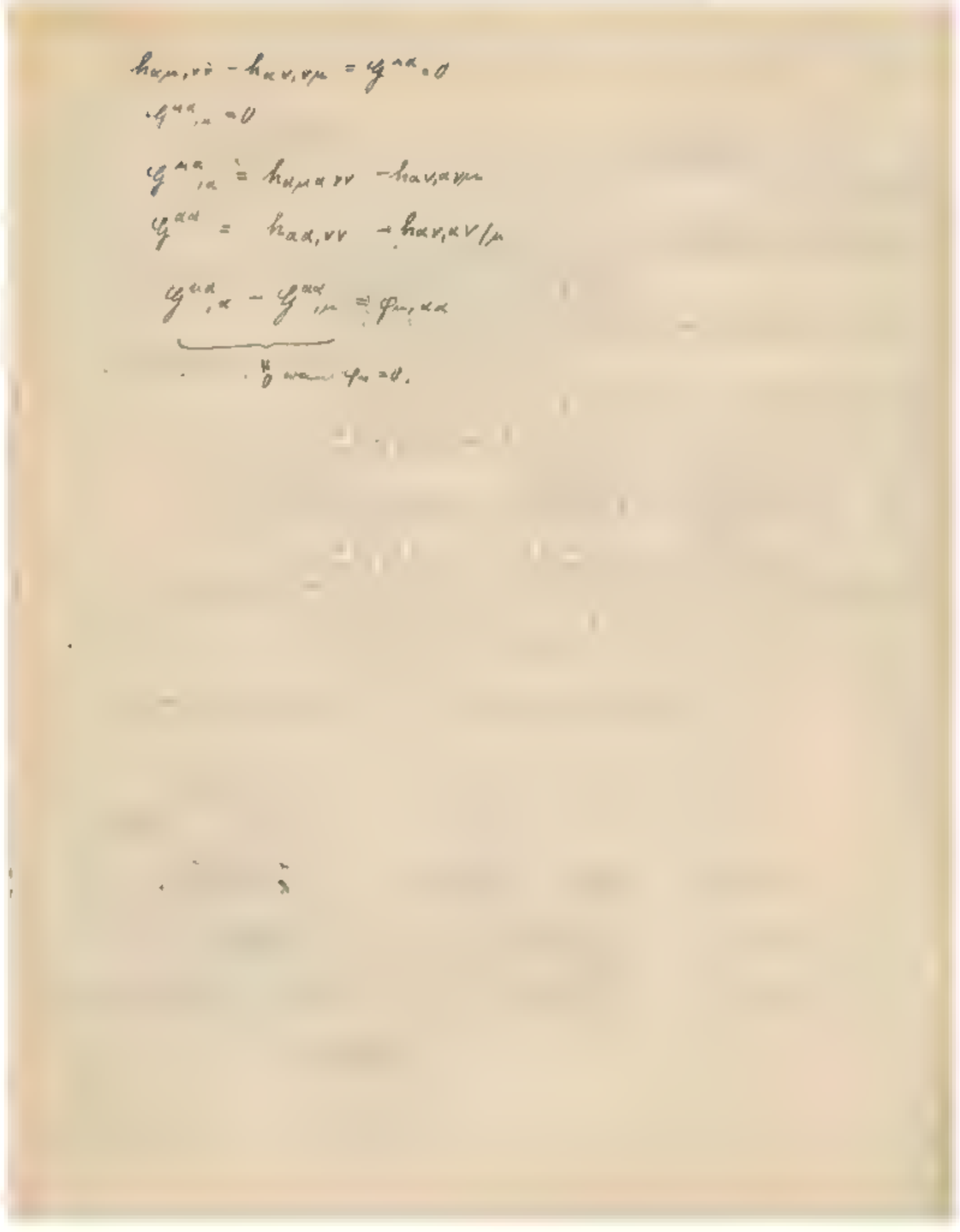
If $c \neq 0$, it becomes necessary to add the system (21) to the field equations, which translates into a higher degree of determination. The new system of field equations (7), (8), (21) is thus superior to the earlier system from a methodological point of view, from which it was developed by way of generalization. The occurrence of the arbitrary numeric constant c seems meaningful from a physical point of view

§2. The field equations in the first [order] approximation

[1] Since (21) is deduced from (19) and the field equations (7), (8), the compatibility of the entire system is guaranteed

76 continued Albert Einstein manuscript draft pages 6 – 8





$$\left(\underbrace{\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu}}_{\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}} + \mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}\right)_{;\mu} = 0 \qquad \mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}{}_{;\mu} + \mathcal{G}^{\sigma\tau}\left(c_1\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} + c_2\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\alpha} + c_3\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\tau\alpha}\right)$$

$$\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu;\nu,\mu} + \Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu;\nu}\left(c_1\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} + c_2\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\alpha} + c_3\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\tau\alpha}\right) + \mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}{}_{;\alpha} + \cdots = 0.$$

1) $\frac{1}{2}\left(\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau}\Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma\tau}\right)_{,\mu}$

2) $\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu;\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau}\left|\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau}\right)_{,\nu}\right. + \underbrace{\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\left(\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\tau\nu;\sigma} + \Lambda^{\alpha}_{\nu\sigma;\tau}\right)}_{\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\tau\nu}\right)_{,\sigma} + \Lambda^{\alpha}_{\tau\nu}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma;\alpha} + \left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\nu\sigma}\right)_{;\tau}}$

3) $\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu;\nu}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\alpha}\left|\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\alpha}\right)_{,\nu}\right. + \underbrace{\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\alpha\nu,\sigma} + \Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma,\alpha}\right)}_{\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\alpha\nu}\right)_{,\sigma} + \Lambda^{\tau}_{\alpha\nu}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\right)_{,\alpha}}$

4) $\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu;\nu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\tau\alpha}\left|\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\tau\alpha}\right)_{;\nu}\right. + \Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\left(\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu,\tau} + \Lambda^{\sigma}_{\nu\tau,\alpha}\right)$

$$\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu}\right)_{;\tau} + \tfrac{1}{2}\left(\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\nu\tau}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\right)_{,\alpha}$$

$$+\tfrac{1}{2}\left(\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau}\Lambda^{\nu}_{\sigma\tau}\right)_{\mu} \quad + \tfrac{c_1}{2}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\tau\sigma} \quad + \tfrac{c_2}{2}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\alpha\sigma}$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} + \tfrac{c_1}{2}\left(\Lambda^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\tau\sigma}\right) + \tfrac{c_1}{2}\Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\nu\sigma} + \tfrac{c_2}{2}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\mu}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\alpha} \quad \tfrac{c_2}{4}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\delta_{\alpha\mu}$$

$$+\tfrac{c_3}{2}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\sigma\mu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\tau\alpha} + \tfrac{c_3}{2}\Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu} \quad \tfrac{c_3}{2}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\nu\tau}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\delta_{\alpha\mu}$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} + \left(\tfrac{1}{2} \quad \tfrac{c_1}{2}\right)\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau}\Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma\tau} + c_1\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau}\Lambda^{\alpha}_{\sigma\tau} + \tfrac{c_2}{2}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\tau} + c_3\Lambda^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\tau}$$

$$+ c_3\Lambda^{\mu}_{\sigma\nu}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\alpha\nu} \quad \tfrac{c_2}{2}\Lambda^{\nu}_{\sigma\tau}\Lambda^{\nu}_{\sigma\tau}\delta_{\alpha\mu} \quad \tfrac{c_3}{2}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\nu\tau}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\nu\sigma}\delta_{\mu\alpha} \quad 0.$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\alpha\alpha} + \left(\tfrac{1}{2} \quad \tfrac{c_1}{2} + \not{c_2} \quad \not{2}c_2\right)\Lambda^{\nu}_{\sigma\tau}\Lambda^{\nu}_{\sigma\tau} + \left(c_1 + \not{c_3} \quad \not{c_3} \quad \not{2}c_3\right)\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\mu\tau}\Lambda^{\tau}_{\mu\sigma} \quad 0$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\alpha\alpha} \neq 0.$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} \quad \mathcal{G}^{\alpha\mu} \quad 0. \qquad \frac{1}{h}\epsilon^{\mu\alpha\sigma\tau}\, h\epsilon_{\mu\alpha\sigma\tau}$$

$\mathcal{G}_{\sigma\tau}\mathcal{L}^{\tau}_{\kappa\lambda}$ $\quad \mathcal{G}_{\sigma\tau\rho}$ $\quad \not{\mathcal{G}_{\sigma}}\delta^{\sigma\tau}_{\mu}$ $\quad \frac{1}{h}\left(hS^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}\right)_{,\nu}$

$\mathcal{G}_{\sigma\tau}\varphi_{\rho}$ $\quad \not{(\mathcal{G}_{\sigma\tau\rho} - \mathcal{G}_{\sigma\rho\tau})}+$ $\quad + \left(hS^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}\right)_{,\nu}\epsilon_{\mu\alpha\sigma\tau}$

$\mathcal{G}_{\sigma\tau}\mathcal{L}^{\tau}_{\kappa\lambda}$ $\quad \mathcal{G}_{\sigma\tau\rho,\lambda}\epsilon$ $\quad S^{\tau}_{\kappa\lambda,\mu\nu} \quad S^{\tau}_{\kappa\lambda,\nu,\mu} \quad S^{\tau}_{\kappa\lambda,\sigma}\Lambda^{\sigma}_{\mu\nu}$

$$\left(hS^{\alpha}_{\mu\nu}\varphi_{\mu}\right)_{,\nu\alpha}$$

$$h_{\alpha\mu,\nu\nu} - h_{\alpha\nu,\nu\mu} = \mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}{}_{,\mu} = 0$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}{}_{,\alpha} = h_{\alpha\mu,\alpha\nu\nu} - h_{\alpha\nu,\alpha\nu\mu}$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{\alpha\alpha} = h_{\alpha\alpha,\nu\nu} - h_{\alpha\nu,\alpha\nu}$$

$$\underbrace{\mathcal{G}^{\mu\alpha}{}_{,\alpha} - \mathcal{G}^{\alpha\alpha}{}_{,\mu}}_{=0 \text{ if } \varphi_{\mu}=0} = \varphi_{\mu,\alpha\alpha}$$

Princeton N.J., den

Mrs. Jane Addams
Hull House
800 South Halsted Str.
Chicago Ill.

Sehr geehrte Jane Addams!

Ich danke Ihnen herzlich dafür, dass Sie sich für Ossietzky eingesetzt haben, der leider die brutale Behandlung wohl nicht mehr lange wird aushalten können. Man macht sich hier keinen Begriff von der Grausamkeit, mit der alle fortschrittlich gesinnten Menschen in Deutschland verfolgt werden.

Mit aller Hochachtung und herzlichen Grüssen

Ihr

A. Einstein.

77. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), in German, 1 page, (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), Princeton, New Jersey, no year, written to Nobel Prize-winning women's suffrage and peace activist, *"Mrs. Jane Addams, Hull House, 800 South Halsted Str., Chicago, Ill."* No date (ca. 1935). Minor toning.

Preceding the outbreak of WWII, Albert Einstein writes to Jane Addams, the first American woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, concerning her support for fellow pacifist and Nazi prisoner, Carl von Ossietzsky, who would be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize while incarcerated in 1935 and die in prison three years later.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mrs. Jane Addams! Thank you so much for supporting Ossietzky, who unfortunately won't be able to endure the brutal treatment much longer. People here cannot imagine the cruelty suffered by all progressive people who are being persecuted in Germany. Yours respectfully, A. Einstein*

Carl von Ossietzsky (1889-1938) Won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1935—perhaps the most courageous prize ever awarded. Ossietzky, a newspaper editor and dedicated pacifist, exposed Germany's secret rearmament and told Hitler, "Soldiers are murderers!" Hitler threw him into the Papenburg concentration camp. In 1935 a small group of Ossietzsky's associates in Paris set about organizing an international campaign to draw world attention to his plight by getting him nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. They had little hope he would win it, but they counted upon the wide publicity inducing the Nazi government to give him better treatment and perhaps even to set him free. In any case, the spotlight on a concentration camp victim would reveal the atrocities which the Nazi propaganda was attempting to conceal. The campaign was headed by Hellmut von Gerlach, a well known pacifist who was qualified to nominate Ossietzsky for the prize as a member of the Council of the International Peace Bureau. Gerlach's strategy was to mobilize a multinational network of fellow exiles who would elicit public support for Ossietzsky from prominent figures in the countries where they were active. Gerlach's nomination included a memorandum giving details of Ossietzsky's life and peace efforts, but a proposal from a prominent non-German was needed to give appropriate publicity to the nomination. Consequently, Albert Einstein, not qualified because his Nobel Prize was in physics, approached American peace laureates and received an immediate response from Jane Addams, who cabled her nomination to Oslo. In April, 1935, the Paris circle gave this news to the world press and started the public campaign in earnest. He was nominated for the Peace Prize by Switzerland's National Assembly, the Norwegian Labor Party, Romain Rolland and Thomas Mann. He was opposed in Norway by Quisling and Knut Hamsun, and in Germany by Goering, who influenced the Nobel family to say that a prize to Ossietzky was not "in conformity with the founder's intentions." Nevertheless, Norway's 5 judges voted him the $39,303 Peace Prize. As a result, Hitler banned the Nobel Prizes and Ossietzsky's Nobel Prize was not allowed to be mentioned in the German press. When the Nazis invaded Norway, they arrested the Nobel judges. Ossietzky, suffering tuberculosis, died a Nazi prisoner in 1938. **$4,000 - $6,000**

Caputh, 11/23/32

Dear Mr. Mayer!

You are completely right. If the [spinor] $\psi_\alpha^{\bar{\sigma}}$ is introduced correctly, one can show that there are no de Broglie-solutions.

The most natural next step is to use the Hamiltonian principle, since this will certainly provide the required identities. The simplest contributions of the ψ to the Hamiltonian should be chosen such that they contain *one* ψ and one of [its] conjugates. The following contributions to the scalar Hamiltonian seem to be most natural

$$\underset{\beta\beta}{\eta^{a}_{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\gamma}}}\,\varphi_a$$

$$\underset{\beta\beta}{\eta^{a}_{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}}{}_{,\alpha}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\gamma}}}\ , \qquad \left(\eta^{a}_{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}}\,\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}\,\psi^{\bar{\gamma}}{}_{,\alpha}\right)$$

In addition there are the combinations

$$\underset{2}{v_{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\gamma}}} \qquad\qquad \underset{2}{u_{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\gamma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}}\ \underset{\alpha}{\psi^{\bar{\gamma}}}$$

This seems to exhaust all possibilities (?). This is added to the Riemann- and Maxwell-invariants. This addition must be *real*, in order for the gravitational equations of motion to be meaningful.

Only when this computation has failed, *two* independent semi-vectors or spinors should be introduced. But I think that this should work with only *one*.

One has to see whether the "φ_ν-constraints" as well as the constraint that the De Broglie waves exist without adding φ can be satisfied. If all this works out the theory is promising.

Best regards,

A.E

I have included the autograph for the little one.

translation

78. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("A.E."), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), Caputh, 23 November 1932, written to Walther Mayer. Fine condition.

Albert Einstein writes to his collaborator Walther Mayer about the application of mathematical aspects relating to the theory of "spinors" providing the foundations for quantum field theory.

At the time of writing the letter at the end of November 1932, his works on the quantization of light, the development of his theory of special relativity and the success of general relativity had made Einstein one of the leading scholars of his time. In fall of 1932, Einstein and his collaborator Walther Mayer, which by some scholars got the nickname of Einstein's "calculator," were working on the mathematical aspects related to the theory of "spinors" introduced by Paul Dirac and Wolfgang Pauli. The concept of spinors allowed unifying the principles of special relativity with the ones of quantum mechanics providing the foundations for quantum field theory, which is still the fundamental principle governing our theoretical understanding of particle physics today. In 1932 the mathematics associated with these new objects was far from clear. It was Paul Ehrenfest, a colleague of Einstein, who suggested that Einstein and Mayer should investigate these objects and put the formalism on a mathematically rigorous basis. The letter then follows up on the scientific article by Einstein and Mayer, "Semi-Vektoren und Spinoren", published in the "Sitzungsberichte der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin" in November 1932. Its subject is the incorporation of these new objects in Einstein's theory of General Relativity. The comments in the text show that Einstein had a clear understanding of the constraints that the semi-vectors and spinors should satisfy in order to provide a meaningful description of our world leaving it to Walther Mayer to work out the mathematical details. Following the discussion, the two of them still published three further scientific articles on the physics and mathematics of spinors, underpinning the relevance to the topic at that time. The letter is probably one of the last ones written by Einstein in Caputh before he left for the Unites States on 6 December 1932, never to return to Germany. **$35,000 - $45,000**

Caputh. 23. XI. 32.

Lieber Herr Mayer!

Sie haben vollständig Recht. Wenn man die $\psi^{\bar{\alpha}}$ richtig einführt, so zeigt es sich, dass keine De Broglie - Lösung existiert.

Der natürlichste Versuch ist nun, das Hamilton'sche Prinzip zu gebrauchen, weil man dann die nötigen Identitäten sicher erhält. Die einfachsten Beiträge der ψ zur Hamilton - Funktion sind dann so zu wählen, dass nur ein ψ und sein Konjugiertes auftritt. Folgende Beiträge zum Hamilton - Skalar scheinen am nächsten zu liegen

$$\mathcal{G}^{a}_{\sigma\tau}{}^{\bar{\sigma}}_{\lambda\beta}\,\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}_{\alpha}\,\bar{\psi}^{\bar{\tau}}_{\alpha}\varphi_a$$

$$\mathcal{G}^{u}_{\sigma\tau}{}^{\bar{\sigma}}_{\beta\lambda}\,\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}_{i\alpha}\,\bar{\psi}^{\bar{\bar{\tau}}}_{\alpha}\,(\mathcal{G}^{u}_{\sigma\tau}\,\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}\,\bar{\psi}^{\bar{\bar{\tau}}}_{ia})$$

Dann gibt es aber auch noch

$$\overset{v}{2}{}^{\bar{\sigma}\bar{\tau}}\,\psi^{\bar{\sigma}}_{\alpha}\,\psi^{\bar{\tau}}_{\alpha}\quad,\quad \overset{u}{2}{}^{\bar{\bar{\sigma}}\bar{\bar{\tau}}}\,\bar{\psi}^{\bar{\bar{\sigma}}}_{\alpha}\,\bar{\psi}^{\bar{\bar{\tau}}}_{\alpha}$$

Dies scheint alles zu sein, was es gibt.(?) Dies kommt zur Riemann - und Maxwell - Invariante hinzu. Der Index muss reell sein, damit die Gravitationsgleichungen sinnvoll werden. -

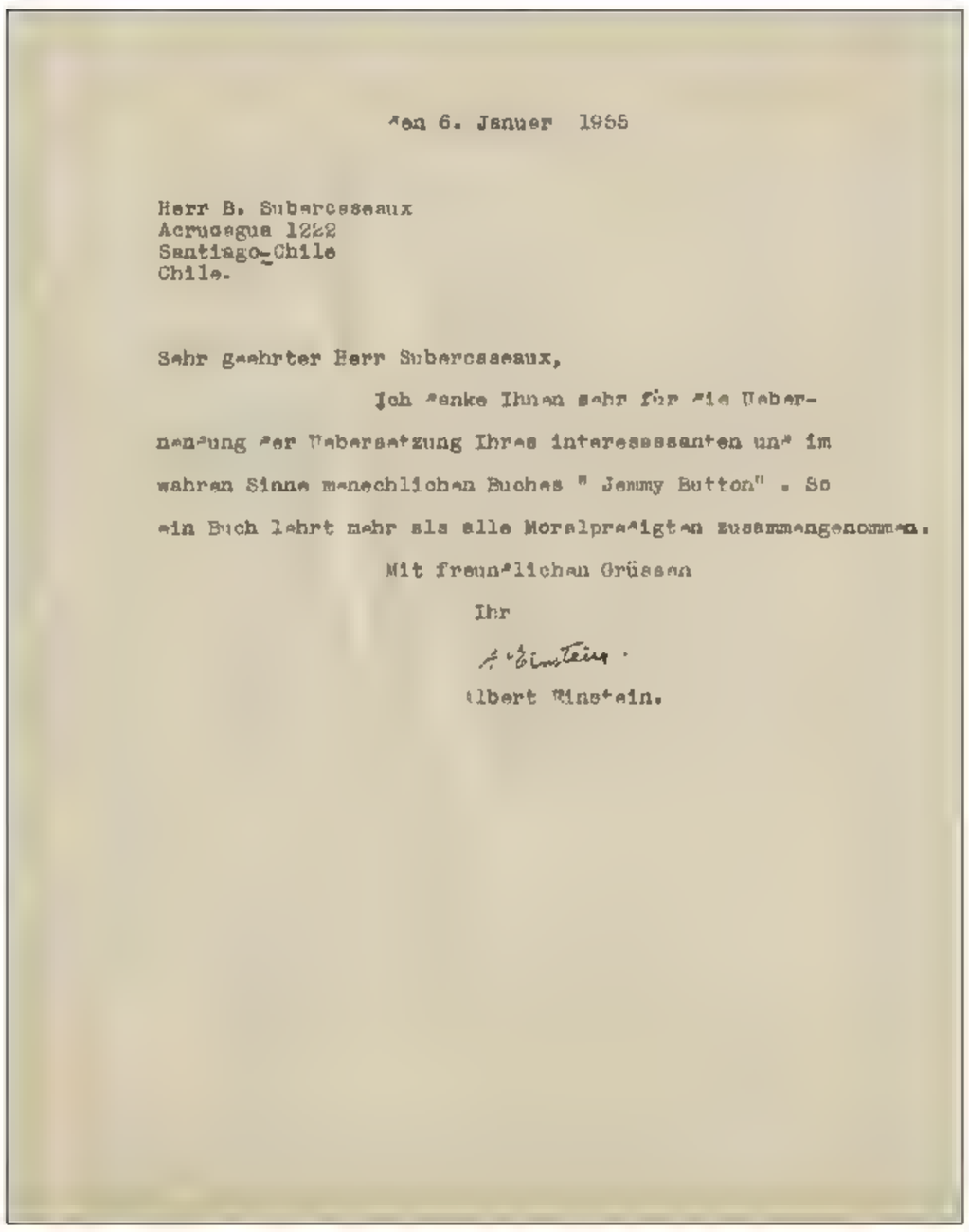
Erst wenn ein solcher Versuch versagt hat, soll man zwei unabhängige Semi - Vektoren bezw. Spinoren einführen. Ich denke aber, es könnte mit einem gelingen.

Man muss sehen, ob man so die „ψ - Bedingung" sowie die Bedingung, dass ohne ψ De Broglie Wellen existieren, befriedigen kann. Wenn dies alles gelingt, dann ist die Theorie ungemein reich.

Herzlich grüsst Sie Ihr

A. E.

Das Antagramm für den Kleinen lege ich bei.



den 6. Januer 1955

Herr B. Subercaseaux
Acrucagua 1222
Santiago-Chile
Chile.

Sehr geehrter Herr Subercaseaux,

Ich denke Ihnen sehr für die Uebersendung der Uebersetzung Ihres interessanten und im wahren Sinne menschlichen Buches " Jemmy Button" . So ein Buch lehrt mehr als alle Moralpredigten zusammengenommen.

Mit freundlichen Grüssen

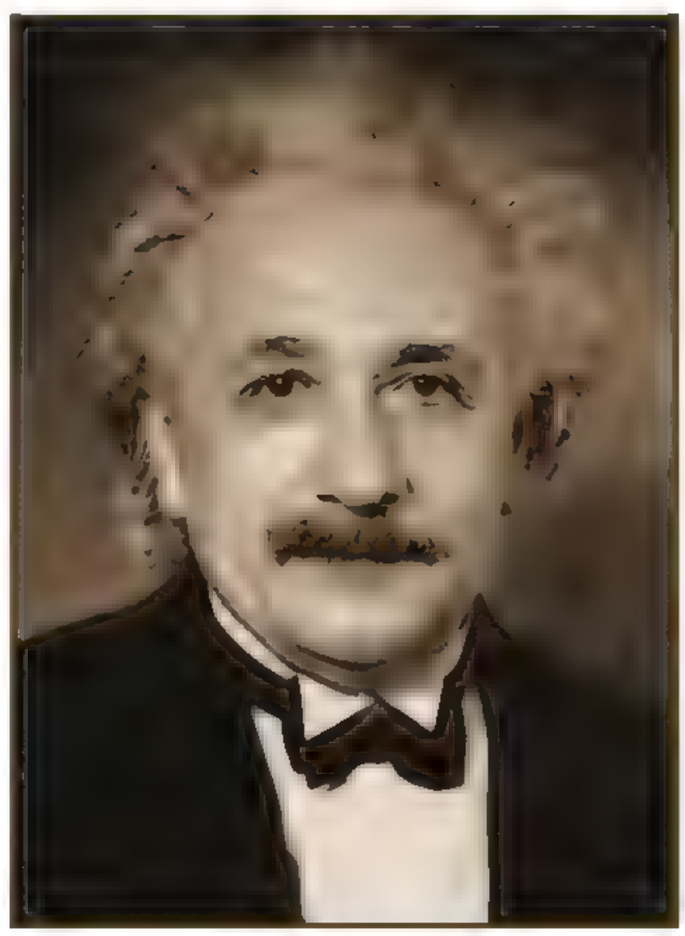
Ihr

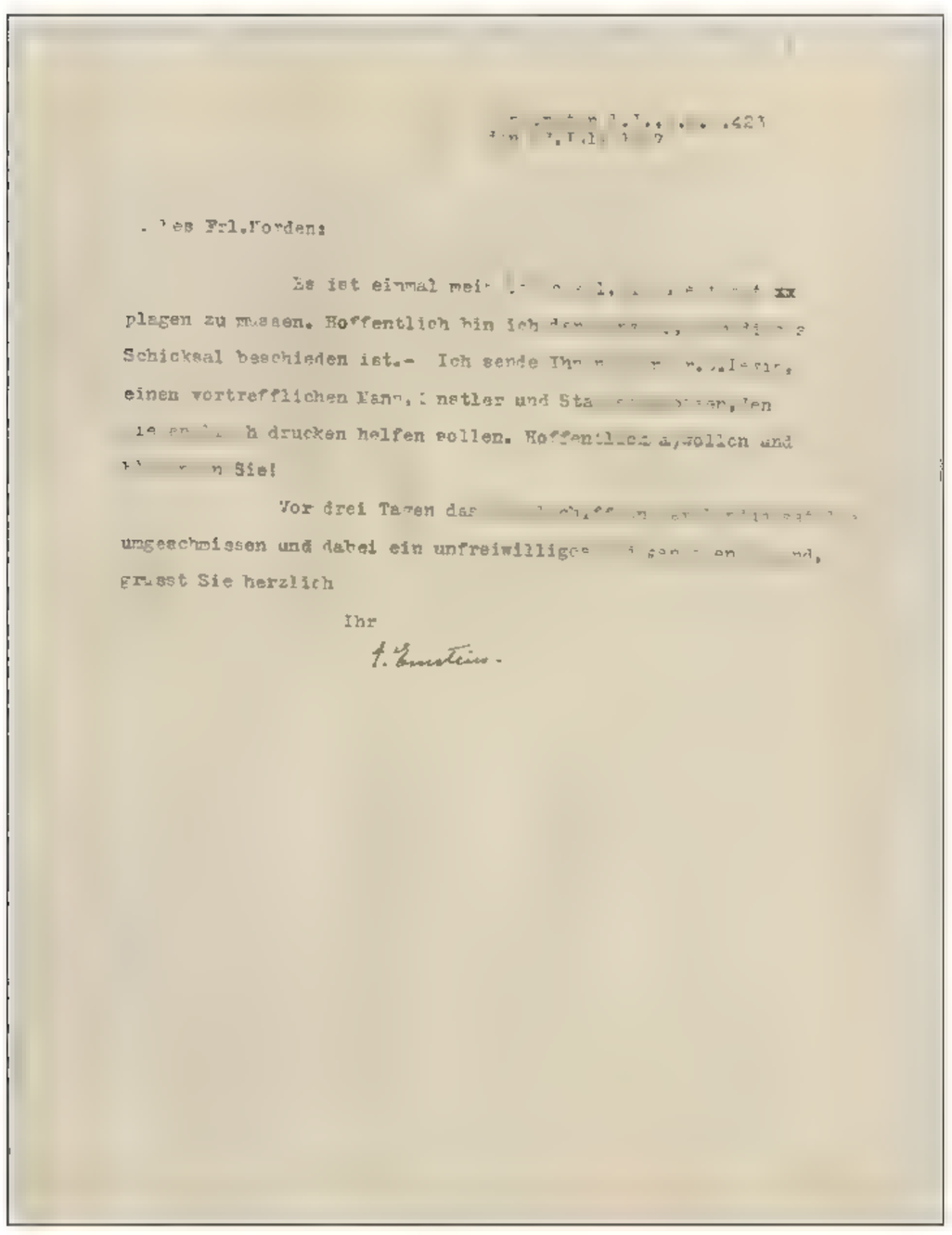
A. Einstein

Albert Einstein.

79. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), in German, 1 page (7.5 x 9.5 in.; 191 x 241 mm.), no place, 6 January 1955, to Benjamin Subercaseaux. Usual horizontal folds.

Einstein writes this note to Chilean author Benjamin Subercaseaux, thanking him for sending a copy of his book Jemmy Button, stating that the lessons offered in the novel are more powerful than all the sermons in the world combined. Subercaseaux's novel is a fictionalized account of the abduction of four Tierra del Fuego natives by the British Captain of the *H.M.S. Beagle*, their sojourn in England, and return to their native land. Einstein wrote this letter just three months prior to his death on 18 April 1955. **$1,000 - $1,500**





Des Frl.Norden:

Es ist einmal mein Schicksal, [illegible] plagen zu müssen. Hoffentlich bin ich [illegible] Schicksal beschieden ist.- Ich sende Ihnen [illegible], einen vortrefflichen Mann, Künstler und Staatsbürger, den [illegible] drucken helfen sollen. Hoffentlich a) wollen und [illegible] Sie!

Vor drei Tagen das Segelboot umgeschmissen und dabei ein unfreiwilliges Bad genommen, grüsst Sie herzlich

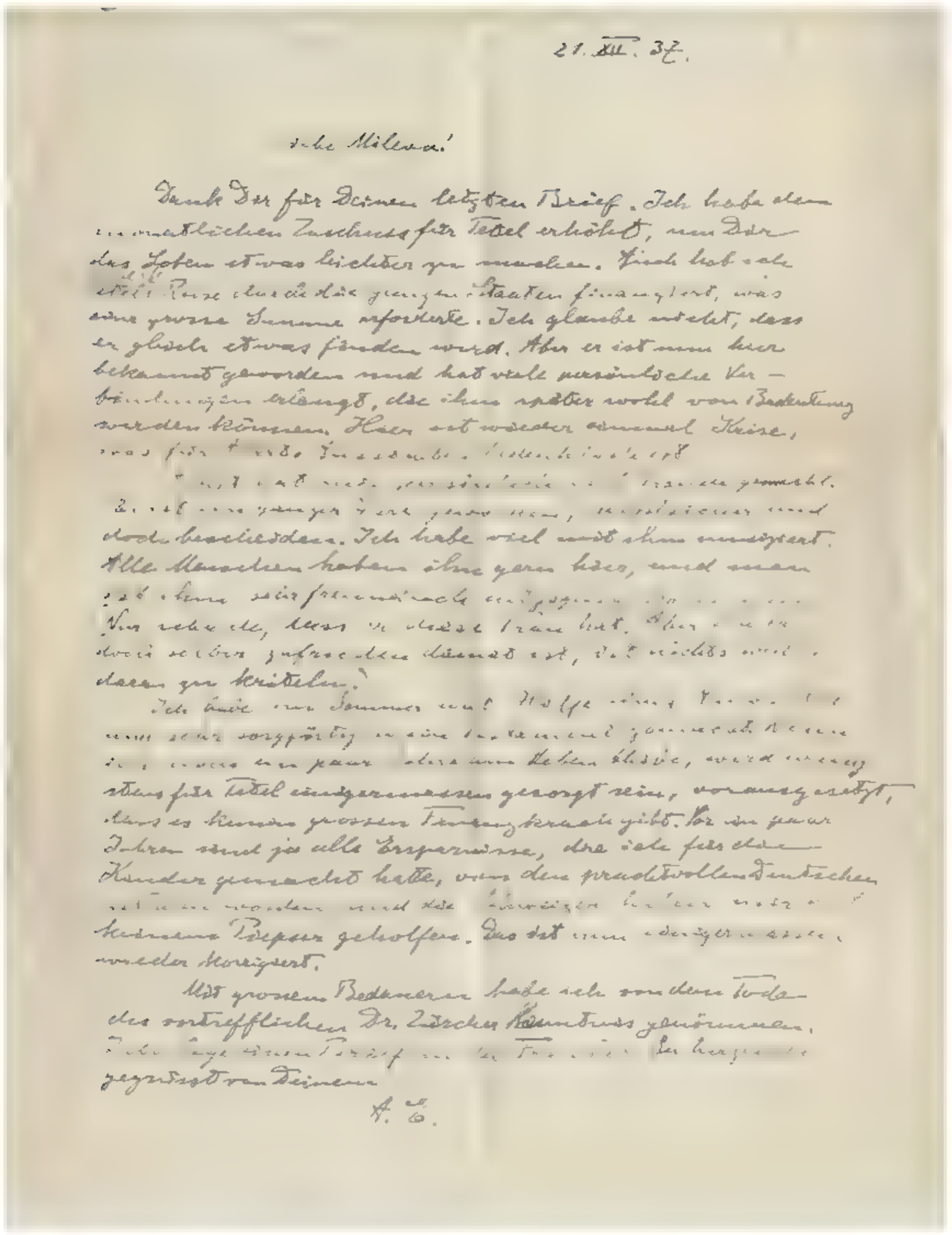
Ihr

A. Einstein.

80. Einstein, Albert. Typed letter signed ("A. Einstein"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), in German, Huntington, Long Island, 27 July 1937, written to Miss Ruth Norden. Einstein asks if she would be willing to help a certain Dr. S. Levin publish his work in English. Slight chip on left margin; otherwise, fine.

Einstein writes, in full: *Dear Miss Norden: It seems to be my fate having to torment you constantly. I hope I am the only one whose fate has been decided upon in such fashion. – I send to you Dr. S. Levin, a formidable man, artist and compatriot, whom you could help to get published in English. Hopefully you are a) willing and b) able to do so! Having turned over the sailboat while docking three days ago and having taken an involuntary bath, I greet you, most sincerely. Yours A. Einstein*

$2,000 - $3,000

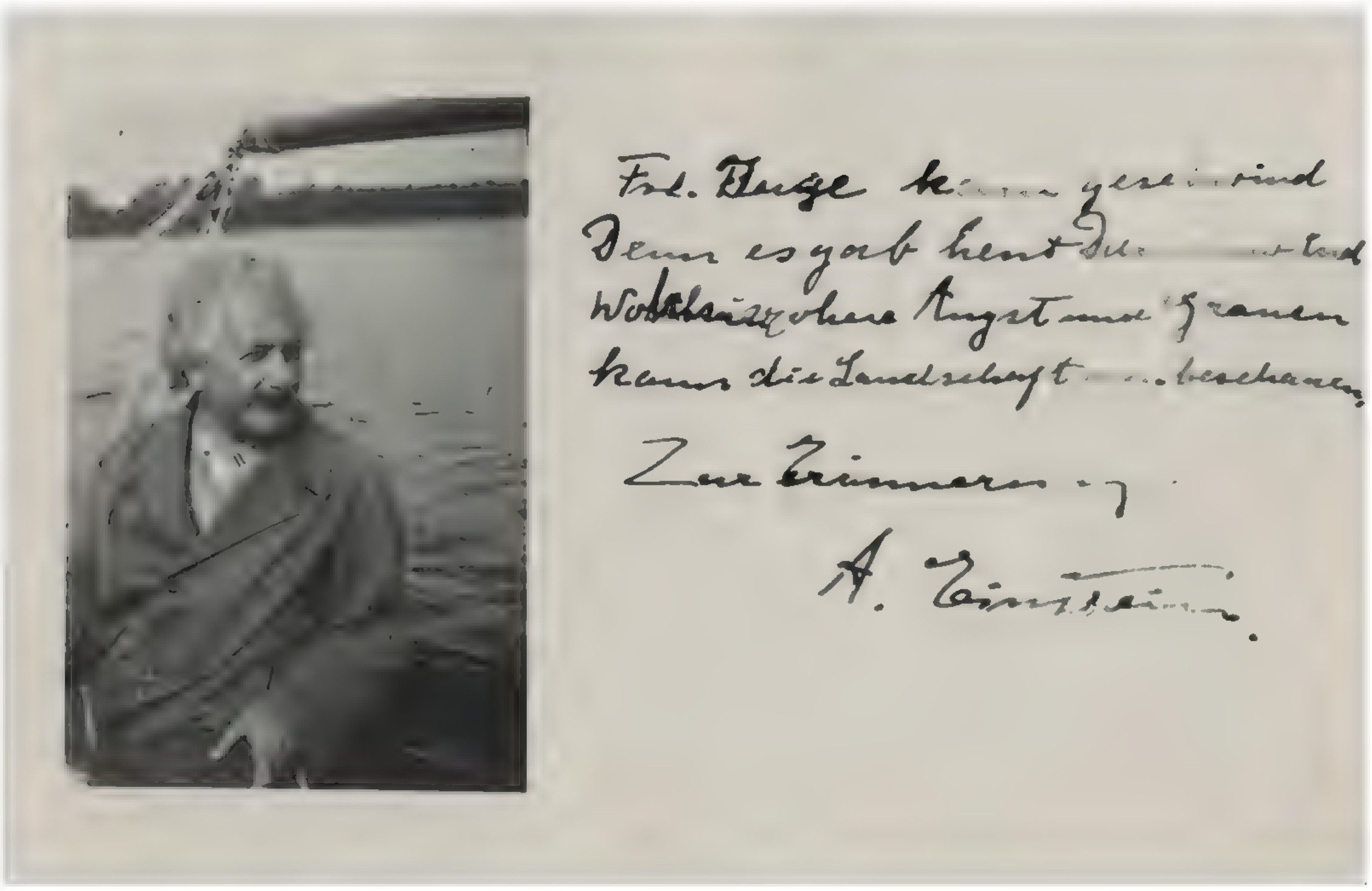


81. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("A.E."), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), dated 21 December 1937. Writing in German to his first wife Mileva Maric. A Serbian mathematician, Mileva was accepted to the Zurich Polytechnic to become the only woman in the physics and mathematics department, where she met her future husband. She gave up her academic ambitions upon marriage to Einstein, and contributed to his groundbreaking scientific work. Although they had three children together, their marriage was an unhappy one and they divorced in 1919, but remained on friendly terms. Slight toning on edges; otherwise, fine.

Writing to his first wife Mileva in Zurich, Einstein makes provisions for the continued financial support of his sons, even though the *"splendid Germans"* (as he facetiously calls them) have seized most of his assets in Europe.

Einstein writes in full: *Dear Mileva! Thank you for your last letter. I increased the monthly payments for Tedel to make your life a little easier. I also paid for Albert's entire journey through the United States, which required a large sum of money. I do not think he will find something immediately. But he made himself known here, and he has made a lot of personal connections that could be meaningful later on. We have another depression here, which is problematic for Albert's prospects. Albert has made me very happy. He is a real man now, confident and yet modest. We played much music together. Everyone likes him, and he was very welcome here. (It is just a shame that he has this spouse. But as he is happy with her, there is nothing else to criticize about this.) This summer, I made my will, with the help of an attorney and very carefully. If I still live for a few more years, at least Tedel will be somewhat taken care of, under the condition that there will not be another large financial depression. A few years ago all of the savings that I had built up for the children were stolen by those splendid Germans, and the Swiss did not say anything to help me. This has been somewhat corrected by now. With great sorrow, I learned about the death of the superb Dr. Zuercher. I include a letter for his spouse. With best wishes, yours A.E.*

In 1896, Einstein met his future wife, Mileva Maric. His first daughter, Lieserl, was born in 1902, one year before his marriage to Mileva on 6 January 1903. His first son, Hans Albert, was born 14 May 1904. Eventually, Hans became a Professor of Engineering at Univ. of California at Berkeley (d. in 1973 in Berkeley). His second son, Eduard ['Tede"or 'Tedel'], was born 28 July 1910. Einstein's nickname for the two boys was "the little bears." It was said that Eduard inherited his father's facial traits and musical talent, and from his mother a tendency toward melancholy. Eduard wanted to be a psychiatrist and even studied medicine, though he did not reach his goal. Rather early on in his life, his father recognized signs of dementia praecox. After much vicissitude, Eduard was institutionalized at the psychiatric in Zurich, where he died in 1965. Proceeds from his Nobel Prize were given to Mileva, but medical costs soon exhausted the substantial award. Here, with the hope that he will *"still live a few more years"* (and indeed, the revered physicist lived for nearly another twenty), Einstein dutifully provides for his son in making out his last will and testament. **$3,500 - $5,500**



82. Einstein, Albert. Rare unpublished autograph poem signed ("A. Einstein"), in German, on a postcard photograph (5.5 x 3.5 in.; 139 x 88 mm.), being a casual image of Einstein sailing peacefully on his small sailboat. Slight ink skipping on photograph. Fine.

Original autograph manuscript poem in the hand of Albert Einstein.

Einstein pens in black ink in full:

Frl. Inge kam geschwind
Denn es gab heut Damenwind
Wohlsein ohne Angst und Grauen
Kann die Landschaft man beschauen

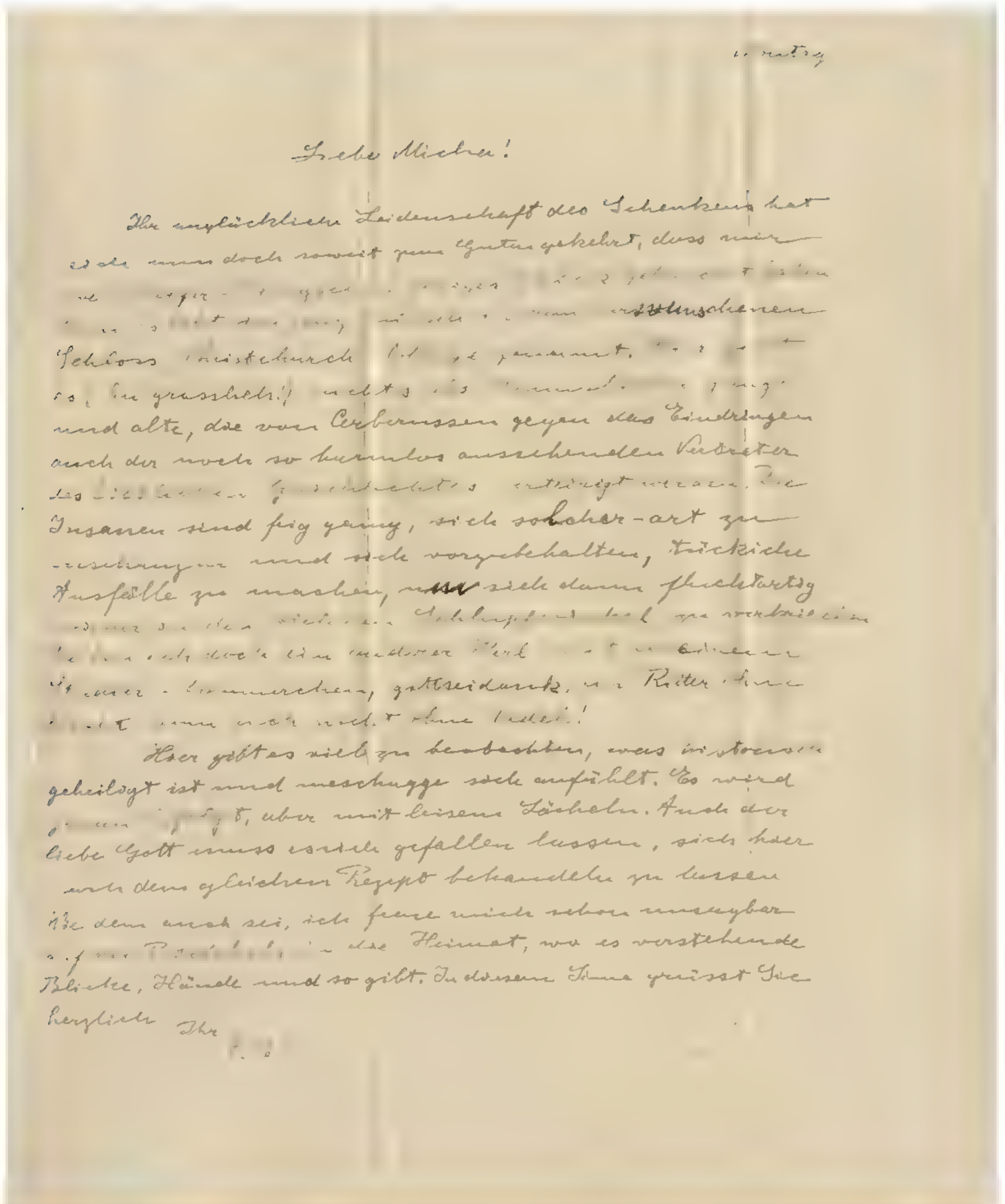
Zur Erinnerung
A. Einstein

Translated into English:

Ms. Inge quickly hurries by
What gentle breeze, what clear blue sky
Gaze without horror, without fear
Upon the landscape you hold so dear

As a souvenir,
A. Einstein

Sailing was one of Einstein's greatest pleasures outside of his work. He enjoyed the simplicity of gliding through water and wind, and he maneuvered his small sailboat with great skill. Out on the water, he typically carried a small notebook with him to jot down thoughts, with the beautiful surroundings providing relaxation and inspiration. A delightful piece of spontaneous poetry from Einstein.
$2,500 - $3,500



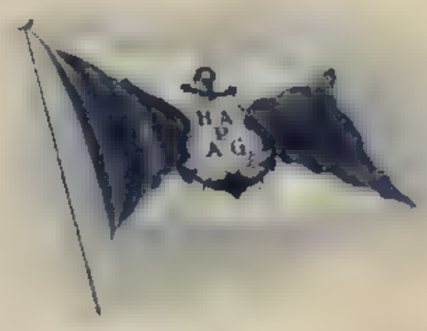
83. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed ("A.E."), 1 page (8.5 x 10.4 in.; 216 x 264 mm.), in German, *"Monday,"* no place or date, written to Ethel Michanowski. Minor chipping along left edge.

Einstein gives a poetic description of his life among the scholars at Oxford University.

"Thank god I am a different type of guy with my little study, a knight without fear, but not without reproach!"

Einstein pens in full: *Dear Micha! Your unfortunate habit of making presents has, after all, had a positive effect to the extent to which these rattle-things have actually brought me good luck. Because life is very pleasant in the bewitched castle called Christ Church-College. We have (oh how gruesome!) nothing but men, old and young, here who are guarded against the possible intrusion of even the most harmless looking representatives of the lovely gender. The inhabitants here are cowards enough to go into hiding only to, eventually, come out for vicious attacks and to then retreat into their little refuge. Thank god I am a different type of guy with my little study, a knight without fear, but not without reproach! There is a lot to be observed here which is historically sacred and which feels crazy. Everyone honors these things but always with a quiet smile. Even God has to endure being treated in the same way. Whatever all this might be about, I am incredibly happy to return to my homeland where I'll find understanding glances, hands and so on. I therefore greet you respectfully,*
Yours A.E.

$2,000 - $3,000



HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

An Bord d. New York

den 27. IV.

Liebe Micha!

Die erste Etappe der Reise ist schon vorbei, indem ich auf diesem Riesenschiff angekommen bin. Mit einem Gemisch von Grimm und herzlicher Dankbarkeit hab ich von den Südfrüchten gegessen und in Ilja's Roman über die Träume d.h. über die Kinematographie gelesen, alles in der Bahn. Bis Cuxhaven bin ich der einzige Passagier, und voraussichtlich der erste, den dies Schiff wie der verläßt.

Wenn ich nur erst wieder gerüstet wäre und auf meinem Stübchen Micha's gütiges Köpfchen wieder bei mir wäre – oder in Caputh auf dem Segelschiff; Sie sollten mein erster lieber Passagier sein.

Glückliche Tage und frohen Mut wünscht Ihnen und verbleibe Ihr A. E.

84. Einstein, Albert. Autograph letter signed, ("A.E."), 1 page (6.25 x 7.75 in.; 159 x 197 mm.), on "Hamburg-Amerika Linie" letterhead, in German, New York, 27 April 1932. Written to Ethel Michanowski, the day of his departure from New York on the Hamburg-Amerika Linie. Fine condition.

Einstein writes, in full: *Dear Micha! The first part of this trip is already over just by the fact that I have reached this huge ship. With a mixture of disgust as well as thankfulness I have eaten the Southern fruits while reading Ilya's novel on dreams, by which he is referring to the movie industry, and all that I did while riding on the train. Up to Auxhaven I was the only passenger and I will probably also be the only one to leave the ship again. If only I could return and be back in my room to see Micha's lovely smile – or in Caputh on my sailboat; you should be my first passenger. Happy days and much courage wishes you, meanwhile, A.E.*

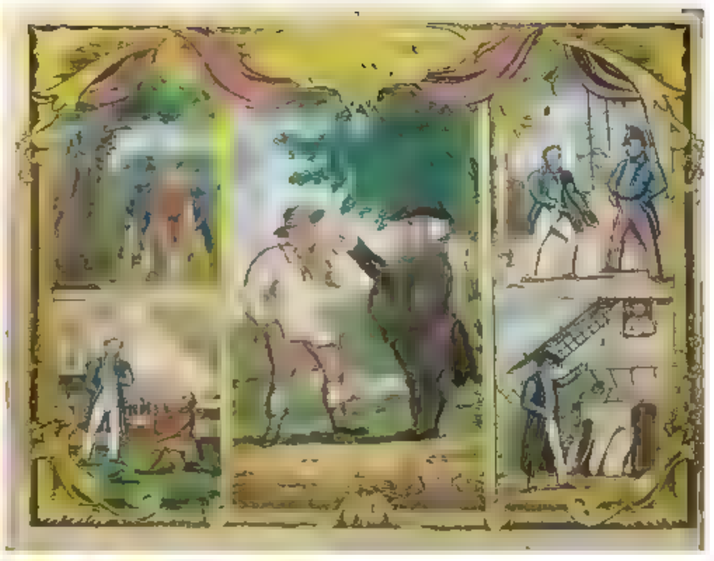
$1,500 - $2,500

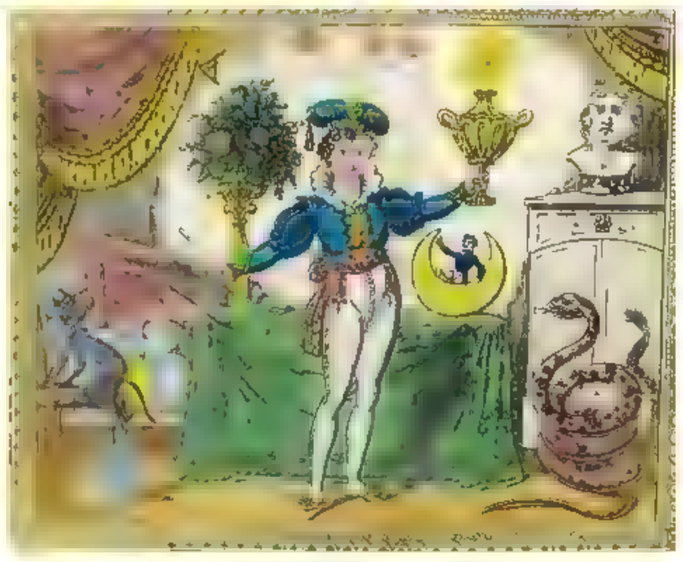
ALUMNI LUNCHEON FOR CLASS OF 1933

LEFT TO RIGHT: CAPT HENRY H. HALE, U S N; RADM W. McL. HAGUE, USN; PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, MEMBER CLASS OF 1933; MR. KENNEDY C. WATKINS; COL ROGER W. GOLDSMITH, U S A.

FORT LESLEY J. MCNAIR OFFICERS CLUB - MAY 21, 1953

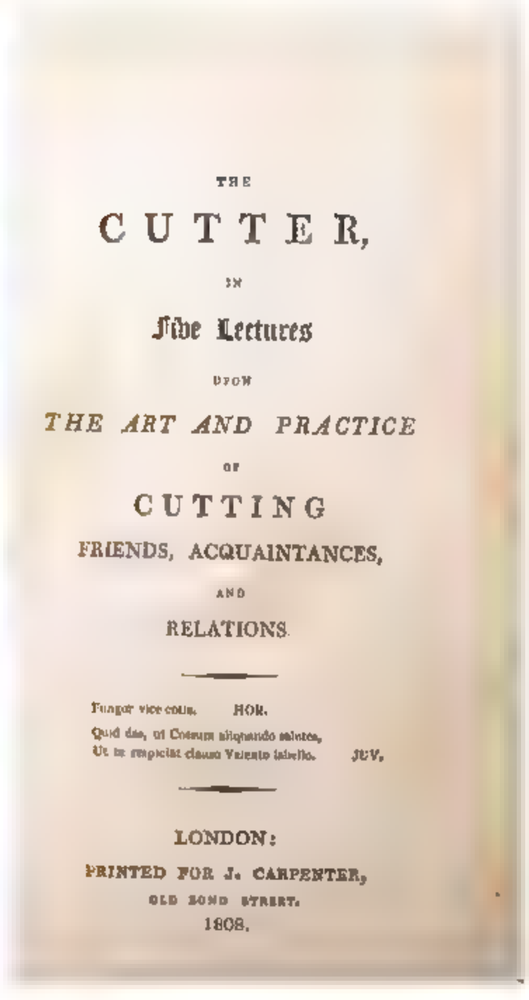
85. Eisenhower, Dwight D. Oversize photograph signed ("Dwight D. Eisenhower") as President, 13.25 x 10.25 in. (337 x 260 mm.), black & white image, headed on the mat, "Alumni Luncheon For Class of 1933", depicting President Eisenhower, Captain Henry Hale, Rear Admiral Wesley McL. Hague, Kennedy C. Watkins and Col. Roger W. Goldsmith, taken at the Fort Lesley J. McNair Officers Club, [Washington, D.C.] 21 May 1953. Signed by each across their respective images. Fine condition. **$800 - $1,200**





86. [English Chapbooks]. Twelve Chapbooks bound in one volume. All Derby: Thomas Richardson, [circa 1830]. Five with colored woodcut fold out frontispieces, five with black and white woodcut fold out frontispieces, one colored non-folding frontispiece, one black and white non-folding frontispiece.

Together twelve works bound in one, octavo. Nineteenth century marbled boards with brown leather spine and corners. Comprises: "The Comical Budget," "Richardson's New London Songster," "The Whole Art of Legerdemain," "The New Universal Dream-Book," "The Surprising Adventures, Singular Travels, Miraculous Escapes and Wonderful Voyages and Campaigns of the Renowned Baron Munchausen," "Richardson's New Fashionable Lady's Valentine Writer," "Richardson's New Fashionable Gentleman's Valentine Writer," "Nixon's Original Cheshire Prophecy," "The Dreamer's Oracle," "Napoleon Buonaparte's Celebrate Book of Fate," "The Original Norwood Gipsy." **$500 - $700**



87. Evans, Arthur Benoni. The Cutter, in Five Lectures upon the Art of Cutting Friends, Acquaintances and Relations. *London: J. Carpenter, 1808.*

Octavo (6 x 3.75 in.; 155 x 95 mm). With colored frontispiece and five colored folding plates. Bound in tan leather with spine in six compartments, gilt lettered in two, edges gilt.

First edition. A fine copy of the essential book for the amateur bridge burner. **$300 - $500**

88. Faulkner, William. Typed letter signed ("Will Faulkner"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), on Warner Bros. letterhead stationery, 28 July 1942. Written to literary agent H.N. Swanson of Beverly Hills, CA. In fine condition.

William Faulkner arrives in Hollywood to begin his distinguished career as a screenwriter.

Faulkner writes in full: *Dear Mr. Swanson: Thank you for message of greeting on arrival. When I am settled into my job, I will call on you at your office. Will concentrate first on getting to work. Will Faulkner*

Faulkner's list of screen credits is impressive, and includes such important film as *To Have and Have Not* (1944) and *The Big Sleep* (1946). At the time this letter was written, Faulkner had just been lured to Hollywood by the renowned literary agent H.N. "Swanie" Swanson, who represented the industry's most talented writers. Faulkner immediately began work on *Air Force*, one of the many Howard Hawks films with which he was associated. Although Faulkner did not receive screen credit for this film, the screenplay was honored with an Academy Award nomination for Best Writing, Original Screenplay (Dudley Nichols). **$4,000 - $6,000**

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
521 WEST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
EXCHANGE
HOLLY 1881

WARNER BROS.
PICTURES, INC.
WEST COAST STUDIOS
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA

July 28, 1942

Mr. H. N. Swanson
8523 Sunset Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Swanson:

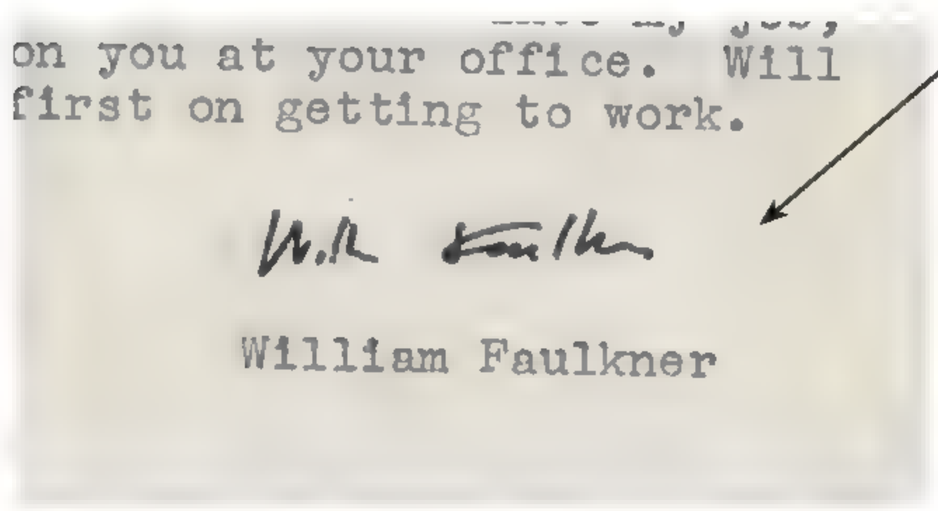
Thank you for message of greeting on arrival.

When I am settled into my job, I will call on you at your office. Will concentrate first on getting to work.

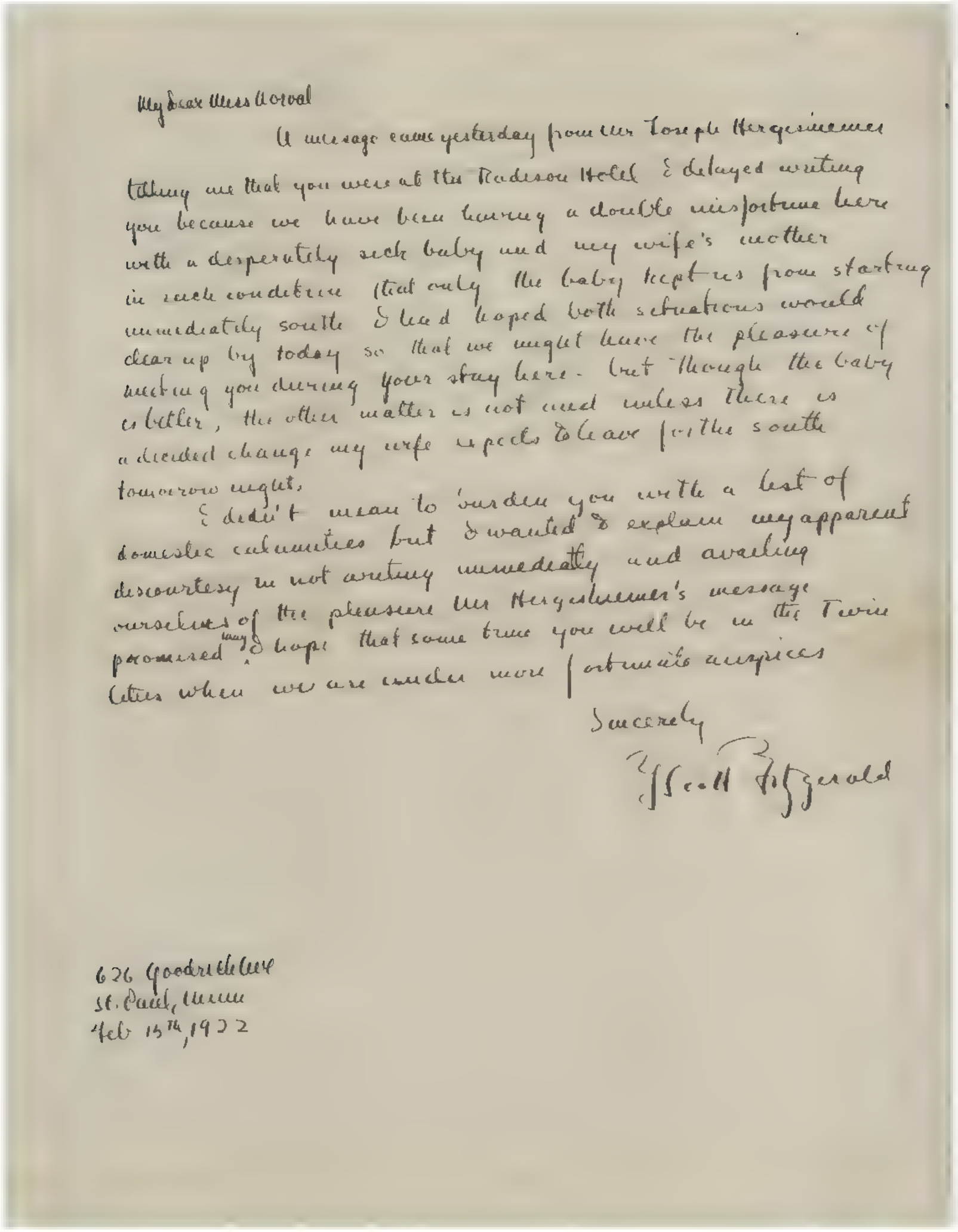
Will Faulkner

WF/r

VITAPHONE



89. Fields, W.C. Hand-drawn self-caricature signed ("W.C. Fields"), on a 6.25 x 8 in. (159 x 203 mm.) leaf. The pen and ink image depicts the comic with ridiculously oversized shoes bending over a cue stick while lining up a shot in billiards. Below the image Fields has signed with sentiment, *"Best wishes W.C. Fields"*. Exhibits toning transfer with minor impact to overall appearance of the piece. **$1,200 - $1,500**



My dear Miss Norval

A message came yesterday from Mr Joseph Hergesheimer telling me that you were at the Radisson Hotel & delayed writing you because we have been having a double misfortune here with a desperately sick baby and my wife's mother in such condition that only the baby kept us from starting immediately south. I had hoped both situations would clear up by today so that we might have the pleasure of meeting you during your stay here - but though the baby is better, the other matter is not and unless there is a decided change my wife expects to leave for the south tomorrow night.

I didn't mean to burden you with a list of domestic calamities but I wanted to explain my apparent discourtesy in not writing immediately and availing ourselves of the pleasure Mr Hergesheimer's message promised. May I hope that some time you will be in the Twin Cities when we are under more fortunate auspices

Sincerely

F Scott Fitzgerald

626 Goodrich Ave
St. Paul, Minn
Feb 15th, 1922

90. Fitzgerald, F. Scott. Autograph letter signed ("F. Scott Fitzgerald"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), St. Paul, Minnesota, 15 February 1922, to Lucy Norval. Comes with original transmittal envelope addressed in Fitzgerald's hand, *"Miss Lucy Norval, Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis Minn."* Another hand has crossed out the address and written "c/o McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton St., N.Y.C., NY". Small tears on left and bottom margins, not affecting text; slight weakening at folds.

F. Scott Fitzgerald regrets he cannot meet a woman recommended by fellow 1920s novelist Joseph Hergesheimer.

Fitzgerald writes in full: *A message came yesterday from Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer telling me that you were at the Radisson hotel. I delayed writing you because we have been having a double misfortune here with a desperately sick baby and my wife's mother in such condition that only the baby kept us from starting immediately south. I had hoped both situations would clear up by today so that we might have the pleasure of meeting you during your stay here—but though the baby is better, the other matter is not and unless there is a decided change my wife expects to leave for the south tomorrow night. I didn't mean to burden you with a list of domestic calamities but I wanted to explain my apparent discourtesy in not writing immediately and availing ourselves of the pleasure Mr. Hergesheimer's message promised. May I hope that some time you will be in the twin cities when we are under more fortunate auspices. Sincerely, F. Scott Fitzgerald*

Joseph Hergesheimer was a prominent writer in the early 20th century known for his naturalistic novels of decadent life amongst the very wealthy. Hergesheimer's manner of writing, known at the time as the "aesthetic" school, remained in demand throughout the 1920s – F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby being the most durable example of a book written in this style.
$12,000 - $15,000

Henry Ford
Dearborn.Mich.

Jan
29
1945

Lieut Wilbur M Donaldson
Box 30
N. A. S.
Miami Florida

Dear Wilbur:

We just had an opportunity of asking Mr Ford to sign one of his photographs for you, which he was happy to do.

We are sending this on to you, and trust it reaches your hands in good order.

With our regards and very best wishes,

Sincerely yours

Frank Campsall

FC T
enc

Leaving for Richmond, Georgia tomorrow Wednesday - the 30th.

91. Ford, Henry. Photograph signed ("Henry Ford"), 6.9 x 9.1 in. (175 x 231 mm.), a light sepia-tone head & shoulders photograph of the legendary automotive pioneer dressed in suit and tie. Signed in ink diagonally on the lower left, *"Henry Ford"*. Accompanied by a typed letter signed by Ford's secretary, Frank Campsall, on "Henry Ford, Dearborn, Mich." letterhead, 29 January 1945, to Lieutenant Wilbur M. Donaldson, Miami Florida. In part: "Dear Wilbur: We just had an opportunity of asking Mr. Ford to sign one of his photographs for you, which he was happy to do. We are sending this on to you, and trust it reaches your hands in good order…" Photo exhibits mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, fine condition. **$3,500 - $5,500**

92. Ford, Gerald R. Typed letter signed ("Gerald R. Ford") as President, 2 pages (7 x 10.5 in.; 178 x 267 mm.), on embossed Presidential seal White House letterhead stationery, Washington, D.C., 14 May 1975. Written to, "The Honorable Abraham D. Beame, Mayor of New York City, New York, New York". Staple holes at upper left corner with slight soiling near lower right margin on page 1.

President Gerald Ford's famous refusal of New York City Mayor Beame's 1975 request for a Federal loan to avoid default.

Ford writes in full: *Dear Abe: The purpose of this letter is to respond to your and Governor Carey's request to me for my support for Federal legislation which would enable the City of New York to use the credit of the United States for a period of 90 days and in the amount of $1 billion. As you and Governor Carey explained it to me, this 90-day period would enable the City to bridge the period needed for the New York State Legislature to act upon your request for increased taxing authority and subsequently enable you to submit, and the City Council to adopt, a balanced budget for the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1975.*

I was deeply impressed with the problems you and the City Council must face in the next few weeks in meeting the financial problems of the great City of New York. I was also deeply impressed with the difficult steps confronting you to eliminate the extraordinary imbalance between current revenues and current expenses. However, it was also clear that the City's basic critical financial condition is not new but has been a long time in the making without being squarely faced. It was also clear that a ninety day Federal guarantee by itself would provide no real solution but would merely postpone, for that period, coming to grips with the problem.

For a sound judgment to be made on this problem by all concerned, there must be presented a plan on how the City would balance its budget. This, given the amount involved to accomplish that balance, would require an evaluation of what the City can do through curtailment of less essential services and subsidies and what activities the City can transfer under existing state laws to New York State.

[Highlighted in margins with red marker] *Fiscal responsibility is essential for cities, states and the Federal government. I know how hard it is to reduce or postpone worthy and desirable public programs. Every family which makes up a budget has to make painful choices. As we make these choices at home, so must we also make them in public office too. We must stop promising more and more services without knowing how we will cover their costs.*

I have no doubt that the adoption of sound budget policies would have a substantial and beneficial effect on both short and long term credit of the City of New York. More specifically, in regard to your request to me for support of Congressional legislation to provide Federal backing and guarantee of City debt, I believe that the proper place for any request for backing and guarantee is to the State of New York. For such `bridge loan legislation', it seems to be both logical and desirable for the State of New York to arrange under its laws a 'bridge loan' to the City in the amount that you estimate will be needed during the City's fiscal year.

[Highlighted in margins with red marker] In view of the foregoing considerations, *I must deny your request for support of your Federal legislative proposal.*

I have asked Secretary Simon to follow closely the credit situation of the City of New York over the next few weeks, and to keep me informed. The Federal Reserve Board, under its statutory responsibilities, will, I am sure, likewise monitor the situation very closely. Sincerely, Gerald R. Ford.

Secretary of the Treasury William E. Simon (1927-2000), a holdover from the Nixon administration, headed Ford's Economic Policy Board in charge of coordinating the administration's overall economic policy – a tight-money policy which sought to fight inflation (despite rising unemployment - up to 9.2% by June, 1975 - a 33-year high) by reducing government spending. In early 1975, President Ford was asked by financially strapped New York City to lend them federal funds - the famous New York City Bail Out. In this historic letter, President Ford refused. Finally, on 26 November 1975, after the city itself raised taxes to cut spending, Ford signed legislation extending $2.3 billion in short-term loans, enabling New York to avoid default. **$12,000 - $15,000**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 14, 1975

Dear Abe:

The purpose of this letter is to respond to your and Governor Carey's request to me for my support for Federal legislation which would enable the City of New York to use the credit of the United States for a period of 90 days and in the amount of $1 billion.

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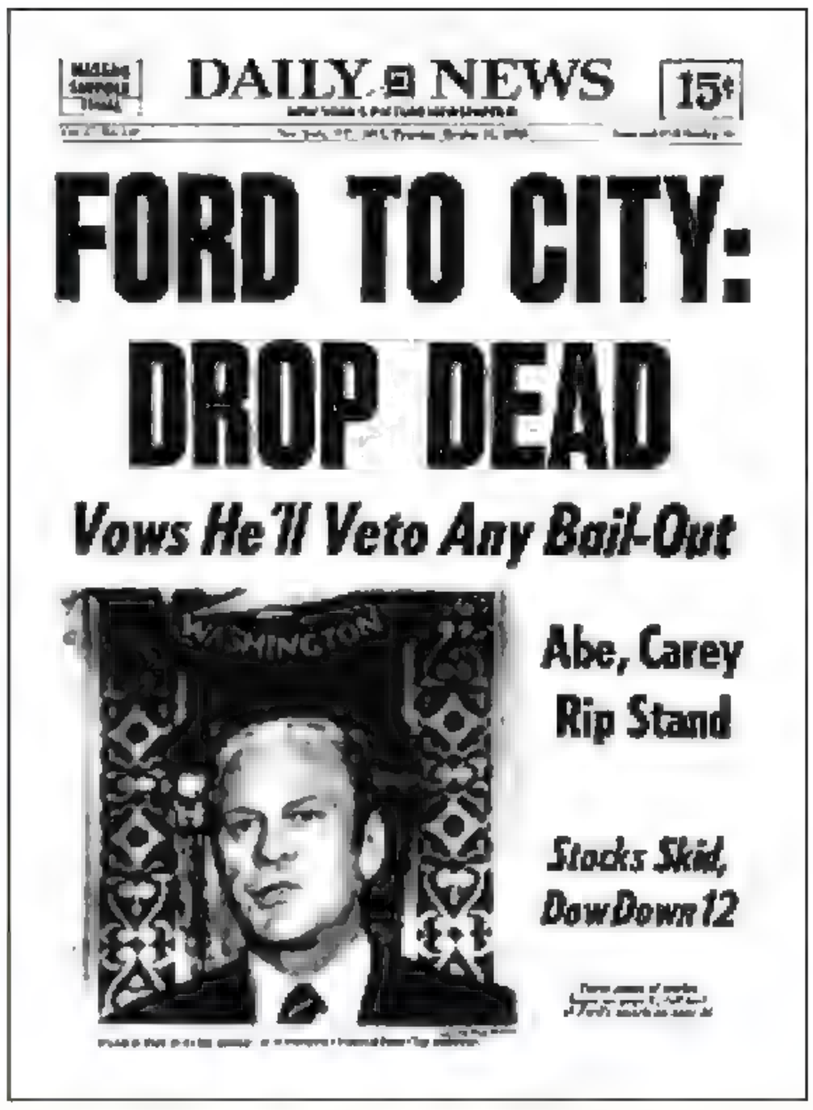
DAILY NEWS 15¢

FORD TO CITY:

DROP DEAD

Vows He'll Veto Any Bail-Out

Abe, Carey Rip Stand

Stocks Skid, Dow Down 12

Fiscal responsibility is essential for cities, states and the Federal government. I know how hard it is to reduce or postpone worthy and desirable public programs. Every family which makes up a budget has to make painful choices. As we make these choices at home, so must we also make them in public office too. We must stop promising more and more services without knowing how we will cover their costs.

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In view of the foregoing considerations, I must deny your request for support of your Federal legislative proposal.

I have asked Secretary Simon to follow closely the credit situation of the City of New York over the next few weeks, and to keep me informed.

The Federal Reserve Board, under its statutory responsibilities, will, I am sure, likewise monitor the situation very closely.

Sincerely,

Gerald R. Ford

The Honorable Abraham D. Beame
Mayor of New York City
New York, New York

93. Franklin, Benjamin. Document signed ("B. Franklin") as a witness to the signing of an indenture, 1 page (29 x 16 in.. [Philadelphia], 15 May 1733, on vellum. Small wax seal in lower right. Paper seal affixed with red wax on verso. Upper right eighth portion (7 x 7.5 in.; 178 x 191 mm.), previously not present and expertly infilled on both sides. Also on verso are two Memorandums, each on an eighth portion, and the infilled eighth portion previously mentioned.

Young Benjamin Franklin witnesses the signing of an indenture relating to the sale of land in his beloved Philadelphia.

The document reads in part: *This Indenture … Between Mary Jackson of the City of Philadelphia Spinster … of the one Part and Alexander Wooddrop of the said City Merch[an]t … This Indenture witnesseth That the said Mary Jackson For and in Consideration of the Sum of Two Hundred and forty Pounds lawful Money to her paid by the said Alexander Wooddrop, hath granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these Presents doth grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Alexander Wooddrop … and to his Heirs and Assigns All those the said two tracts of Land and Marsh or Meadow Ground The said Tract of Land in Mockley beginning at a corner marked Huckleberry Tree or large Bush standing in a Run of Water being the most northerly Corner of the Great Tract belonging to Stephen Jackson Plantation…*

Also witnessed by *"Rebecca Edgell"* and *"C. Brockden."* Rebecca Edgell was the wife of Simon Edgell who, in 1728, rented a house (would now be 139 Market Street) to 22-year-old Franklin and 31-year-old Hugh Meredith. They had quit working for printer Samuel Keimer and formed a business partnership, establishing in the house a printing office of their own. Franklin remained there until 1738 when he rented a building at the present 131 Market Street. Charles Brockden was Master of the Rolls of the Province of Pennsylvania and Recorder of Deeds for Philadelphia City and County from 1715-1767. **$8,000 - $12,000**

310-859-7701

This Indenture

-ture witnesseth

Whereas

And whereas This Inden-

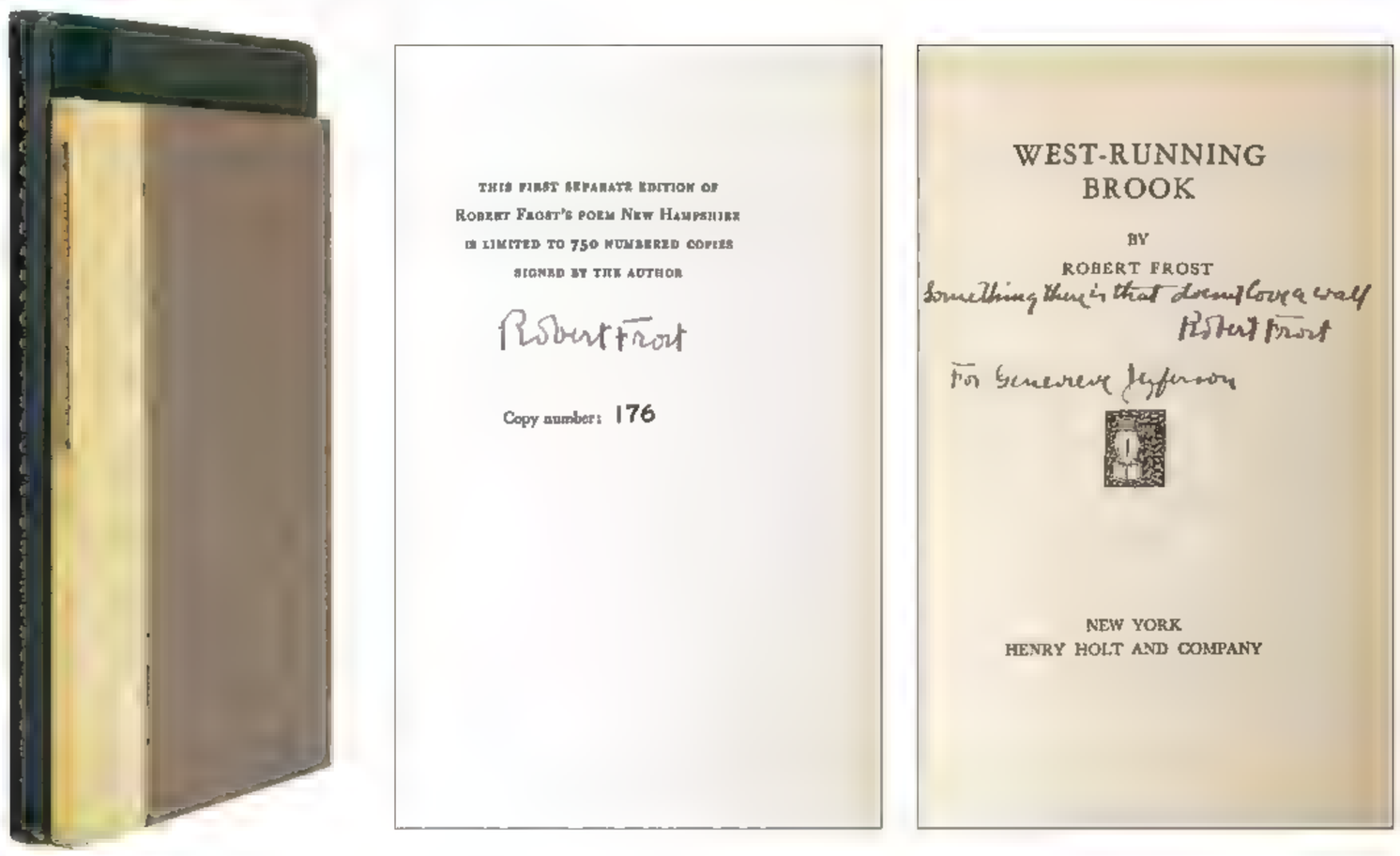
hath

To have & to hold

And

And

In Witness

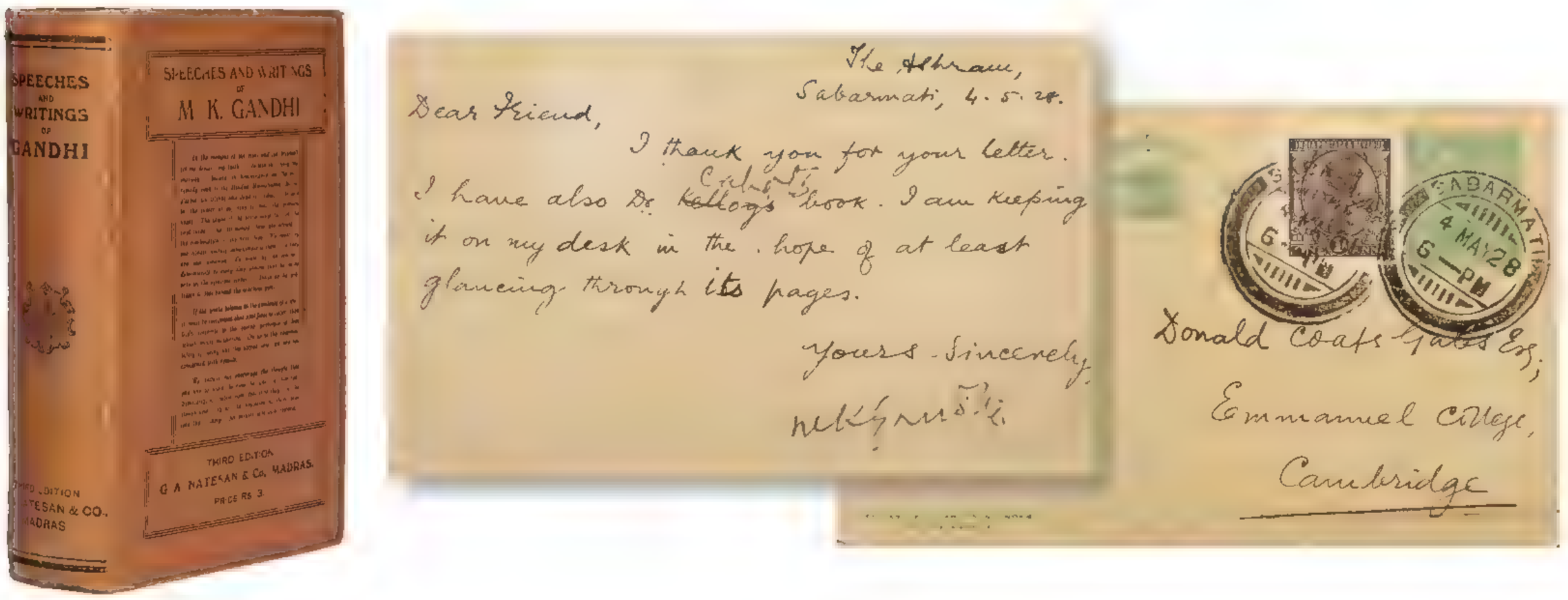


94. Frost, Robert. West-Running Brook. *New York: Henry Holt and Company, 1928.* Octavo (8.75 x 5.75 in.; 225 x 146mm). Dark green paper-covered boards with cloth spine. Gilt title to spine. Gilt cover paste-down with a black impress design on cover; corners a bit worn.

First edition inscribed and signed "Something therein that doesn't love a wall. Robert Frost. For Genevieve Jefferson."

Together with:

Frost, Robert. New Hampshire. *Hanover, New Hampshire: The New Dresden Press, 1955.*
Octavo (7.75 x 5.5 in.; 198 x 138 mm). Brown paper–covered boards with oatmeal cloth spine. Gilt title to spine. Bookplate of previous owner on inside front cover. Copy number 176 of 750 numbered copies signed by the author. **$300 - $500**



95. Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand. Signed copy of Speeches and Writings of M.K. Gandhi. *Madras; G. A. Natesan, 1922.* Cloth box gilt.

Third edition signed ("M K Gandhi") on front free flyleaf.

Together with:

Signature ("M K Gandhi") on a notecard executed in a secretarial hand with an autograph correction in Gandhi's own hand, The Ashram, Sabarmati, 4 May 1928, To Donald Coats Gates, Esquire of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; stamped and postmarked.

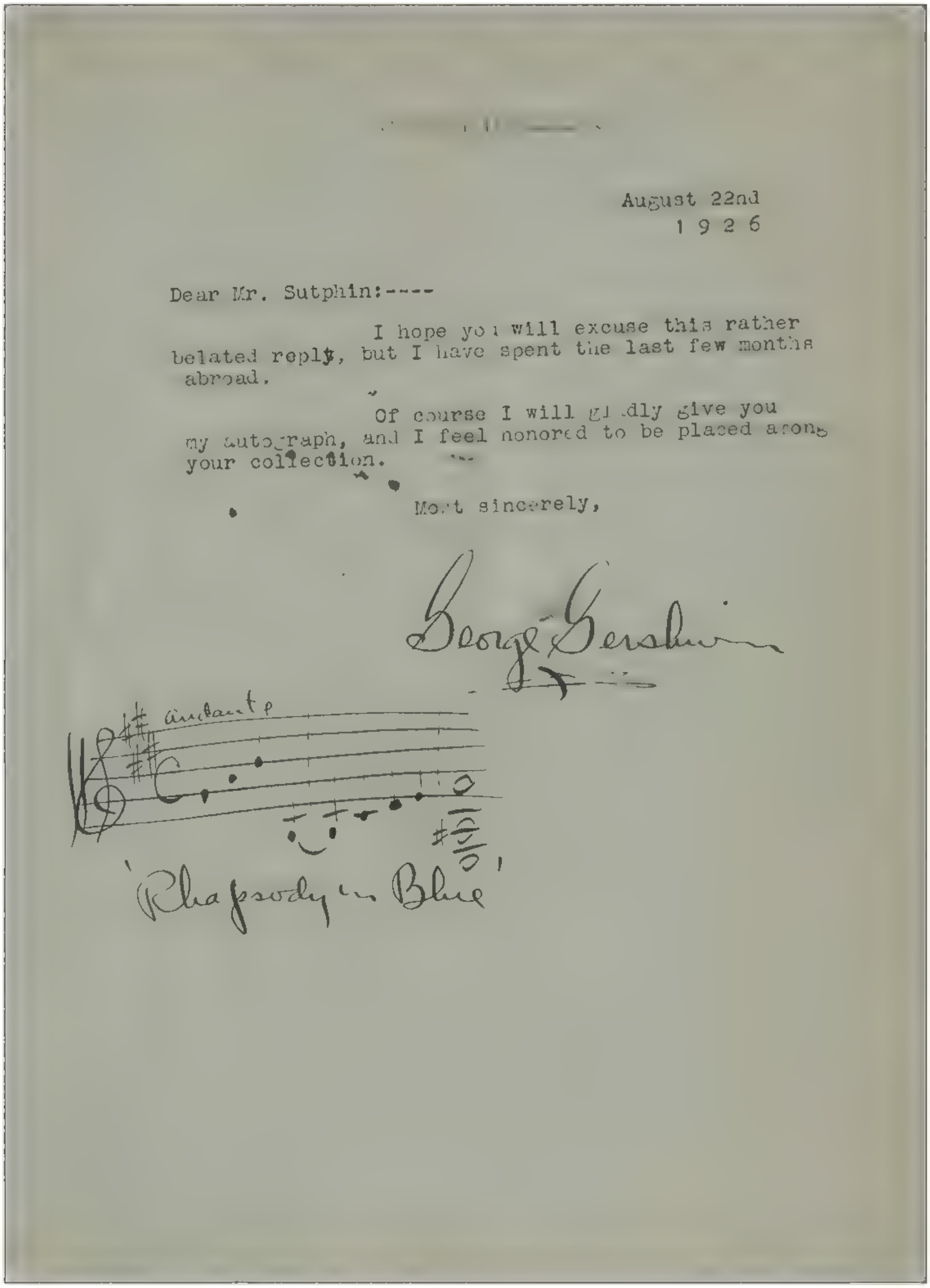
Much to read. The philosopher statesman writes in full: *I thank you for your letter. I have also Dr. ~~Kellog's~~ Cabot's* [corrected herewith by Gandhi] *book. I am keeping it on my desk in the hope of at least glancing though its pages. Yours sincerely, M K Gandhi.* **$2,000 - $3,000**

96. Gershwin, George. Photograph signed ("George Gershwin") with autograph musical quotation, (9.25 x 12 in.; 234 x 304 mm.) with image approx. 6.25 x 8.25 in. (158 x 209 mm.), in fine condition.

Gershwin signs his portrait, adding a musical quotation from the song "Oh, Lady, Be Good!" – the title tune from his 1924 show "Lady, Be Good!"

Gershwin has boldly inscribed (on the lower margin of the photographer's mat): *"To Jules - My International Pal. George Gershwin"*. At the lower left, Gershwin has also penned three bars from the song "Oh, Lady, Be Good!" from his musical "Lady, Be Good!" After a tryout at the Forrest Theatre in Philadelphia (17 November 1924), the show, produced by Alex A. Aarons and Vinton Freedley, and directed by Felix Edwards, with music by George Gershwin and lyrics by Ira Gershwin (book by Guy Bolton and Fred Thompson), opened on Broadway at Abe Erlanger's Liberty Theatre, 42nd Street, New York, on 1 December 1924. The show featured outstanding performances by Fred and Adele Astaire as a brother-and-sister dancing team (who were joined by cast members Walter Catlett, Cliff Edwards, Alan Edwards and Kathlene Martyn), as well as a superb score by George and Ira Gershwin - their first complete score together. From this show on, Ira was to write the lyrics for nearly all of his brother's shows. "Lady, Be Good!" – Gershwin's first smash hit musical comedy – ran for 330 performances.

The song "Oh, Lady, Be Good!" was sung by comedian Walter Catlett to a bevy of beautiful flappers. Later, Gershwin was to comment: "Once upon a time I wrote a show called Lady, Be Good! Now, in that score, as in all self-respecting musical comedies, there was a theme song - the title number. Well, Walter Catlett, the comedian, sang this song. Walter was a funny man, and, like a lot of comedians, even his voice was funny - in fact, it was terrible. And what he did to Lady, Be Good! was nobody's business." In fine condition. **$3,000 - $5,000**



August 22nd
1 9 2 6

Dear Mr. Sutphin:----

I hope you will excuse this rather belated reply, but I have spent the last few months abroad.

Of course I will gladly give you my autograph, and I feel honored to be placed among your collection.

Most sincerely,

George Gershwin

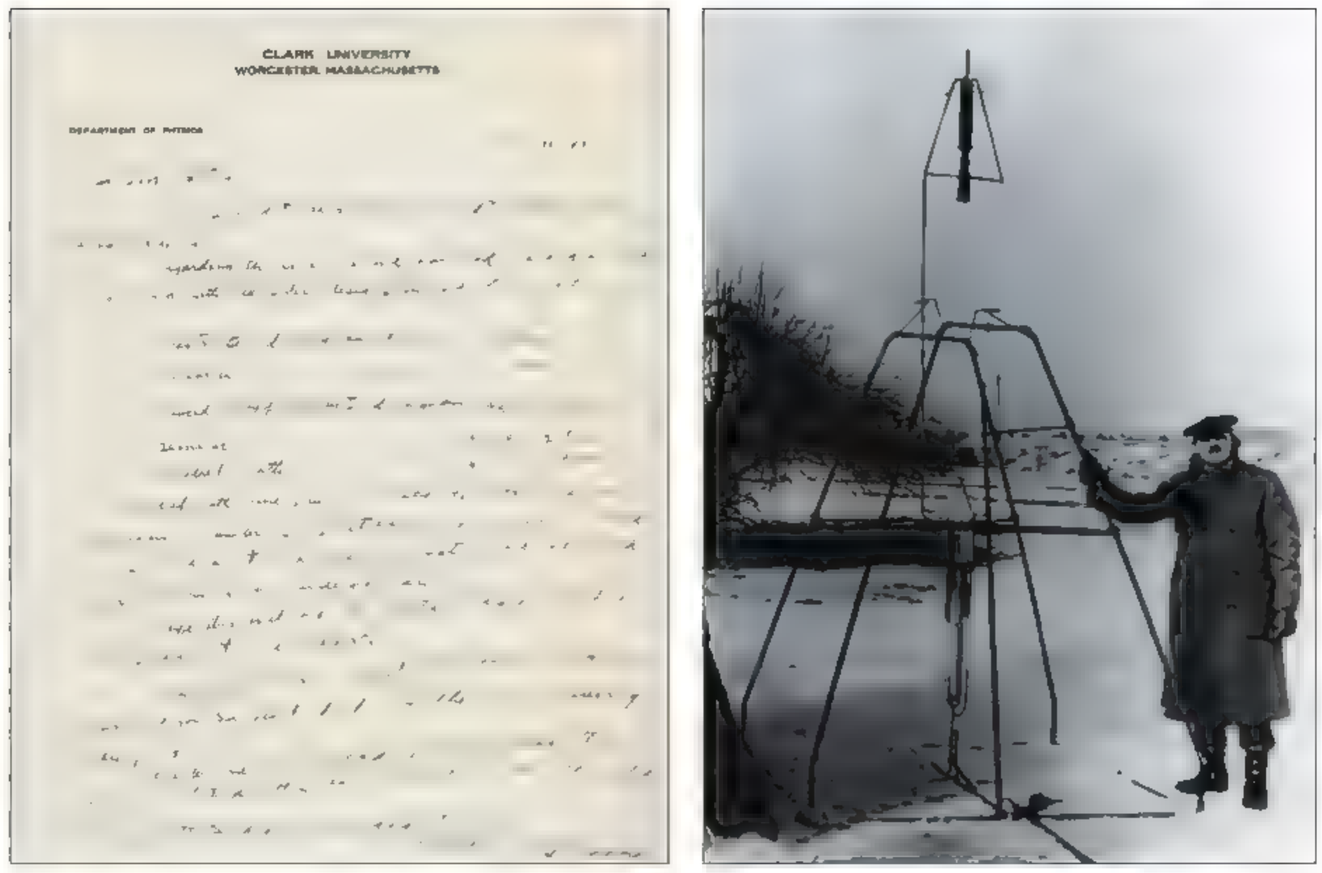
97. Gershwin, George. Typed letter signed ("George Gerswin") with autograph musical quotation, 1 page (7.5 x 10.25 in.; 191 x 260 mm.), on "George Gershwin" personal letterhead stationery with deckle edges, no place, dated 22 August 1926. Written to *"Dear Mr. Suthpin"*. Below his ink signature, Gershwin has penned a musical quotation from his iconic "Rhapsody in Blue". Very slight toning along the right margin; otherwise, fine condition.

George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue".

Gershwin writes in full: *Dear Mr. Suthpin: --- I hope you will excuse this rather belated reply, but I have spent the last few months abroad. Of course I will gladly give you my autograph, and feel honored to be placed among your collection. Most sincerely, George Gershwin.*

[musical quotation of "Rhapsody in Blue" penned here]

Gershwin composed "Rhapsody in Blue" in 1924 for solo piano which combines classical music with jazz influenced effects. The composition established Gershwin's reputation as a serious composer and has since become one of the most popular American concert works. A wonderful piece embodying the essence of George Gershwin.
$7,000 - $9,000


CLARK UNIVERSITY
WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

98. Goddard, Robert H. Superb autograph letter signed ("Robt. Goddard"), 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), on "Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, Department of Physics" letterhead stationery, 30 October 1925. Written to Clark University graduate scholar Russell B. Hastings. The previous June, Hastings had completed a thesis on a physics problem supplied by Goddard, entitled "The Emission of Electricity from Substances on Incandescent Carbon". Unbeknownst to Hastings, Goddard was using the thesis to further his inquires into rocketry and space travel. Years later, Hastings would recall, "Unlike most research physicists, who were usually poor teachers, Goddard was the best I ever had. But I never suspected that he was planning to use my work to prove ion repulsion for rockets." Slight toning on right margin.

Just five months before launching the world's first liquid-propelled rocket, Dr. Robert Goddard counsels one of his doctoral students, a young man who had just finished a thesis that Goddard would later use to further the science of rocketry.

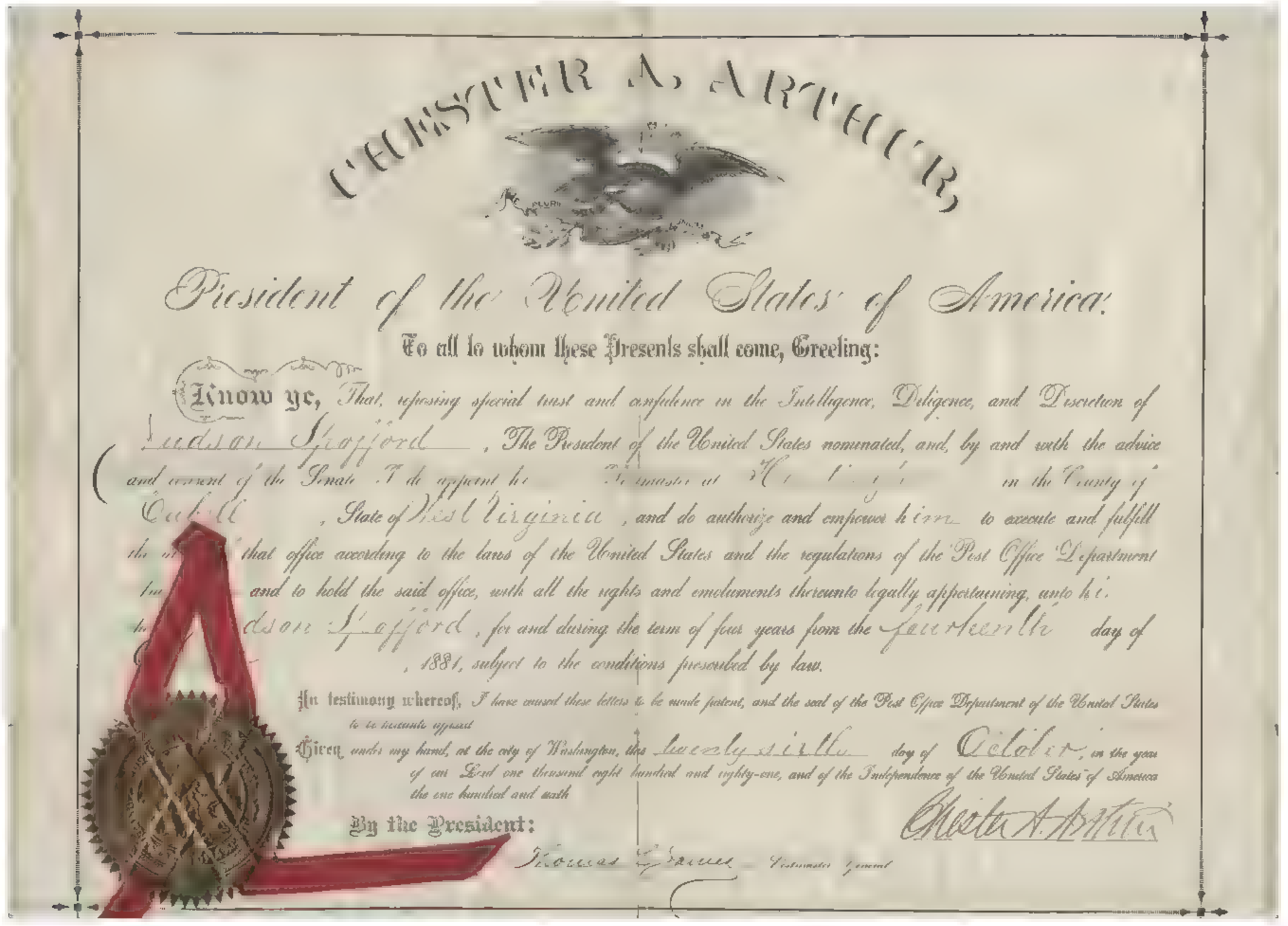
Goddard writes in full: *Dear Mr. Hastings: I was glad to hear from you, and to know how things are going. Regarding the courses which you had last year, there are as follows, with the proper designation and total credit.*

Electricity and Magnetism, No. 23;	*6 hours*
Research - _____; No. 37;	*24 hours*
Advanced Theory of Electricity and magnetism, No. 35;	*6 hours*
Seminar - _____; No. 310;	*2 hours*
Applied Math. _____; No. ____;	*6 hours*

The applied math. course, which constituted the minor, has not been given a number in the catalogue, but I believe it should be a '2' course as it is a purely graduate course, and would never be given to an undergraduate. I hope this will put the matter straight. If it does not, please let me know. I am glad to know that the thesis is progressing. From what you say about it, it looks like a very interesting piece of work. Remember me to Dr. [John C.] *Hubbard* [professor of Physics at the Clark undergraduate college], *and tell him, please, that I was sorry not to be within reach of the phone when he called up. We both send our best regards to you. Sincerely, Robt. Goddard*

While seemingly preoccupied with teaching and academic guidance, Goddard was actually absorbed in his research. In December, he had his first important success with a liquid-propelled rocket. In a static rack attached to the physics building, his new rocket engine lifted itself for 27 seconds. Three months later came the true test: independent flight. On a cold New England morning on 16 March 1926, Goddard and his machinist, Henry Sachs, drove out to Aunt Effie's farm to set up the rocket and launching frame (a pipe). Goddard's wife and a colleague, Percy Roope, arrived shortly after noon — just in time for the flight. Goddard recorded the event in his diary the very next day: "The First flight with a rocket using liquid propellants was made yesterday at Aunt Effie's farm in Auburn. The day was clear and comparatively quiet… Even though the release was pulled, the rocket did not rise at first, but the flame came out, and there was a steady roar. After a number of seconds it rose, slowly until it cleared the frame, and then at express train speed, curving over to the left, and striking the ice and snow, still going at a rapid rate. It looked almost magical as it rose, without any appreciably greater noise or flame, as if it said: 'I've been here long enough; I think I'll be going somewhere else, if you don't mind'. Esther [his wife] said that it looked like a fairy or an esthetic dancer as it started off. The sky was clear, for the most part, with large shadowy white clouds, but by late in the afternoon there was a large pink cloud in the west, over which the sun shone. One of the surprising things was the absence of smoke, the lack of a very loud roar, and the smallness of the flame." The rocket had risen 41 feet and flown a distance of 184 feet in just 2.5 seconds before impacting the ground, "proving conclusively the practicality of the liquid-propelled rocket" Goddard would later write.

A rare handwritten letter from Goddard with excellent associations, dating from the birth of rocketry. **$5,000 - $7,000**


CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

President of the United States of America:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the Intelligence, Diligence, and Discretion of Judson Spofford, The President of the United States nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate I do appoint him Postmaster at Huntington in the County of Cabell, State of West Virginia, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Post Office Department and to hold the said office, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining, unto him Judson Spofford, for and during the term of four years from the fourteenth day of October, 1881, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Post Office Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed

Given, under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twenty-sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixth

By the President:

Thomas L. James Postmaster General

Chester A. Arthur

99. Garfield, James. Partly-printed document signed, ("James A. Garfield") as President, 1 page (17 x 13.25 in.; 432 x 337 mm.), Washington 13 June 1881, nominating Judson Spofford as Postmaster for Huntington, West Virginia in the place of the suspended Postmaster, John T. Gibson. Countersigned by James Noble Tyner as Acting Postmaster General with an intact foil seal of the Post Office Department with blue ribbons. Light soiling with some chipping on edges; partly separated at folds. .75-inch fold over of top margin.

Rare appointment signed by James Garfield as President, and a similar commission signed by his successor, Chester A. Arthur, installing a loyal supporter and replacing a "Stalwart" newspaper editor. Garfield signed his commission less than a month before Charles Guiteau, would shoot the President.

Together with:

Chester A. Arthur partly-printed document signed, ("Chester A. Arthur") as President, 1 page (17 x 13.25 in.; 432 x 337 mm.), Washington 26 October 1881, nominating Judson Spofford as Postmaster for Huntington, West Virginia in the place of the suspended Postmaster, John T. Gibson. Countersigned by Thomas L. James as Postmaster General with an intact foil seal of the Post Office Department with red ribbon. Light soiling with some chipping on edges; minor separations at folds. .75-inch fold over of bottom margin.

An unusual pair of documents that concern the suspension of Huntington, West Virginia postmaster John T. Gibson. Although the *Senate Executive Journal* notes that Garfield suspended Gibson "for cause" (5 March 1881, p. 61), it appears that the President's motive was political. Gibson, a Huntington, West Virginia newspaper editor, was an avowed Stalwart Republican, while Garfield was a member of the "Half-Breeds," who advocated civil service reform, a move strongly resisted by the conservative stalwarts. In 1880 a group of Republicans denounced Gibson's newspaper, the *Huntington Commercial*, accusing him of favoring "the opposition candidates, and does not advocate those of its own party, nor even its principle … saying, 'We do not recognize it as a Republican organ, and that we will not support it by subscription or otherwise, and that we suggest that all good Republicans thus rebuke treason.'" The resolutions were endorsed by most of the Republican Clubs of Huntington, and Cabell County, West Virginia (*Cincinnati Enquirer,* 18 June 1880, p.2). Originally appointed by Ulysses S. Grant in 1875, Gibson continued his tenure throughout the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes—another advocate for civil service reform. However, it appears that the incoming Garfield Administration made him nervous for his job, especially after local Republicans denounced him. In early May 1881 Gibson called on President Garfield at the White House. The visit apparently did not impress Garfield and he suspended Gibson. Garfield replaced the disloyal Gibson with Judson Spofford, a Vermont veteran of the Civil War who served from 1862 until he was gravely wounded at Petersburg on 26 March 1865. Following the war he moved to West Virginia where he became an active Republican. In 1880 Spofford, an enthusiastic supporter of Garfield and Blaine, attended the Republican National Convention as a delegate. Garfield rewarded Spofford for his loyalty with the post of Postmaster for Huntington, a position that he continued into the administration of Chester Arthur, who succeeded Garfield after his death in September 1881.

$14,000 - $16,000

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye, That having suspended John T. Gibson from his office as postmaster at Huntington, in the County of Cabell and State of West Virginia, in accordance with the terms of Section 1768 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,

I do designate Hudson Stefford to perform the duties of said suspended officer, subject to all provisions of law applicable thereto

Given under my hand and the seal of the Post Office Department at the City of Washington, this thirteen th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifth.

By the President: James A. Garfield.

[illegible]
Postmaster General.

100. Ginsberg, Allen. Lengthy autograph letter signed ("love Allen Ginsberg"), 5 pages (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 216 x 273 mm.), [Cherry Valley, N.Y.], 10 February 1971. With original 9.5 x 4.25 (241 x 108 mm.) envelope imprinted at the left edge: "CIA Conspiracy Trial Office!" and "Free John, Pun & Jack!" along the bottom, addressed by Ginsberg to *"Mr. Gary Lorenz, Special Events Secretary, Symphony School of America, P.O. Box 454, La Crosse, Wisconsin 54601."* The return address penned by Ginsberg in the upper left: *"Allen Ginsberg, c/o City Lights Books"* with a San Francisco address. Postmarked "Cherry Valley, NY, 11 February 1971." The letter itself has a post office box, Stuyvesant Station, New York City address handwritten by Ginsberg in the upper right of the first page. Light toning and occasional slight tears near edges.

Poet Laureate of the Beat Generation, Allen Ginsberg, lists his *"favorite musical compositions accumulated in ear/mind" – including specific works by Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Prajnaparamita Sutra ... which will turn everyone on ... Hare Krishna Mantra ... Fugs record on which I sang, or George Harrison's recent 'My Sweet Lord' ... Scott Joplin – Maple Leaf Rag ... Bessie Smith ... Ray Charles ... Opera. Bertol Brecht / Kurt Weil Mahagony ... Some Versions of Rolling Stones' Lets Spend the Night Together... Beatles...J. Lennon – Give Peace a Chance ... Bob Dylan..."*

With a long-stemmed daisy drawn by Ginsberg along the left edge, the poet begins his letter, *Dear Symphony School & Mr. Lorenz & Students: My favorite musical Compositions accumulated in ear/mind for several decades to present include, since you asked: (A) Jannequin – Les oiseaux (See Ezra Pound's 1970 Edition Cantos p.450) Alphonse De Mudarra [sic, Alonso Mudarra] – David's Lament (Triste Estaba El Rey David) Bach – Unaccompanied partitas (Esp. #2), Mass in 5 minor & St Matthew'as Passion. Beethoven – Grosse Fuge, Piano Sonata op. 111, Quarter op 116 (?) the one so straine'd – Missa Solemnis...* Ginsberg then lists pieces by Schubert, Brahms, Prokofieff, and Schoenberg.

He continues with *(B): Prajnaparamita Sutra [Highest perfect wisdom] –so chanted in Sino-Japanese presently in USA by S.F. Soto Zin Temple – by Rothi Suzuki & Disciples – Send someone to learn from them and you can perform it as a musical presentation of Chantery which will turn everyone on! Hare Khrishna Mantra – Any Iskon [sic ISKCON, International Society for Krishna Consciousness] version, as per Fugs record on which I sang, or George Harrison's recent 'My Sweet Lord' or as done by Swami Bhaktivedanta's Groups around USA & London ... (C) Scott Joplin – Maple Leaf Rag (& others) opera: Tremonisha (Can get score & recorded version from scholars Sam & Ann Charters c/o Gotham Book Mart 41 W 47 St. – N.Y,C.) Ma Rainey's version of Easy C.C. Rider blues 'See, See what you have done' etc. and other (forget name) "I'm gonna buy me a pistol, Jus as long as I am tall, Lord Lord Lord, Kill my man and Hit the cannonball..."*

*Bessie Smith's version of Empy [sic] Bed Blues, At the Christmas Ball, Gimme a Pigfoot & a Bottle of Beer, *Young Woman's Blues especially Leadbelly's versions of Boll Weevil, Black Girl, Irene. Ray Charles version of 'Feel All Right' & Got a Woman. Billie Holliday's Version of Strange Fruit, Fine & Mellow, I Got a Right to Sing the Blues, Easy Living. Thelonius Monk Mysterioso, Round About Midnight. Charles "Bird" Parker --- Ornithology. Lester Young's Lester Leaps In & put these, listed above, as examples of Classical American Music which, if singers & musicians have proper training, they can approximate, imitate, or improvise in the spirit of original, for mind's historical pleasure, & for Cultural revolution's acknowledgement as "classic" U.S. art.*

On page 4, Ginsberg has penned in full: *Opera. Bertol Brecht/Kurt Weil Mahagony Greatest of XX Century Operas. Perform as much of it as possible.*

He's headed the last page: *"Pop Fragments addenda."* In full: *Some Versions of Rolling Stones' Lets Spend the Night Together. Beatles I Wanna Hold Your Hand (Early Beatles), I heard the News today Oh Boy (Pepper), I am a Walrus (Difficult Composition), Strawberry Fields. J. Lennon – Give Peace a Chance. Geo. Harrison (as before) – My Sweet Lord (Extended & Improved with varying mantras chorused in backround [sic]). Bob Dylan – Masters of War, & Hard Rain, Tamborine man, Sad Eyed Lady of Lowland, Gates of Eden & ask your students to check out, hear, my own recorded versions, tuned to music, of Blake's Songs of Innocence & Experience recorded last year 1970 – to see if they are singable by others than myself – especially Nurses Song and The Grey Monk. – there's all I can think of, fast – Love Allen Ginsberg*

Allen Ginsberg was living on his Cherry Valley farm in upstate New York. A month earlier, he had testified in pre-trial hearings in Detroit for three members of the White Panther Party charged in the 29 September 1968, bombing of a CIA office in Ann Arbor, Michigan: 28-year-old poet John Sinclair, 21-year-old John W. Forrest, and 25-year-old Lawrence "Pun" Plamondon. Sinclair and Forrest were charged with conspiracy in the bombing; Plamondon was charged with the actual bombing. The envelope used by Ginsberg to mail this letter was printed by the defense.
$3,000 - $5,000

~~Dec~~ 12 P.M.
Feb 10, 1971

P.O.B 512
Stuyvesant Station
N.Y.C. 9 N.Y.

(1)

Dear Symphony School & Mr Lorenz & Steadeats:

My favorite musical compositions accumulated in ear/mind for several decades to present include, this year added:

(A.) J'annequin – Ses oiseaux (See Ezra Pound's Cantos Pisa)
Alphonse de Medava – David's Lament
(Tuere Esteba El Rey David)
Bach – Unaccompanied partetas (Esp. # 2)
Beethoven – Missa Solemnis
Mass in C Minor & St Matthew's Passion
Grosse Fuge
Piano sonata op. 111
Quartet op 116 (?) the one so strange –
Schubert – Of posthumous piano sonatas & Borget which number – A Major?
Brahms – Trio No. 1 – youthful tender lyric nostalgia
Prokofieff – Wood old Alexander Nevsky (a favorite of poet & mine)
Schoenberg's Verklärte Nacht, or Stockhausen's Kontakte

(B.) [Highest preference]
Prajnaparamita Sutra – as Chanted in Sino-Japanese presently in USA by S.F. Soto Zen Temple – by Roshi Suzuki & disciples – Send – these and upon Can of pp

Allen Ginsberg
% City Lights Books
261 Columbus Avenue
San Francisco
California

CIA AIR MAIL

Mr Gary Lorenz
Special Events Secretary
Symphony School of America
P.O. Box 454
La Crosse, Wisconsin
54601

FREE JOHN, PUN & JACK!

CIA CONSPIRACY TRIAL OFFICE!
8005 DEXTER BLVD., DETROIT, MICH. 48206

(2)

Ragas record on which Doors, or George Harrison's recent "My Sweet Lord", or as done by Swami Bhaktivedanta's Groups around USA & London. It would before for improvisational Choral & lead solo singing it up ecstatically – either spontaneous or arranged, best rehearsed to response everyone knows the words

Indian Ragas – e.g. Yaman – as per Vilyat Kahn
Rag Kalavati – as performed by
Nayaket Ali & Salamat Ali
HMV – mono – ODEON
"Classical music from India" 1308

These Ragas are probably beyond your area of training but I include them in case you so specialize, also.

(3) Scott Joplin – Maple Leaf Rag (& others)
opera: Treemonisha
(Can get score & recorded version from scholars Sam & Ann Charters % Gotham Book Mart 41W47St · N.Y.C.)

Ma Rainey's version of Early C.C. Rider blues
"See, See what you done" etc
And other (forget name) – "I'm gonna buy me a pistol
just as long as I am tall, bad bad bad
Kill my man and
Ride the Cannonball ...."

(4)

& the Keith's version of – Empty Bed Blues
At the Curntner Pale
Coming a Jugfoot & a Bottle of Beer
★ Spanglegum's Blues especially

Leadbelly's versions of – Boll Weevil
Black Girl
Irene

Ray Charles version of – "Feel all Right"
& got a Woman

Billie Holliday's version of – Strange Fruit
I'm a Fool to Want You
I got a right to Sing the Blues
Easy Living

Thelonious Monk – Misterioso
Round about Midnight
Ornithology

Charles "Bird" Parker – ---

Lester Young's – Lester Leaps In

I put these, listed above, as examples of Classical American music which, if singers & musicians have proper training, they can approximate, imitate, or improvise in the spirit of original, for ~~me~~ mind's historical pleasure, & for Cultural revolution's acknowledgement as "Classic" U.S. art.

retold Brecht/Kurt Weil
MAHAGONNY
rest of XX Century
operas
best of it as possible

(5)

Jones'
Night Together
(your Hand (Early Beatles)
Lucy Oh Boy (Peppers)
Blues (Detroit composition)
Fields
a Chorale
Sweet Lord [Extended & Improvised with various masters Chorused in backround)
Bar, & Hard Rain
Arm
Boy of Harland
Train

Tai Ram

versions, tuned to music, of Blake's Songs of Innocence & Experience recorded last year 1970 — to see if they are singable by others than myself — especially Nurse's Song and The Crazy Ark. — There is also Cantata of, last — you also remember

101. Grant, Ulysses S. Carte-de visite photograph signed ("U.S. Grant, Lt. Gen. USA") by T.F. Saltsman, successor to C. C. Giers, Corner Union & College sts., Nashville, Tenn. (on verso), (4 x 2.5 in.; 98 x 63 mm); some soiling.

Though the image of Grant shows him in his major general's uniform with two stars on the shoulder strap, his signature bearing the rank of Lieutenant General dates the present image to some time after 10 March 1864. It was on that date that Lincoln promoted Grant to a rank not used since George Washington. Lincoln asked Congress to revive the rank to differentiate the general in command of the entire Union army from other commanders ranked as generals. As Lieutenant General, Lincoln as Commander in Chief was Grant's only superior officer.

The photograph is accompanied by forty additional photographs including one of Abraham Lincoln, an image of Vermont Memorial Hall, an image of the schoolhouse in Sycamore, Illinois and no less than thirty-seven Civil War Officers including William Tecumseh Sherman, George McClellan, Nathaniel Banks, George Meade among a host of others.
$2,000 - $3,000

102. Guevara, Che. Typed document signed ("Che") as Commandant in Chief of the Military Department of La Cabaña (La Cabaña Fortress prison), 1 page (8.5 x 10.75 in.; 216 x 273 mm.), in Spanish, Havana, 26 February 1959. Lightly soiled, not near signature. Creases with scattered foxing; small edge tear expertly mended on verso.

Less than two months after Batista's ouster, Guevara, was appointed by Castro as head of the Prison, he authorizes a pass for Havana's La Cabaña Fortress Prison and expresses Revolutionary ideals "*Freedom Or Death*"

The document states in full: *Circulation Pass (permanent). Order of COMMANDANTE 'CHE' GUEVARA, to authorize to the bearer of this Mrs. Ruth Gramatges Leyte Vidal to enter and exit this Military Department. Freedom Or Death Ernesto 'Che' Guevara, Commandante in Chief of the Military Department of la Cabaña."*

Fidel Castro named Che Guevara commander of the La Cabaña Fortress prison to serve five months, 2 January through 12 June 1959. Guevara was charged with purging the Batista army and consolidating victory by exacting "revolutionary justice" against those considered to be traitors, informants, or war criminals. Serving in the post as Commander of La Cabaña, Guevara reviewed the appeals of those convicted during the revolutionary tribunal process. The tribunals were conducted by two or three army officers, an assessor and a respected local citizen. At times, the penalty delivered by the tribunal was death by firing squad.

Cuban composer Harold Gramatges Leyte Vidal (1918–2009) later served as Cuba's Ambassador to France (1961, 1964). **$2,000 – $3,000**

República de Cuba
Ministerio de Industrias
MENCION DE HONOR
Silvio R. Dons Smith
Obrero de la Empresa
Ellis Hosiery Mills of Cuba Inc.
Ha sido Seleccionado como el más Sobresaliente del mes de
Julio 1961 (Año de la Educación)
Por su Esfuerzo en Pro del Incremento de
la Producción
Comandante Ernesto Che Guevara
MINISTRO

103. Guevara, Che. Document signed ("Che"), in Spanish, as Minister of Industries, 1 page (11 x 8.5 in.; 279 x 216 mm.), [Havana, Cuba], July 1961. The partly printed document exhibits light scattered foxing; toning from prior framing.

Rare Minister of Industries Award signed by Che Guevara.

The document states in full: *Republic of Cuba Minister of Industries Honorable Mention Silvio R. Dons Smith Worker of the Company Ellis Hosiery Mills of Cuba Inc. has been selected as the most outstanding of those of July 1961 (Year of Education) For his effort 'en Pro' of the Increase of Production.* [1.75 x 2.25 in. (44 x 57 mm.) photograph of Smith is affixed at lower left].

The National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) was established by Fidel Castro in 1959 to administer the new Agrarian Reform law. INRA became the most important governing body in Cuba, with Che Guevara serving as its head in his capacity as Minister of Industries. Under Guevara's command, INRA established a militia of 100,000, first used to help the government seize control of the expropriated land and supervise its distribution, and later to set up cooperative farms. **$1,500 - $2,500**

104. Guthrie, Woody. Autograph letter signed ("Pvt. Woody Guthrie"), 4 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), written in ink on the front and verso of two sheets of 3-hole punch lined note paper with a single staple in the upper left corner. *"3021st A.A.F.B.U., Squadron A-1, Las Vegas, afld. [airfield], Nevada"*, 8 December 1945. Guthrie writes to Charlotte Strauss entirely in verse form. Light toning.

Handwritten letter from Private Woody Guthrie about life on a Nevada airfield.

Guthrie writes in part: *Dear Charlotte, I walked into the PX, seen a sign: "No stationery nor envelopes of any kind". I asked the lady where she had them hid and said I had some writing on my mind. Writing that the health book speaks about caused by fights in your head you must get out caused by some several visions whirling there of dreams you see and know and ones you doubt… Up at my barracks I flopped on my bunk and heard the boys around fire up a chunk and seen one soldier writing naked letters Piled around with all his photographs and junk I lay there with my hands behind my ears and watched a thousand roads burn ink into fears and waded pictures scattered through my head that seemed to stand for all the walking years I saw the jellyfish, the whales, the ape, Ten dozen glacial ages lose their shape and leaves pile in on empty stems and limbs and winds blow all of this out on the gape, none of it took a shape like battle lines, none of it took a form like picket lines, none of it sounded like a word I heard, none of it like a homestead in my mind… The envelopes and me flow through the door and the letters told me wars worth fighting for…*

Charlotte Strauss, inspired by Guthrie's autobiography, Bound for Glory, wrote Guthrie a fan letter in 1945, and an often passionate correspondence arose between the two which lasted several years.

Provenance: From the Estate of Charlotte Strauss. **$6,000 - $8,000**

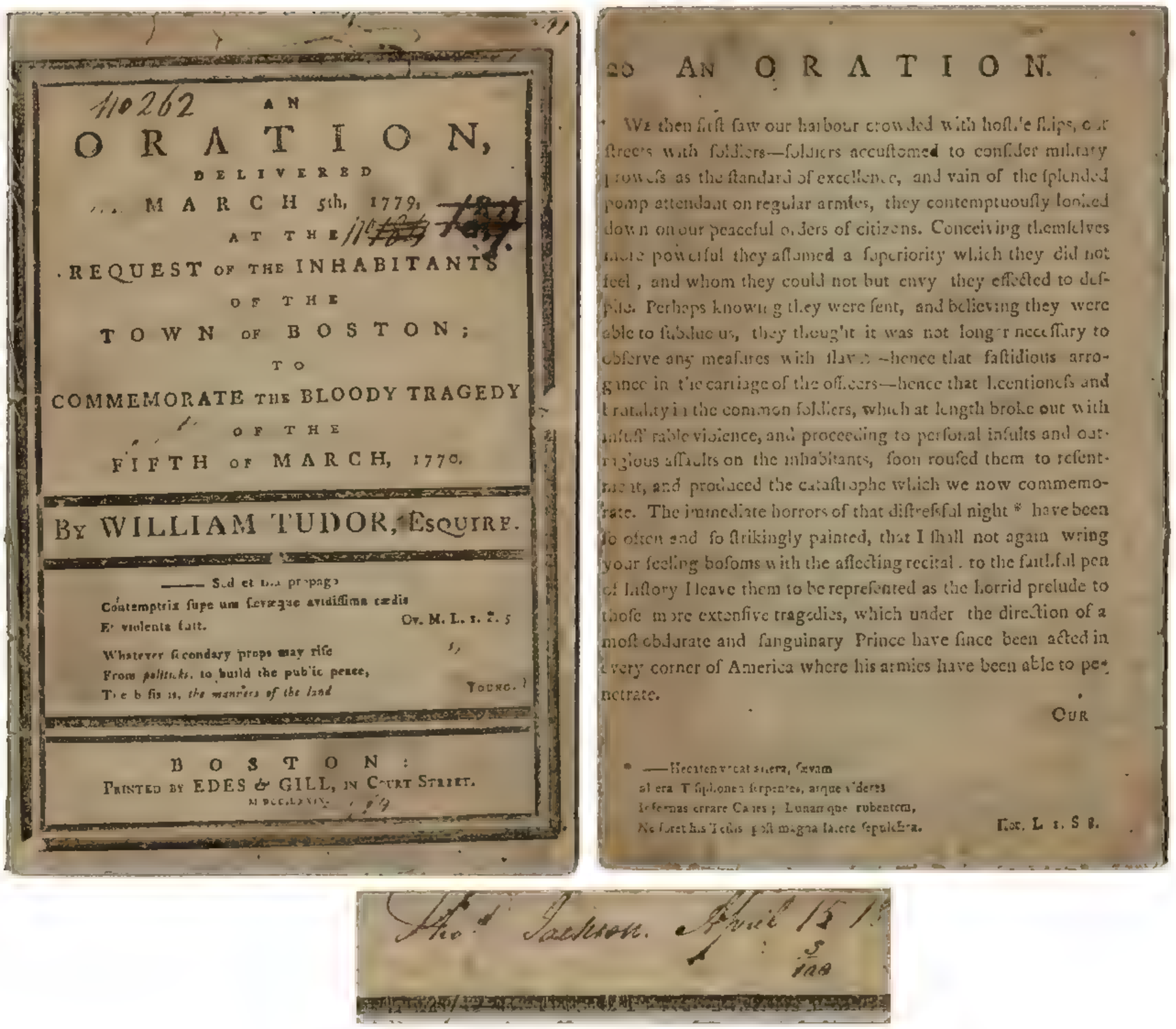
105. Guthrie, Woody. Autograph letter signed ("Woody"), 10 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), written in ink on the front and verso of five sheets of 3-hole punch lined note paper, bound with a single staple in the upper left corner, [Las Vegas, Nevada], 8 December 1945, to Charlotte Strauss.

Woody Guthrie lengthy handwritten love letter to Charlotte Strauss, almost entirely in verse.

Guthrie writes in part: *Take this and climb a hill somewhere away from your factory and from your night and from your day and lay your head down on your chosen spot and say yourself what these words fail to say.*
These come from here on an army cot as empty as you feel there on your spot as full as the valley and the roofs below as quick to change as sun to wind to snow… Don't try to worry nor your soul to hex about the endless question, is it sex, or is it economics or politics or follow the self distrusting nervous wrecks. Walk up your hill and look around alone and forget that I have several wives or none and when my words reach you I want them to, on their first reading to be read by you. Married or single I could not breathe good unless this one big thing be understood and I have told more women than my wives that this one freedom I keep in my pen. You can have me as your empty place a visioned shape and as a vision face that may or may not walk your private hill and feel this world along your poetry trail. Poetry makes sense. Out of Senseless sense. Out of a mumble or a twisted word. Poetry is not only the song lost in your soul but the other side of the canyon that hears and knows… My guitar sounds too loud here in the barracks but makes a hardwood desk that you can't beat and sets me down along my old roads where I reached at the facts as they passed by… You say that you promise to write all of the things that I want to hear and nothing that I don't, well I want to hear your heart. I want to hear what you hear yourself say… I would like either one of two things more than anything else tonight. To walk up the warm side of one of these rock mountains and to meet your secret and deepest and most innermost thoughts somewhere up there along the trail. I guess the army barracks make me feel this way, but I would like to hear your say in the flesh some or all of these things that you spill out into your letters, or to meet you on your own special hill there in Bristol… To name a date and a spot and to meet and to talk for a while and from there on to let our conscience be our guides…

Charlotte Strauss, inspired by Guthrie's autobiography, Bound for Glory, wrote Guthrie a fan letter in 1945, and an often passionate correspondence arose between the two which lasted several years.

Provenance: From the Estate of Charlotte Strauss. **$6,000 - $8,000**



AN
ORATION,
DELIVERED
MARCH 5th, 1779,
AT THE
REQUEST OF THE INHABITANTS
OF THE
TOWN OF BOSTON;
TO
COMMEMORATE THE BLOODY TRAGEDY
OF THE
FIFTH OF MARCH, 1770.

BY WILLIAM TUDOR, ESQUIRE.

—— Sed et diræ propagò
Contemptrix superûm saevæque avidissima cædis
Et violenta fuit. Ov. M. L. 1. 7. 5

Whatever secondary props may rise
From *politicks*, to build the public peace,
The best firm, *the manners of the land*
YOUNG.

BOSTON:
PRINTED BY EDES & GILL, IN COURT STREET.
M.DCC.LXXIX.

20 AN ORATION.

WE then first saw our harbour crowded with hostile ships, our streets with soldiers—soldiers accustomed to consider military prowess as the standard of excellence, and vain of the splendid pomp attendant on regular armies, they contemptuously looked down on our peaceful orders of citizens. Conceiving themselves more powerful they assumed a superiority which they did not feel, and whom they could not but envy they effected to despise. Perhaps knowing they were sent, and believing they were able to subdue us, they thought it was not longer necessary to observe any measures with slaves—hence that fastidious arrogance in the carriage of the officers—hence that licentiouſness and brutality in the common soldiers, which at length broke out with insufferable violence, and proceeding to personal insults and outrageous assaults on the inhabitants, soon roused them to resentment, and produced the catastrophe which we now commemorate. The immediate horrors of that distressful night * have been so often and so strikingly painted, that I shall not again wring your feeling bosoms with the affecting recital. to the faithful pen of history I leave them to be represented as the horrid prelude to those more extensive tragedies, which under the direction of a most obdurate and sanguinary Prince have since been acted in every corner of America where his armies have been able to penetrate.

OUR

* —Hecaten vocat altera, sævam
altera Tisiphonen serpentes, atque videres
Infernas errare Canes; Lunamque rubentem,
Ne foret his Tellus post magna latere sepulchra. LUC. L. 1. S. 8.

Thos Jackson. April 15 1801

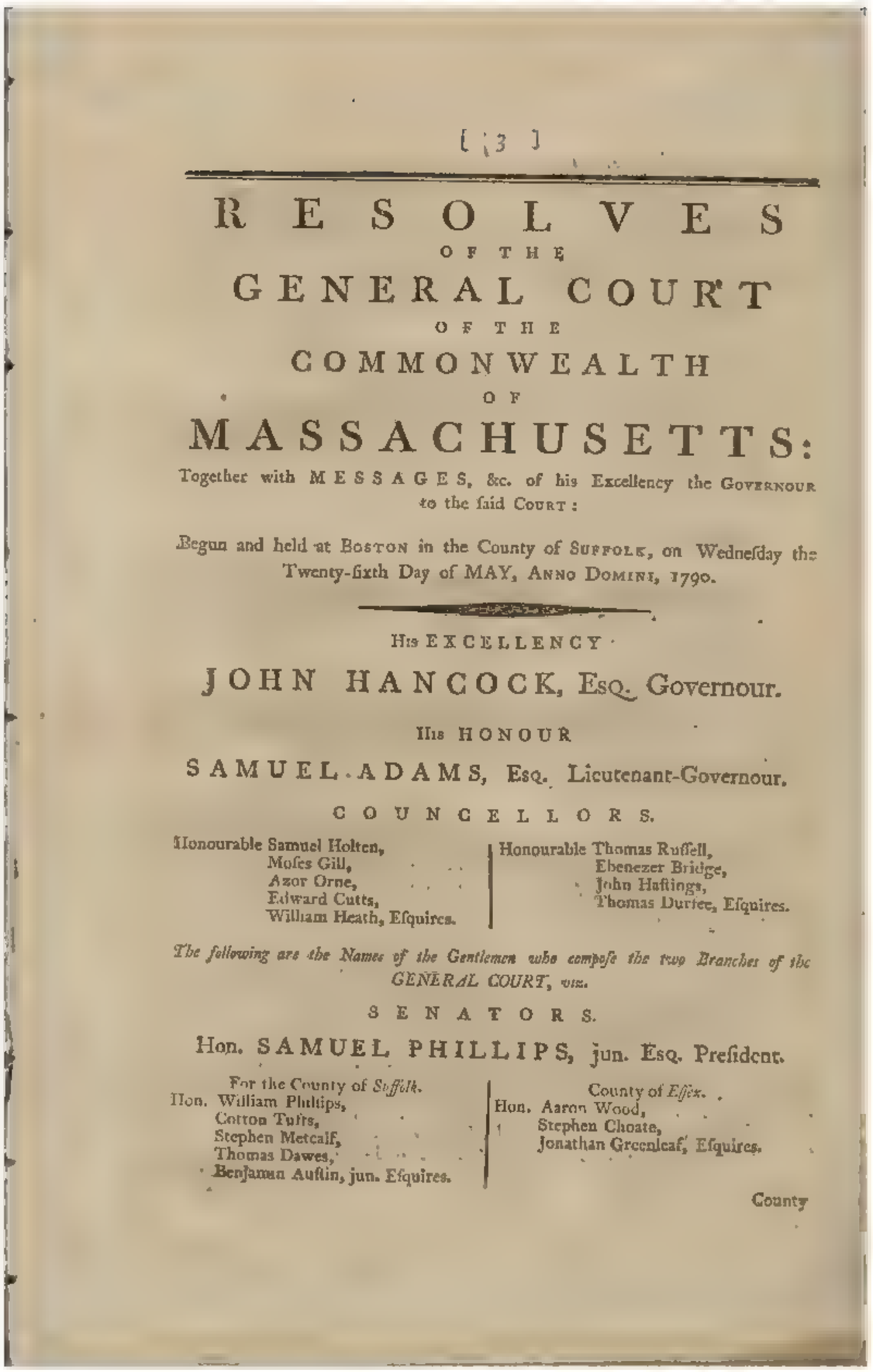
106. [Boston Massacre]. Printed pamphlet entitled *"An Oration, delivered March 5th, 1779, at the Request of the Inhabitants of the Town of Boston; to Commemorate the Bloody Tragedy of the Fifth of March, 1770, By William Tudor, Esquire,"* 18 pages (5.25 x 8 in.; 133 x 203 mm.), Boston: Printed by Edes & Gill, in Court-Street. M.DCC.LXXIX. Signed atop the first page of the oration, *"Thos Jackson April 15 1801."* Some pages closely cut affecting the last letter of some lines. Soiling and minor foxing. Pages tied together with thread; last page nearly separated from binding.

John Adams' 20-year-old law clerk during the time he was defending the British soldiers accused of the Boston Massacre, William Tudor, delivers an Oration commemorating the "Bloody Tragedy" nine years later at the request of John Hancock and other prominent Bostonians.

Each year since 1770, at a town meeting held in Faneuil Hall, a person was asked to deliver an oration to mark the anniversary of the Boston Massacre including Dr. Joseph Warren in 1772 and 1775 and John Hancock in 1774. William Tudor (1750-1819), Harvard Class of 1769, was one of John Adams' law clerks when Adams was defending the British soldiers accused of the massacre. Tudor began his own practice in 1774. From 1775-1777, Capt. Tudor served as the chief legal officer on Gen. George Washington's staff at Cambridge and later in New York City. Lieutenant Colonel and later Colonel, Tudor returned to Boston in 1777 and resigned his commission in 1778.

[Evans 16500] Some passages are underlined and there are cross-outs and corrections. For example, in the phrase "Cromwell granted their request – and became sole tyrant of three kingdoms," Jackson, most probably, crossed out "kingdoms," replacing it with "countries." Referring to Sweden's King Gustavus III, Tudor calls him "so wise, so good a King." "King" is crossed out and replaced with "Man." The back page is numbered "20" and the word "Our" appears at the bottom right indicating that at least a twenty-first page beginning with "Our" is missing.

Printed inside the front cover is the text of a motion voted "At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston" on March 5th to appoint a committee of seven including John Hancock to go to Tudor "to thank him for the spirited and elegant Oration delivered by him at their Request, in Commemoration of the horrid Massacre perpetrated on the Evening of the fifth of March, 1770, by a Party of Soldiers of the XXIXth Regiment, under the Commander of Capt. Thomas Preston, and to request of him a Copy thereof for the Press." Tudor's March 6th reply is printed beneath: "Conceiving that nothing short of Impossibility ought to dispense with that prompt Obedience which Individuals owe to the public Voice, this Oration was composed and delivered in Sickness: In the same sentiment I consent to the Publication of it." **$3,000 - $5,000**



[3]

RESOLVES
OF THE
GENERAL COURT
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH
OF
MASSACHUSETTS:
Together with MESSAGES, &c. of his Excellency the GOVERNOUR to the ſaid COURT:

Begun and held at BOSTON in the County of SUFFOLK, on Wedneſday the Twenty-ſixth Day of MAY, ANNO DOMINI, 1790.

His EXCELLENCY
JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. Governour.

His HONOUR
SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq. Lieutenant-Governour.

COUNCELLORS.

Honourable Samuel Holten,
Moſes Gill,
Azor Orne,
Edward Cutts,
William Heath, Eſquires.

Honourable Thomas Ruſſell,
Ebenezer Bridge,
John Haſtings,
Thomas Durfee, Eſquires.

The following are the Names of the Gentlemen who compoſe the two Branches of the GENERAL COURT, viz.

SENATORS.

Hon. SAMUEL PHILLIPS, jun. Esq. Preſident.

For the County of *Suffolk*.
Hon. William Phillips,
Cotton Tufts,
Stephen Metcalf,
Thomas Dawes,
Benjamin Auſtin, jun. Eſquires.

County of *Eſſex*.
Hon. Aaron Wood,
Stephen Choate,
Jonathan Greenleaf, Eſquires.

County

107. [Hancock, John]. "Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," pages 3-30 (Evans 22657), with continuous pagination through p. 35 (Evans 22658), 35p, 8" x 12.5". Boston: [Printed by Thomas Adams, printer to the Honourable General Court, 1790]. Two separate bindings. Fine condition.

Scarce printed speeches of John Hancock alluding to the Declaration of Independence and the new U.S. Constitution and announcing that Congress has passed an act lending the States money to pay the debts they incurred during the Revolutionary War.

Comprises:

(1) "Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Together with Messages, &c. of his Excellency the Governour of the said Court: Begun and held at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini, 1790. His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Esq. Governour His Honour SAMUEL ADAMS Esq. Lieutenant Governor." Numbered pp 3-30. Evans 22657

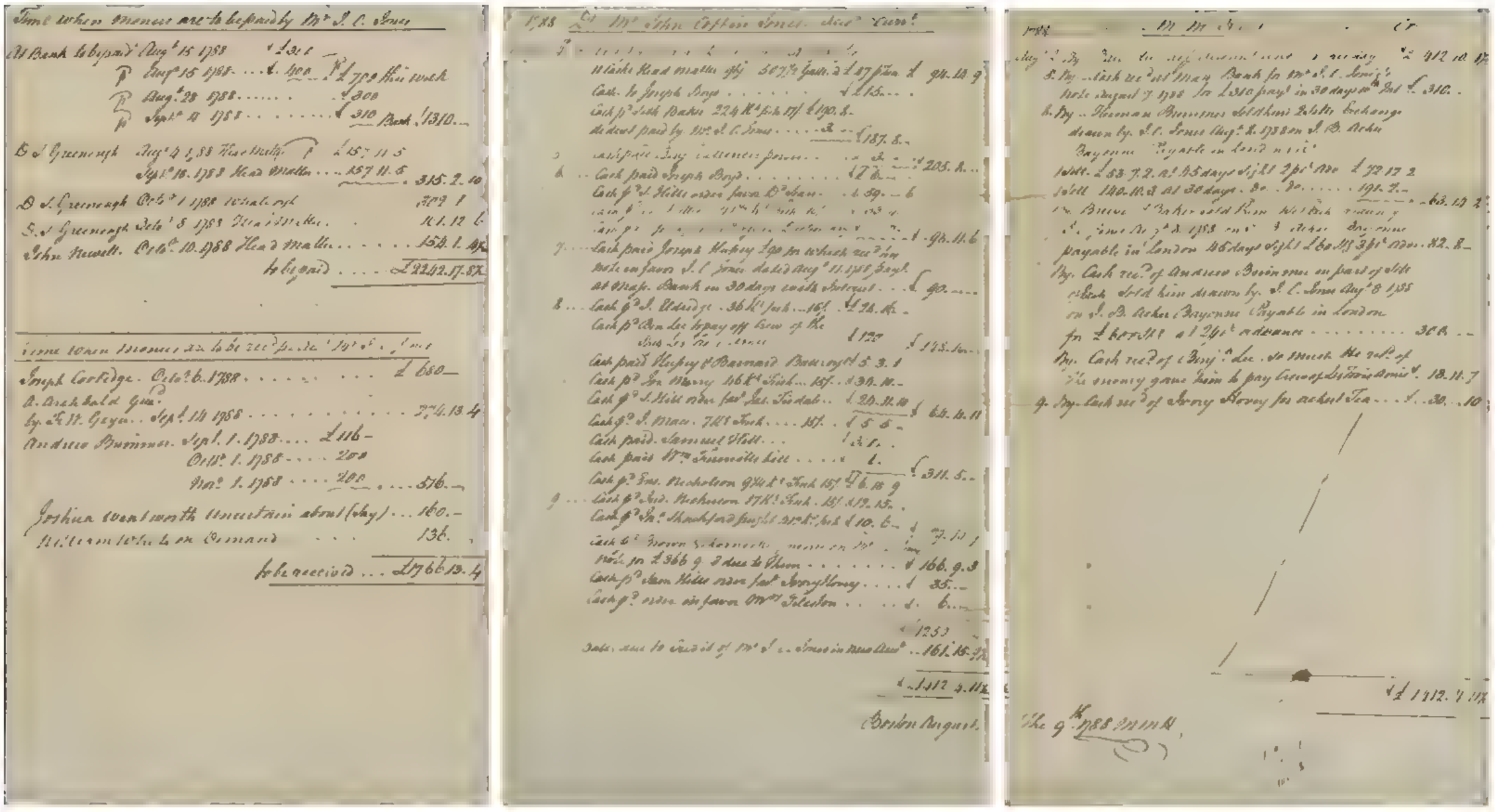
After listing the members of the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, *"Friday, May 28. Art Twelve o'clock, the two Houses met in Convention in the Representatives' Chamber..."* Governor John Hancock then addressed the Convention in a short message, acknowledging his reelection, concluding, he *"shall zealously endeavor, in all my conduct, to justify the partiality which has been frequently exhibited by my fellow citizens towards me."*

Samuel Adams then addressed the Convention, acknowledging his reelection (*"repeated call"*), concluding, *"May the administration of the Federal Government, and those of the several States of the Union, be guided by the unerring finger of Heaven! – Each of them, and all of them united, will then, if the people are wise, be as prosperous as the wisdom of human institutions and the circumstances of human society will admit."*

On 1 June 1790, Governor Hancock again addressed both Houses (pages 7-9), by first alluding to the Declaration of Independence just 14 years earlier and the U.S. Constitution which Massachusetts had ratified in 1788. In part, *"At a time, when the attention of this country was necessarily called to a defence against an invading enemy, the people of the several States originated, or revised, systems of governments: On these systems, the freedom and happiness of their posterity will essentially depend. The great plan for uniting the powers, and directing the force of so many independent States, rising into one confederated and powerful Republic, could not in such a situation be properly attended to. To united in one great system of National Government, so many separate Republicks, including extremes of climate, and possessed by people very carious in their habits of life, in their manners, and in their religious opinions, was indeed a work which demanded the utmost exertion a of human wisdom and required the most unembarrassed deliberations. This seems to have been reserved as an honourary task for the people of America. Whether all our expectations will be eventually answered from this plan, must be left to future experience..."*

(2) "Resolves of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: Together with Messages, &c. of his Excellency the Governour of the said Court: Begun and held at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, on Wednesday the Twenty-sixth day of May, Anno Domini, 1790; and from thence continued by Prorogation and Adjournment to Wednesday the fifteenth of September following." Numbered pp 31-35. Evans 22658

On 15 September 1790, Governor Hancock addressed both Houses in the Senate Chamber, notifying the members that *"On the fourth of August last, an act was made and established, by the Congress of the United States – by which, twenty-one million five hundred thousand dollars, of the debts of the respective States, incurred for compensations, expenditures, for services, or supplies, towards the prosecution of the late war, or for the defence of the United States, or some part thereof, during the same, is permitted to be loaned on the credit of the United States..."* Governor Hancock the Treasurer of Massachusetts determined the consolidated debt of the State to be $5,276,954 and 5/6 of a dollar. He then directs the members to *"do the most speedy justice to our creditors..."* **$1,500 - $2,500**

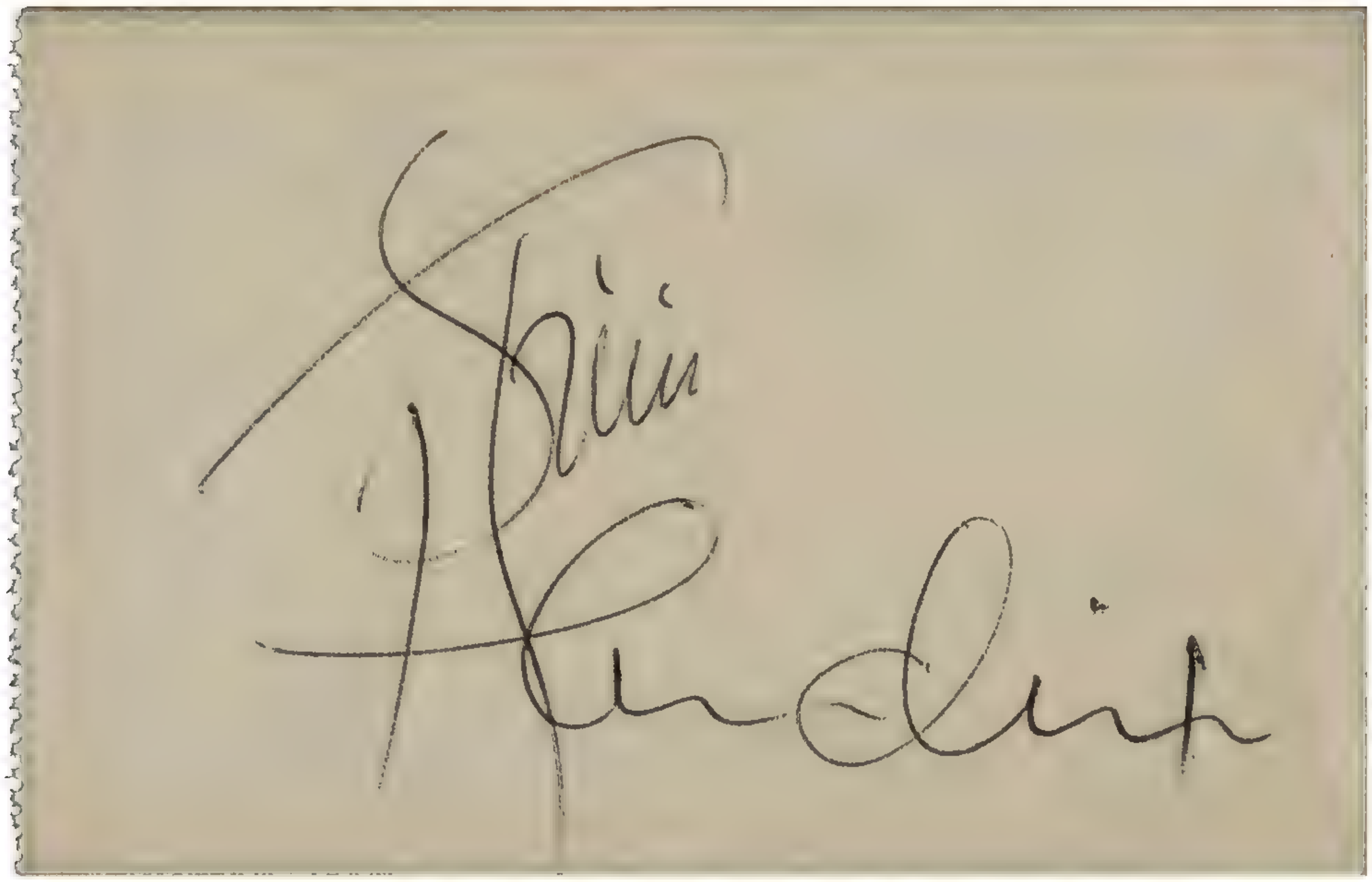


108. Hays, Moses Michael. Autograph document signed ("M.M. Hays" and "MMH"), 3 pages 7.25 x 12 in.; 184 x 305 mm.), two conjoined sheets, front & verso. Boston, 9 August 1788. Dr. John Coffin Jones' current account with Hays as of that date listing marked at the heading, *"Time when Monies are to be paid by Mr. J.C. Jones"*. Docketed on fourth page by Hays *"Mr. J.C. Jones. Acct, Currt., August 9, 1788."* On laid paper watermarked with a crown and the initials, "GR" (King George). Fine condition.

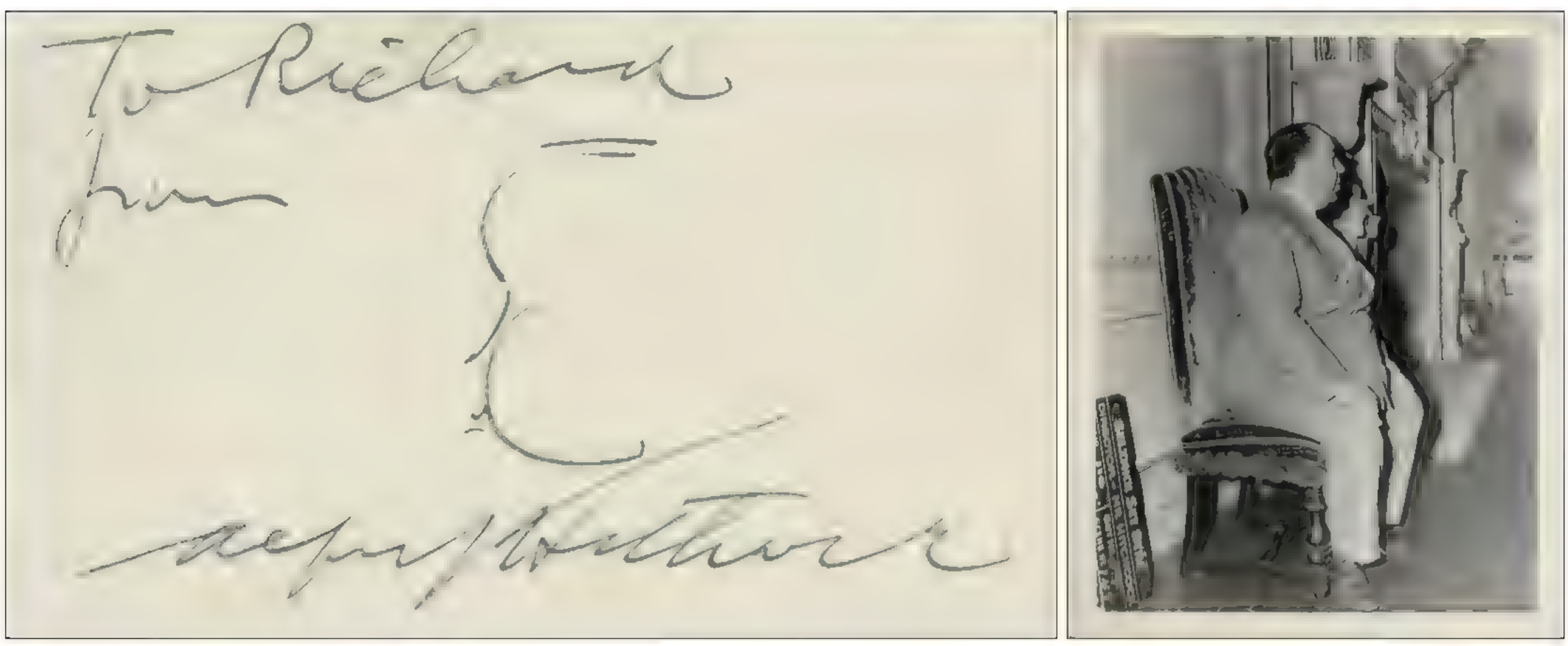
Boston's most prominent 18th century Jewish citizen, patriot Moses Michael Hayes, lists the amount of money and dates due him from wealthy shipper Dr. John Coffin Jones.

John Coffin Jones was a wealthy Boston merchant and shipper. He later served as the Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives (1802–1803). His son, John Coffin Jones, Jr. was the first U.S. Consul to the Kingdom of Hawaii (1820–1837). Listed three times in the document is D.S. Greenough, once for purchasing *"Whale oyl"* with £302 to be paid on October 1, 1788. Lawyer, merchant, and ardent patriot, David S. Greenough was a member of the Sons of Liberty. Other items listed include *"a French & English Dictionary,"* and *"Cash pd Ben Lee to pay off Crew of the Ship Les Trois Amis."*

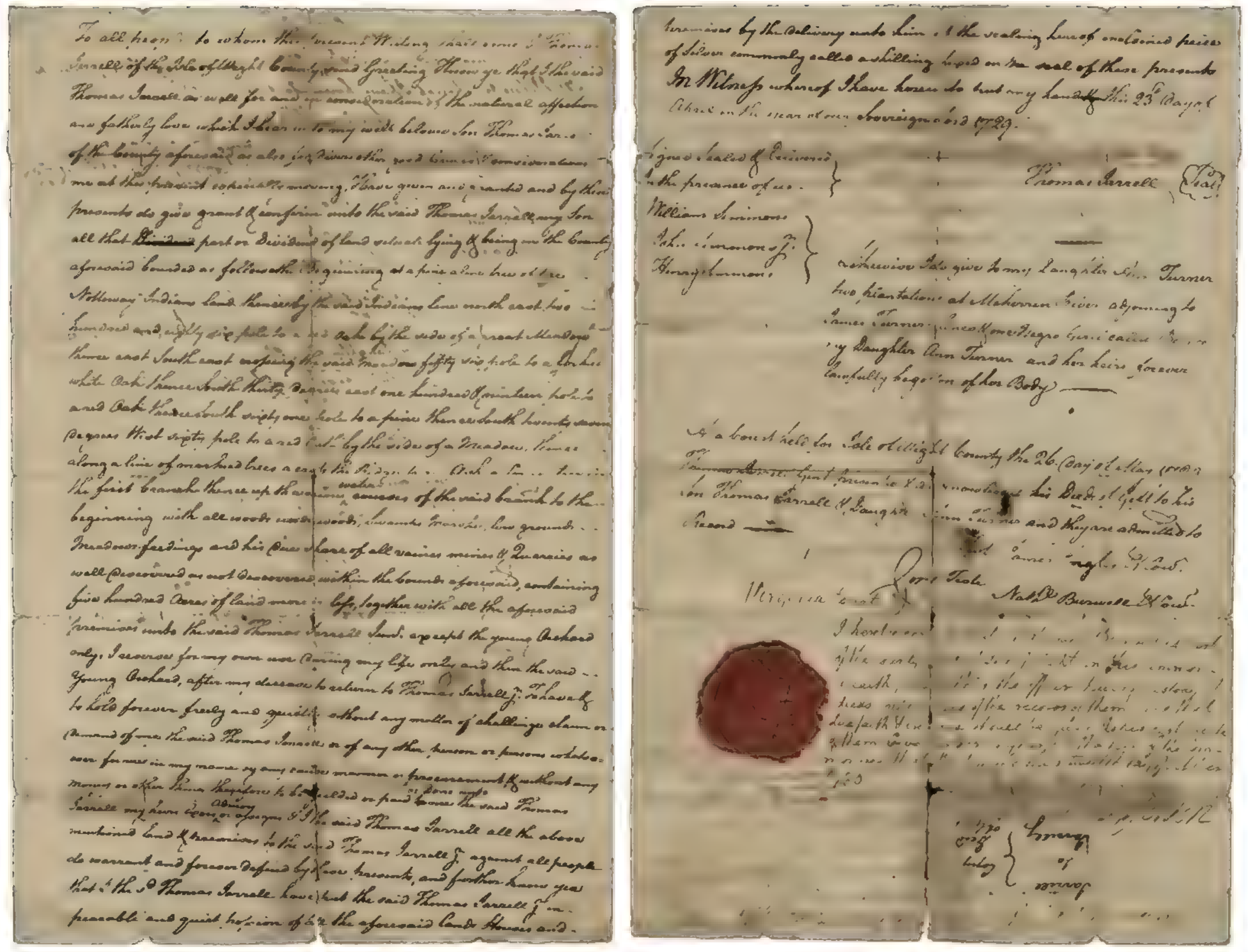
In 1769, Moses Michael Hays (1739–1805) and his family moved from New York City to Newport, Rhode Island. In 1775, 76 men in Newport were asked to sign a declaration of loyalty to the American colonies that included the phrase, "upon the true faith of a Christian." Hays publicly objected to the phrase and refused to sign, instead offering a letter affirming his belief that the Revolution was a just cause. When, after much wrangling, the Christian portion of the oath was omitted, Hays signed. In 1776, Hays and his family moved to Boston. He opened a shipping office and was among the first Boston merchants there to underwrite shipbuilding, trade and insurance to Far Eastern markets. In 1784, Hays become a founder and the first depositor of the Massachusetts Bank, "Bank" and "Mass. Bank" in this document. The Bank's charter was signed by John Hancock. After mergers and acquisitions, "Bank" became BankBoston and is today an international private bank, a subsidiary owned by Bank of America. **$2,000 - $3,000**

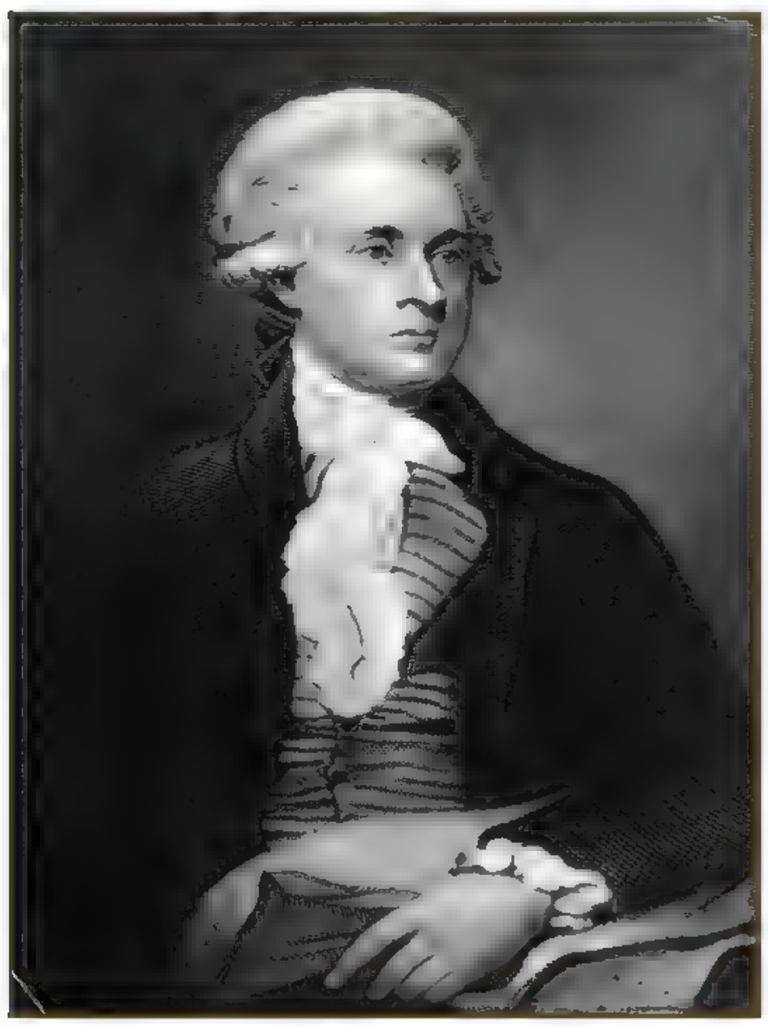


109. Hendrix, Jimi. Bold signature ("Jimi Hendrix"), penned in ink on the verso of a 3.6 x 2.4 in. (91 x 61 mm.) leaf with a perforated edge. Slight toning on extreme edges; otherwise, fine. **$800 - $1,200**



110. Hitchcock, Alfred. Autograph self-caricature signed ("Alfred Hitchcock"), penned on a 3 x 5 in. (76 x 127 mm.) card. Inscribed at the top in ink, *"To Richard from Alfred Hitchcock"* In the center, Hitchcock has penned his famous profile caricature seen at the beginning of every episode of *Alfred Hitchcock Presents.* Accompanied with a vintage set still of the director sitting in a large chair. In fine condition. **$600 - $800**



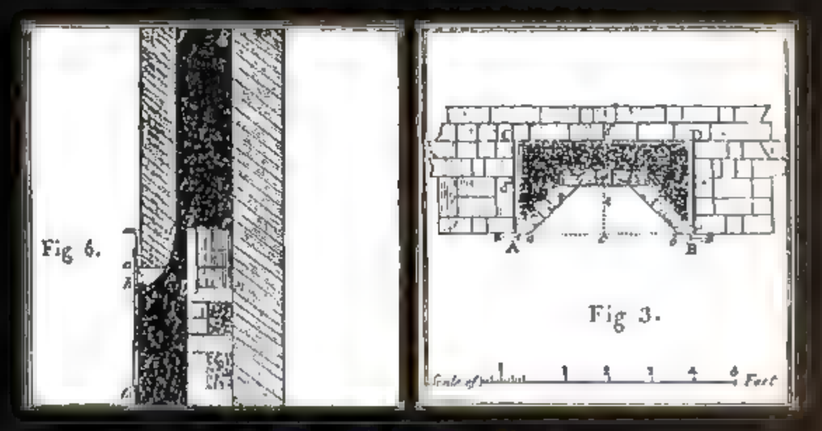


111. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph endorsement signed ("Th: Jefferson") as Governor of Virginia, 1 page (8 x 12.75 in.; 203 x 324 mm.), on verso of a land conveyance, Richmond, Virginia, 12 October 1780. Major separation at vertical fold with slight paper loss at fold intersections; exhibitis toning and staining; Seal of Virginia to the left of Jefferson's endorsement exhibits cracking, but mostly intact.

Governor of Virginia Thomas Jefferson endorses a land conveyance in Isle of Wight County.

Jefferson writes in full: *Virginia to wit, I hereby certify that Nathaniel Burwell is clerk of the county court of Isle of Wight in this Commonwealth, that he is the officer having custody of deeds, wills, etc. and of the records of them, and that due faith & credence should be given to his certificate of them. Given under my hand & seal of the Commonwealth at Richmond this twelfth day of October 1780 Th: Jefferson*

$3,000 - $5,000



Rumford Fireplace

112. Jefferson, Thomas. Autograph letter signed ("Th: Jefferson"), 1 page (10 x 8.12 in.; 254 x 206 mm.), Monticello, 2 May [17]99; skillful repair to two minor paper losses along left margin not affecting any text or drawings.

Thomas Jefferson re-invents the Rumford fireplace for Monticello.

Written while Jefferson was serving as vice-president, Jefferson re-invents the Rumford fireplace while building Monticello. This he did with the concept he could heat the whole house with wood rather than coal. The letter contains a 1/4 page of architectural drawings executed by Jefferson directly on his full-page letter of instructions.

Jefferson writes in full: *Monticello May 2,* [17]*99 Dear Sir, Mr. P. Carr informed me two days ago that you wished for the dimensions of the Rumford fireplaces. I therefore avail myself of the first post to send them I state them as I have used them myself, with great satisfaction, the back one half of the opening. Count Rumford makes the back but one third of the opening. This was to accommodate them to coal; but it renders them impracticable for wood. My larger fireplaces I make 2.f. in the back & 4.f. in front; those for bed-rooms 19 ½ I. In back & 3f. 3i. in front. The opening of the former 3.f. 3. I. or 3. F. 6 i. high, the latter 3f. high. The figures below will show every thing necessary. Affectionate salutations. Th. Jefferson.*

This is the form where one has a new chimney to make and can arrange every thing To their will. Suppose an old fire place to be newly arranged, that it's depth is from a to b, it 's breast c-d only 4 I. then the new back must be made of such thickness as to bring the depth to 13.I. from a. to g. It must run up perpendicular to about .e. the height of the old iron back, then father forward to f. within 4 I. of the breast, then parallel to the inside of the breast 6. I. higher to H. and then go square off to the back of the old flue, i. As the plans & dimensions of old fireplaces vary, the new work must vary also to be adapted to them observing always, as fixed principles, that the fireplace must be 13 I. deep, the back worked up perpendicular some height (say 2/3) & then brought to within 4 I. of the breast, then to rise parallel with that 6. I. more, then to go off square to the back of the old flue.

Count Rumford, for whom the fireplace is named, was born Benjamin Thompson in Woburn, Massachusetts in 1753. A staunch loyalist, he left with the British in 1776. He spent much of his life as a British emissary to Bavaria where he received his title, Count Rumford. Rumford is known primarily for the work he did on the nature of heat. Later in life, back in England, Rumford applied his knowledge of heat to the improvement of fireplaces. He made them smaller and shallower so they would radiate better. He streamlined the throat, or in his words "rounded off the breast" so as to "remove those local hindrances which forcibly prevent the smoke from following its natural tendency to go up the chimney."

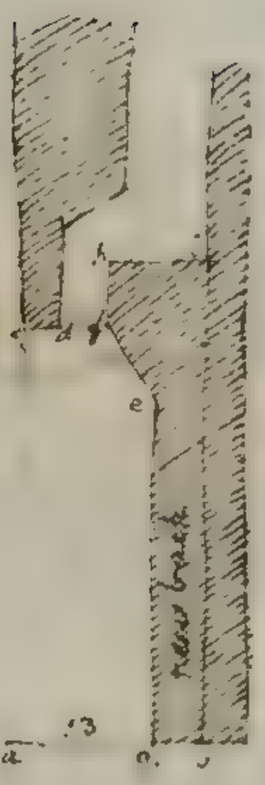
Rumford wrote two papers detailing his improvements on fireplaces in 1795 and in 1798. He was well known and widely read in his lifetime and almost immediately in the 1790's his "Rumford fireplace" became state of the art worldwide and remained so until wood-burning fireplaces more or less went out of fashion in favor of coal and later gas fireplaces in the 1850s. There are many original Rumford style fireplaces in pre-1850 homes in this country. For example, Thomas Jefferson had Rumford fireplaces built at Monticello and the President of William and Mary College in Williamsburg had his fireplaces "Rumfordized" in 1824.

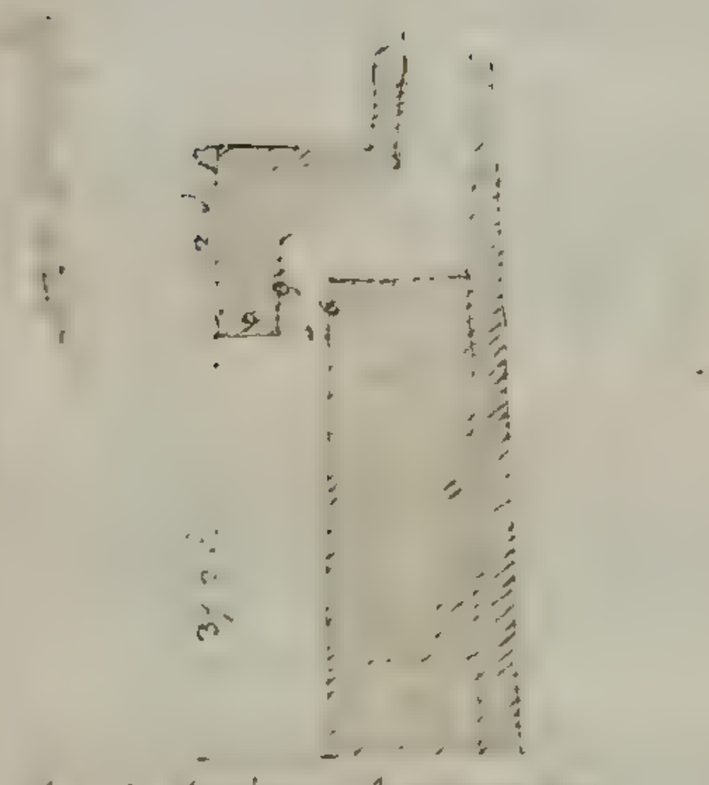
A fine letter demonstrating Jefferson's keen interest in technology and invention. **$60,000 - $80,000**

Dear Sir

Thursday May 2. 99

Mr. Y. was informed on two days we had you visited for the dimensions of the Rumford fire-places. I therefore avail myself of the first post to send them. I state them as I have used them myself with great satisfaction, the back one half of the opening. Count Rumford makes the back but one third of the opening. This was to accomodate them to coal; but it renders them unpracticable for wood. my larger fire-places I make 2.f. in the back & 3.f. in front. those for bed-room 3 f. 2 I. in back & 3 f. 3 I. in front. the opening; the former 3.f 3.I. or 3.f.6.I. high the latter 3.f high. the figures refer to the drawing they accompany. affectionate salutations.





This is the form where we are a new chimney to make and we arrange every thing to their

suppose an old fire place to be new to be arranged, that it's depth is from a. to b. it's breast c.d only 2.I. then the new back must be made of such thickness as to bring the depth to 12.0. from a to g. it must run up perpendicular to d to e. the height of the old iron back, then gather forward to f. 4.I in 2.0. of the breast, then to h. then parallel to the inside of the breast 6.I. higher and then go square off to the back of the old flue. i. as the plans & dimensions of old fire places vary the new work must vary, also to be adopted to this observing always, as fixed principles that the fire place must be 12.0. deep, the back worked up perpendicular some height (say 3/5) & then brought to within 4.I. of the breast, then to rise parallel with that 6.I. more, then to go off square to the back of the old flue.

113. Rare volume from Thomas Jefferson's personal library – The Memoirs of the Duke of Sully – signed with his secret mark.

Memoires de Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de Sully, Principal Ministre de Henri le Grand;... Nouvelle Edition.... Londres [but actually Paris], 1767. Volume IV. 12mo, contemporary French mottled calf gilt, morocco spine label. Thomas Jefferson's copy of The Memoirs of the Duke de Sully, with Jefferson's manuscript initial *"T"* in front of the printed letter "I" on page 187 and his manuscript initial *"I"* written after the printed letter "T" on page 427. This volume was originally sold as a set of eight volumes by Hammer Galleries in 1941 as part of the sale of books from William Randolph Hearst's library. Jefferson's initials, as here, are found in most of his own books, which are rarely ever seen on the market. Binding worn, occasional foxing, some light tanning. Overall, very good condition, in unrestored contemporary French calf-gilt.

Thomas Jefferson never used a bookplate to distinguish the more than 8,000 volumes he assembled during a lifetime of avid book collecting. Instead, he employed other identifying devices, such as the initials "T.I.", so that even today a cursory glance at a volume marked by Jefferson will enable one to distinguish it not only as Jefferson's, but probably to assign it to one of three distinct collecting periods. The initials "T.I." with the block letter "I", identifies this volume as one from Jefferson's third personal library, the Poor Library (1815-26).

Sowerby notes that Sully's Memoires "are usually included in Jefferson's lists of recommended historical reading." Sowerby further notes that the first set that Jefferson owned, the set that was part of the library he sold the to Library of Congress, was the 1778 edition, purchased from Frullé in September, 1788, and noted as "8 vol. in 12, br. 16." The set from which this volume originated, was almost certainly purchased by Jefferson to replace the set sold to the Library of Congress in 1815. This set is listed in the 1829 auction catalogue of Jefferson's third personal library (item 75: 8 volumes, 12mo), but it was apparently kept by Thomas Jefferson Randolph.

It is not surprising that Jefferson would recommend Sully's memoirs as part of a course of historical reading, or that he would be sure to have a set at hand for himself—the two men shared several common notions. Maximilien de Bethune, duc de Sully (1560-1641) served King Henry IV of France in several capacities, as an army officer, engineer, Superintendent of Finances, and as a confidential advisor. As did Jefferson, Sully strongly favored agriculture over industry as an economic base, and encouraged its expansion. He also encouraged stock raising and forbade the destruction of forests. In order to facilitate trade, Sully encouraged internal improvements, sponsoring canals, roads, and bridges, and he abolished export fees on grains and wine. The first portion of Sully's memoirs were originally published in 1638, and the work was translated into several languages and reprinted often.

Jefferson compiled three substantial libraries in his lifetime, but books from his collection are exceptionally scarce on the market. To find a set of books that Jefferson thought of so highly, and with whose author he was in such agreement, is rare indeed. Sowerby, Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, 199.

Provenance:

1. Thomas Jefferson
2. Thomas Jefferson Randolph as was noted in a separate volume from the original set "Th:J/Edge Hill? Virginia"
3. Sarah N. Randolph penciled signature on slip, also unidentified floor plan separate volume
4. William Randolf Hearst sold at auction:
5. Hammer Galleries, Gimbel Bros. Feb 1941 p. 226 item 750, purchased by:
6. Dr. Alice Watson 1941 by descent to
7. An Heir of Dr. Watson

$20,000 - $30,000

MEMOIRES
DE MAXIMILIEN
DE BETHUNE,
DUC
DE SULLY,
PRINCIPAL MINISTRE
DE HENRI LE GRAND;

Mis en ordre, avec des Remarques.

PAR M. L. D. L. D. L.

Nouvelle Édition, revue & corrigée.

TOME IV.

A LONDRES.

M. DCC. LXVII.

subtile ; l'une & l'autre maniere de compter devant revenir au même. Je n'en juge pas ainſi, ſur l'expérience que je crois avoir faite, que l'habitude de nommer un écu, faute d'une dé- 1602.

monde très-inſuffiſante & même frivole. D'ailleurs il me ſemble que l'enchériſſement des denrées ſuit comme un effet néceſſaire de la multiplication qui s'eſt faite en Europe des métaux d'or & d'argent depuis la découverte de l'Amérique. Pour que cela ne fût pas, il faudroit que nous nous interdiſions tout commerce, non-ſeulement avec l'Eſpagne, dont les mines nous fourniſſent ces métaux, mais encore avec tous nos voiſins, chez leſquels ils circulent, auſſi-bien que chez nous. L'état où l'on ſe conduiroit ſuivant ce principe, feroit avec tous les autres états de l'Europe la même figure que faiſoit la république de Sparte avec les autres républiques de la Gréce. La ſeule attention qu'on doit avoir (& elle eſt d'une extrême conſéquence,) eſt que toutes les marchandiſes & denrées, & généralement tout ce qui fait partie du commerce, hauſſe en même tems & dans la même proportion. Si l'on enchérit le produit des manufactures, ſans enchérir le bled, par exemple, l'agriculture eſt négligée. Si l'on ne proportionne pas à l'un & à l'autre le ſalaire des journaliers, ils ne peuvent plus ſe nourrir & payer les impôts.

Quant au tranſport des eſpeces hors du

Maurice, 22. 23. 233.

C

CALVAIRAC (Jean de Sudriere, Baron de) avertit Henri IV des complots de la cabale ſédicieuſe, 80. N. 28.

CALVINISTES de France veulent faire du roi d'Angleterre leur protecteur, 317.

CAMPO (dom Alonce del) défait par les troupes d'Eliſabeth en Irlande, 88.

CANAYE de Frêne (Philippe) ambaſſadeur à Rome, 61. N. 22.

CANTORBERY. Réception que fait la nobleſſe de cette Ville à Sully, 279. Avis que lui donne un chanoine, 280.

CATHOLIQUES murmurent de l'ambaſſade de Sully à Londres, 245. Leur faction en Europe oppoſée à la faction proteſtante ; forces de ces deux factions, 405-407.

CAUMARTIN (Louis le Févre de) Garde des ſceaux, nommé pour traiter avec les ambaſſadeurs Suiſſes, 196. N. 32.

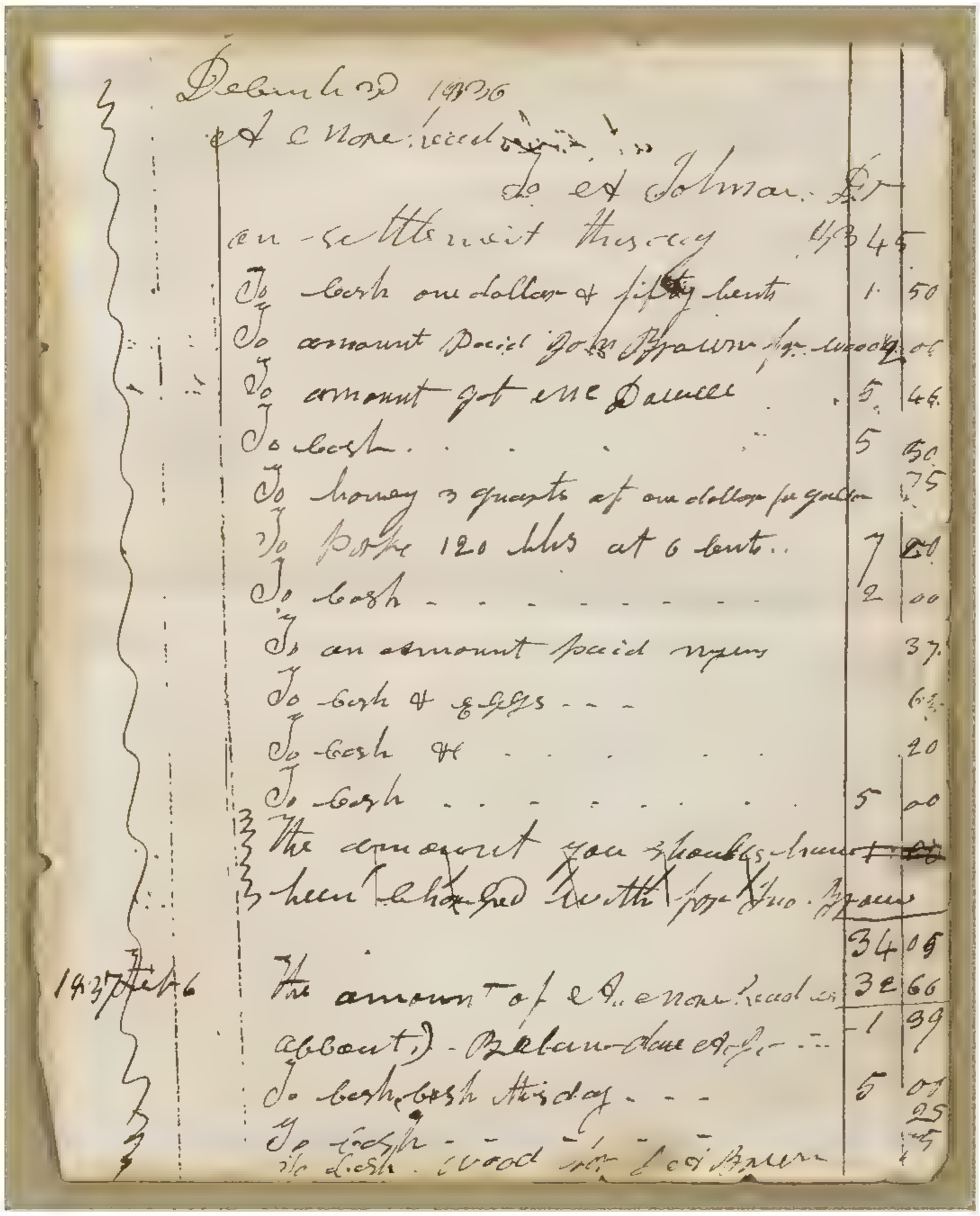
CAUMONT (Jacques Nompar de) *voyez* FORCE (la)

CAZAL (Alphonſe) 146.

CÉCIL (Guillaume) ſecrétaire d'Eliſabeth. Son caractere, ſon ambition, ſes artifices, 298. 299. 340. Il rend viſite au duc de Sully, 306. Ses maniéres pour obtenir la faveur du nouveau roi d'Angleterre, 340. 341. *Voyez* JACQUES. Conférence entre lui, les conſeillers Anglois & Sully, où il cherche à le ſurprendre & à le tromper ; 369. 374. Il eſt député au Comte d'Aremberg, 375. Son penchant en faveur de l'Eſpagne, 376. Il ſe montre en tout contraire aux Flamands, 382. Conférence entre lui, Sully, & les députés des Provinces-Unies, où il tend toutes ſortes de piéges à ce miniſtre, 384-394.

CHAMBRE de Juſtice en 1601, appellée Chambre Royale, 11-13. N. 5. 6. ſans fruit, 20. 21.

, 384-394.
MBRE de Ju
, appellée Ch
ale, 11-13. N
ruit, 20. 21.
T. I.



December 1836

A c More: recd
do et Johnson
on settlement this day $3 45
To Cash one dollar & fifty cents 1 50
To amount Paid John Brown for wood 2 00
To amount got one Dollar 5 46
To Cash 5 50
To Honey 3 quarts at one dollar per gallon 75
To pork 120 lbs at 6 cents 7 20
To Cash 2 00
To an amount paid myself 37
To Cash & eggs 62½
To Cash 20
To Cash 5 00
The amount you should have been charged with for John Brown 1 00
34 05
1837 Feb 6 The amount of A. Morehead on account) 32 66
Balance due A.J. 1 39
To Cash, Cash this day 5 00
To Cash 25
To Cash. Wood for Jno Brown 1

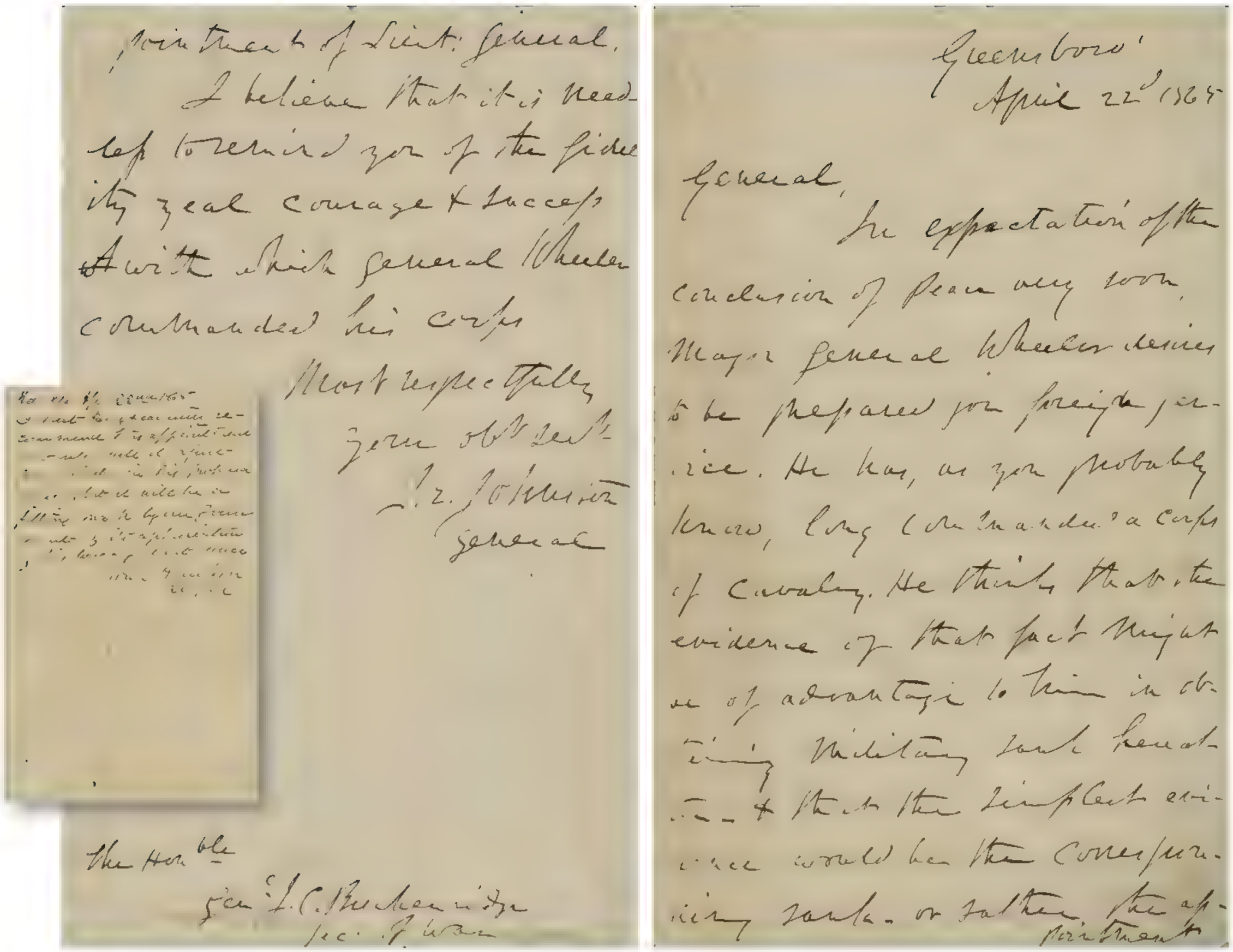
114. Johnson, Andrew. Autograph document signed ("A Johnson" and "A.J.") in text, 1 page (6 x 7.75 in.; 152 x 197 mm.) [Greeneville, Tennessee], 30 December 1836. Hinged on mat with "Nathaniel E. Stein Collection" identification card. Overall size is 11.75 x 19.5 in. (298 x 495 mm.) Exhibits toning with chipping on edges.

Among the earliest examples of the future President's handwriting – a sheet from the ledger of 28-year-old Andrew Johnson's tailor shop – the account of his 29-year-old indentured servant, Alexander Morehead.

The document reads in full: *December 30, 1836. A Morehead. To A Johnson Dr.* [Debit] *on settlement this day $3[.]45.* Excerpts: *"amount paid John Brown for wood 2.00," "Honey 3 quarts at one dollar per gallon .75" " pork 120 lbs at 5 Cents 7.20," "Cash & eggs .62," "The amount you should have been charged with for John Brown ~~1.00~~," "The amount of A. Morehead on account.) 32.66 Balance due A.J. 1.39…"*

Having been apprenticed to a tailor when he was 13, in September 1826, 18-year-old Andrew Johnson procured work from a tailor in Greeneville, Tennessee. When the tailor closed his business six months later, Johnson opened a shop of his own. Quickly becoming involved in politics, he was elected an alderman of Greeneville (1828-1830) and served as Mayor of Greeneville (1834–1838). Elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives, beginning in 1835, Johnson had to frequently travel to the State Capitol in Nashville. According to an 1835 contract of indentured servitude, Alexander Morehead would work in Johnson's Greeneville, Tennessee, tailor shop while Johnson was in Nashville. In the 1850, census, the occupation of 43-year-old A. Morehead is listed as "Tailor."

Provenance: From the "Collection of the late Nathaniel E. Stein, former President of the Manuscript Society," sold at Sotheby's in 1979. Typed on a 6 x 3.5 in. (152 x 89 mm.) card – engraved "Nathaniel E. Stein Collection" is: "Page from Tailor Shop's Cash Book Andrew Johnson kept careful records in his shop. This leaf is taken from journal from December into February 1836 to 1837. A good deal of produce and provisions were taken in trade for new garments and much of the repair work." **$1,500 - $2,500**



Greensboro'
April 22nd 1865

General,

In expectation of the conclusion of Peace very soon, Major General Wheeler desires to be prepared for foreign service. He has, as you probably know, long commanded a Corps of Cavalry. He thinks that the evidence of that fact might be of advantage to him in obtaining Military rank hereafter - & that the simplest evidence would be the corresponding rank – or rather the appointment of Lieut. General. I believe that it is needless to remind you of the fidelity zeal courage & success with which General Wheeler commanded his Corps.

Most respectfully
Your obt Servt
J. E. Johnston
General

The Hon^ble
Gen^l J. C. Breckinridge
&c &c &c

appointment

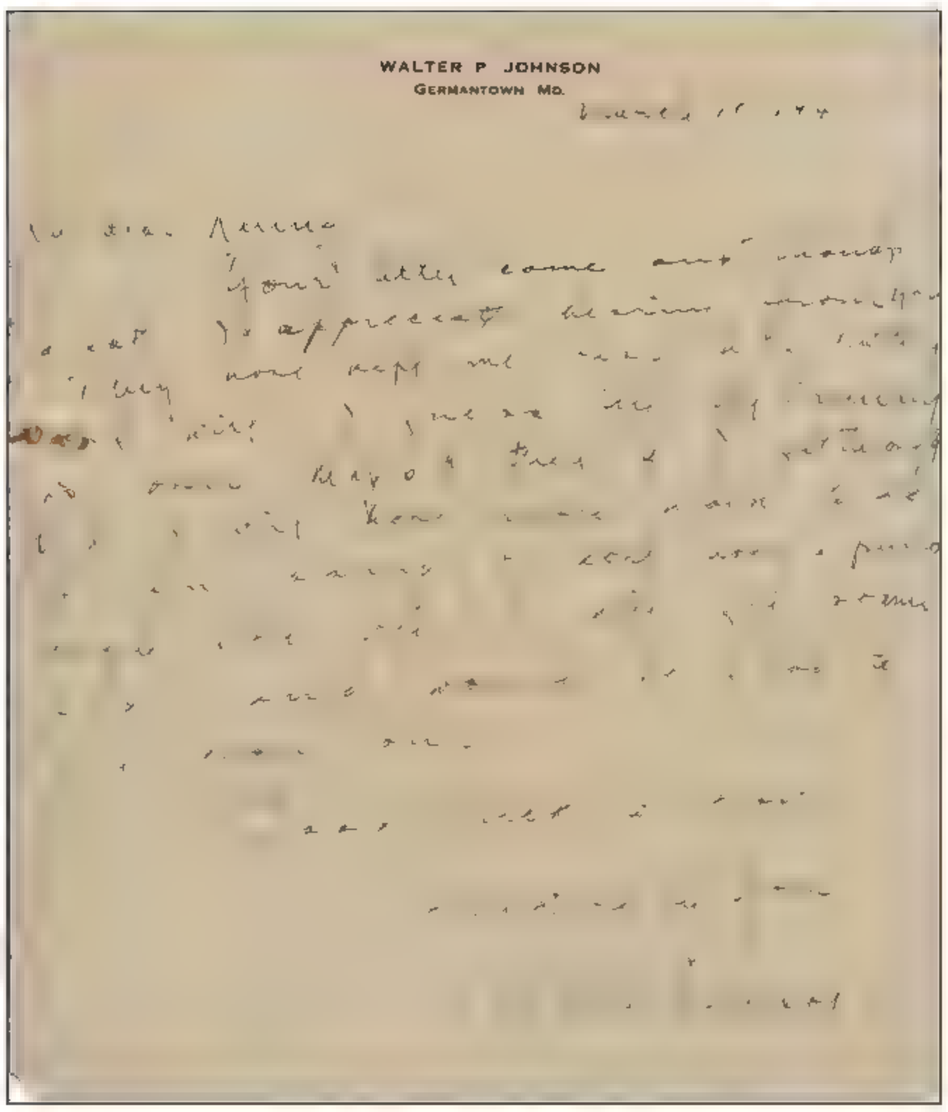
115. Johnston, Joseph E. Autograph letter signed ("J.E. Johnston"), 2 pages 4.25 x 7 in.; 108 x 178 mm.), separate sheets. On laid paper. Greensboro, 22 April 1865. To Gen. John C. Breckinridge, Confederate Secretary of War. With **Wade Hampton** lengthy autograph endorsement signed ("Wade Hampton, Lt. Genl") on verso of second sheet. Light soiling; otherwise, fine condition.

Just days after Lee's surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia and Lincoln's assassination, Army of Tennessee holdouts Joseph E. Johnston and Wade Hampton *"in expectation of the conclusion of Peace"* see to Joseph Wheeler's promotion to Lieutenant General while he was attempting to cover Jefferson Davis' escape.

Four days before surrendering his Army of Tennessee to Union Gen. William T. Sherman on 26 April 1865, Confederate Gen. Johnston writes, in full: *In expectation of the conclusion of Peace very soon, Major General Wheeler desires to be prepared for foreign service. He has, as you probably know, long commanded a corps of cavalry. He thinks that the evidence of that fact might be of advantage to him in obtaining Military rank hereafter - & that the simplest evidence would be the corresponding rank – or rather the appointment of Lieut. General. I believe that it is needless to remind you of the fidelity zeal courage & success with which general Wheeler commanded his corps. Most respectfully your obt. servt. J.E. Johnston*

Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton adds on verso of second sheet, in full: *Hd. Qts. Apr 22nd 1865. I must Respy & earnestly recommend this appointment. Not only will it assist Genl. Wheeler in his proposed object, but it will be a fitting mark by our Government of its appreciation of his long & gallant service. Wade Hampton Lt Genl*

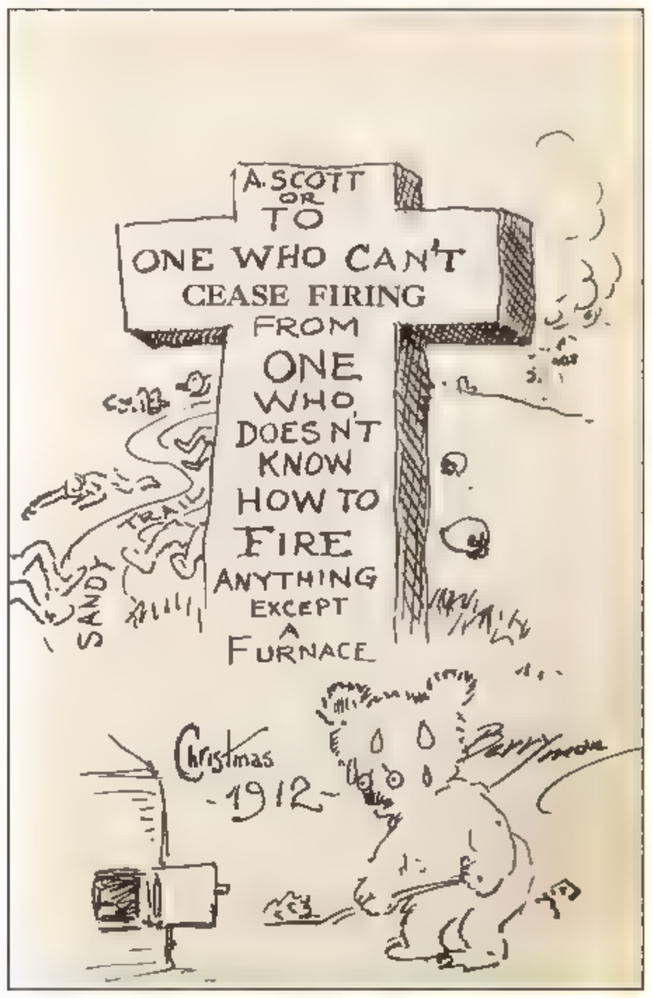
On 6 February 1865, Gen. John C. Breckinridge became the Confederacy's last Secretary of War. Joseph Wheeler fought under General Joseph E. Johnston in the Carolinas until the end of the war. Wheeler was replaced as cavalry chief by Lt. Gen. Wade Hampton and fought under him at the Battle of Bentonville 19–20 March 1865. A telegram from Breckinridge at Greensboro to Jefferson Davis dated 19 April 1865, informing him of Lincoln's assassination, suggests that the Secretary of War was personally presented with Johnston and Hampton's recommendation. **$12,000 - $15,000**


WALTER P JOHNSON
GERMANTOWN MD.

116. Johnson, Walter. Autograph letter signed ("Walter Johnson"), 1 page (8.25 x 9.75 in.; 210 x 248 mm.), on "Walter P. Johnson, Germantown, Md." letterhead stationery, 10 March 1940, written in ink to *"My dear Kenny"*. Two spots obscuring single word on left margin; small corner missing; tipped on a board.

Johnson pens in full: *My dear Kenny: Your letter came and thanks a lot I appreciate hearing from you. They have left me busy here lately and will I guess 'till the Primary is over May 6th then if I get through that I will have more work to do. I am sorry I don't have a photo right now but I will get some soon and would be glad to give you one. Good luck to you Sincerely yours Walter Johnson*

Walter Johnson was one of the first five players elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in 1936. Johnson, Ty Cobb, Christy Matthewson, Babe Ruth and Honus Wagner were known as the "Five Immortals" because they were the first players chosen for the Hall of Fame. In 1940, Johnson, a lifelong Republican, ran for a congressional seat in Maryland's 6th district, but came up short against the incumbent Democrat, William D. Byron. **$800 – $1,200**

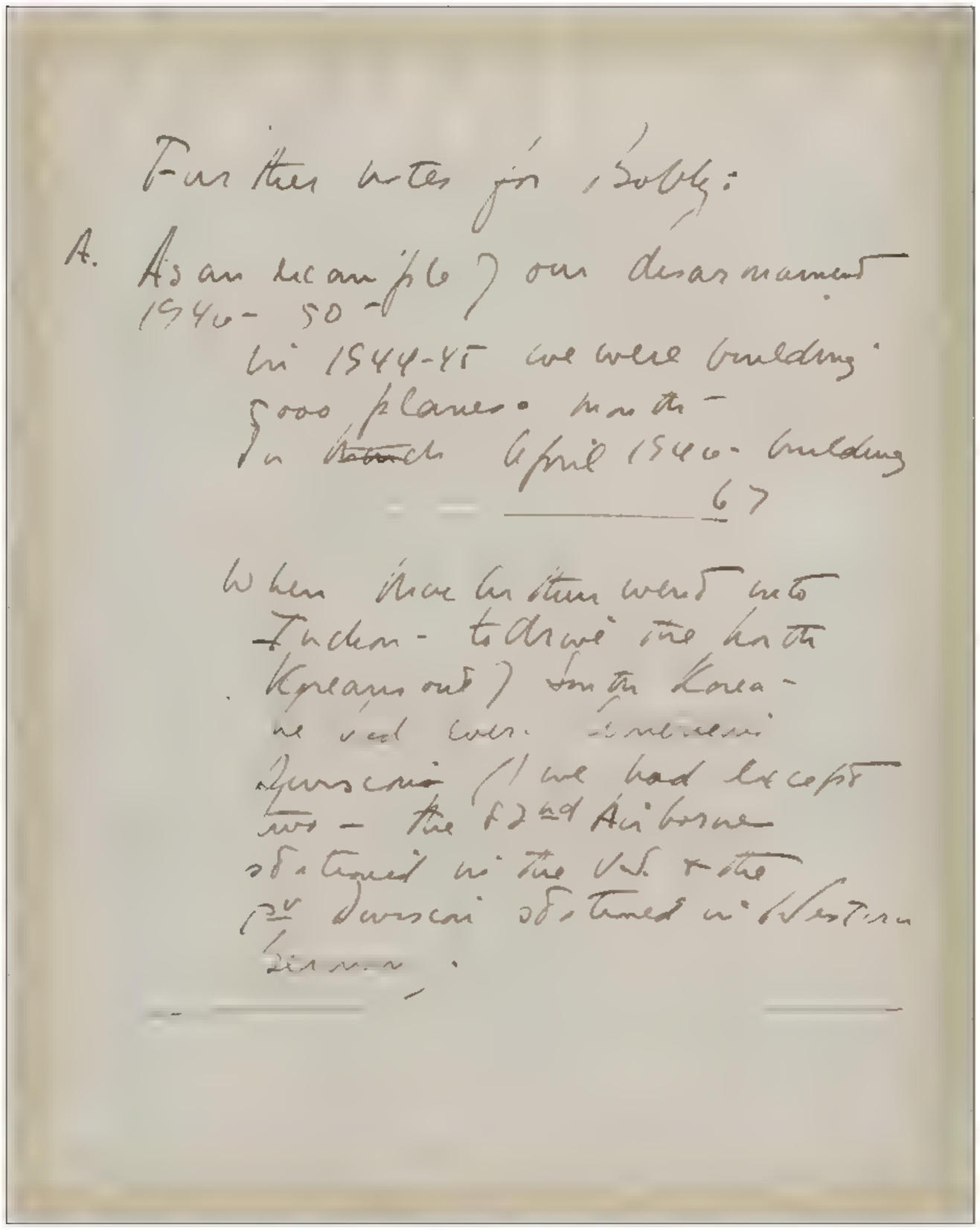


117. [Johnston, Mary – Clifford Berryman]. Whimsical original pen and ink cartoon on the half-title of Mary Johnston's Cease Firing. *Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1912.*

An elaborate full-page drawing and inscription by the renowned political cartoonist who created the Teddy bear.

A play on the book he is gifting, Berryman writes: *A Scott or to one who can't cease firing from one who doesn't know how to fire anything but a furnace. Christmas 1912—Berryman.* Berry man depicts himself as a little bear perspiring as he fires a furnace.

It all started with a hunting trip President Roosevelt took in 1902 in Mississippi at the invitation of Mississippi Governor, Andrew H. Longino. After three days of hunting, other members of the party had spotted bears, but not Roosevelt. The following day, the hunt guides tracked down an old black bear that the dogs had trailed quite a distance and attacked. The guides tied the bear to a willow tree and called for the President. But Roosevelt took one look at the old bear and refused to shoot it. He felt doing so would be unsportsmanlike. Since the bear was injured and suffering, Roosevelt ordered that the bear be put down to end its pain. Word of this hit newspapers across the country, and political cartoonist Clifford Berryman picked up on the story, drawing a cartoon showing how President Roosevelt refused to shoot the bear while hunting in Mississippi. The original cartoon, which ran in the Washington Post on 16 November 1902, shows Roosevelt standing in front. The guide and bear are in the background, and they're about the same size. Later, similar cartoons appeared, but the bear was smaller and shaking with fear. This bear cub then appeared in other cartoons Clifford Berryman drew throughout Roosevelt's career. The connection between bears and President Roosevelt was formed. The cartoon inspired New York store, Morris Michtom, to create a new toy bear. He put in his shop window two stuffed toy bears his wife had made. Michtom asked permission from President Roosevelt to call these toy bears "Teddy's bears." The rapid popularity of these bears led Michtom to mass-produce them, eventually forming the Ideal Novelty and Toy Company. **$300 - $500**



Further notes for Bobby:

A. As an example of our disarmament 1946- 50 -
In 1944-45 we were building 5000 planes a month-
In ~~March~~ April 1946- building 67

When MacArthur went into Inchon - to drive the North Koreans out) of South Korea - we had every American Division we had except two - the 82nd Airborne stationed in the U.S. + the 1st Division stationed in Western Germany.

118. Kennedy, John F. Autograph notes (unsigned) to Bobby Kennedy, 1 page (8 x 10.5 in.; 203 x 267 mm.), no place or date, on blue-lined stationery, entitled *"Further notes for Bobby"*. Toning around perimeter from previous mounting.

JFK notes for Bobby Kennedy:

"...When MacArthur went into Inchon –
to drive the North Koreans out of South Korea –
we had every American Division we had except two –
the 82nd Airborne stationed in the U.S. and the
1st Division stationed in Western Germany."

JFK writes in full:
Further notes for Bobby:
As an example of our disarmament 1946- 50 -
In 1944-45 we were building 5000 planes a month-
In ~~March~~ April 1946- building 67

When MacArthur went into Inchon –
to drive the North Koreans out of South Korea –
he had every American Division we had except two –
the 82nd Airborne stationed in the U.S. and the
1st Division stationed in Western Germany.

Excellent and intriguing content from JFK – discussing U.S. disarmament following World War II and the Battle of Inchon (10-19 September 1950) under the command of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur. The amphibious invasion resulted in a decisive victory and strategic reversal in favor of the United Nations. The operation involved some 75,000 troops and 261 naval vessels, which led to the recapture of the South Korea capital Seoul two weeks later. **$5,000 - $7,000**

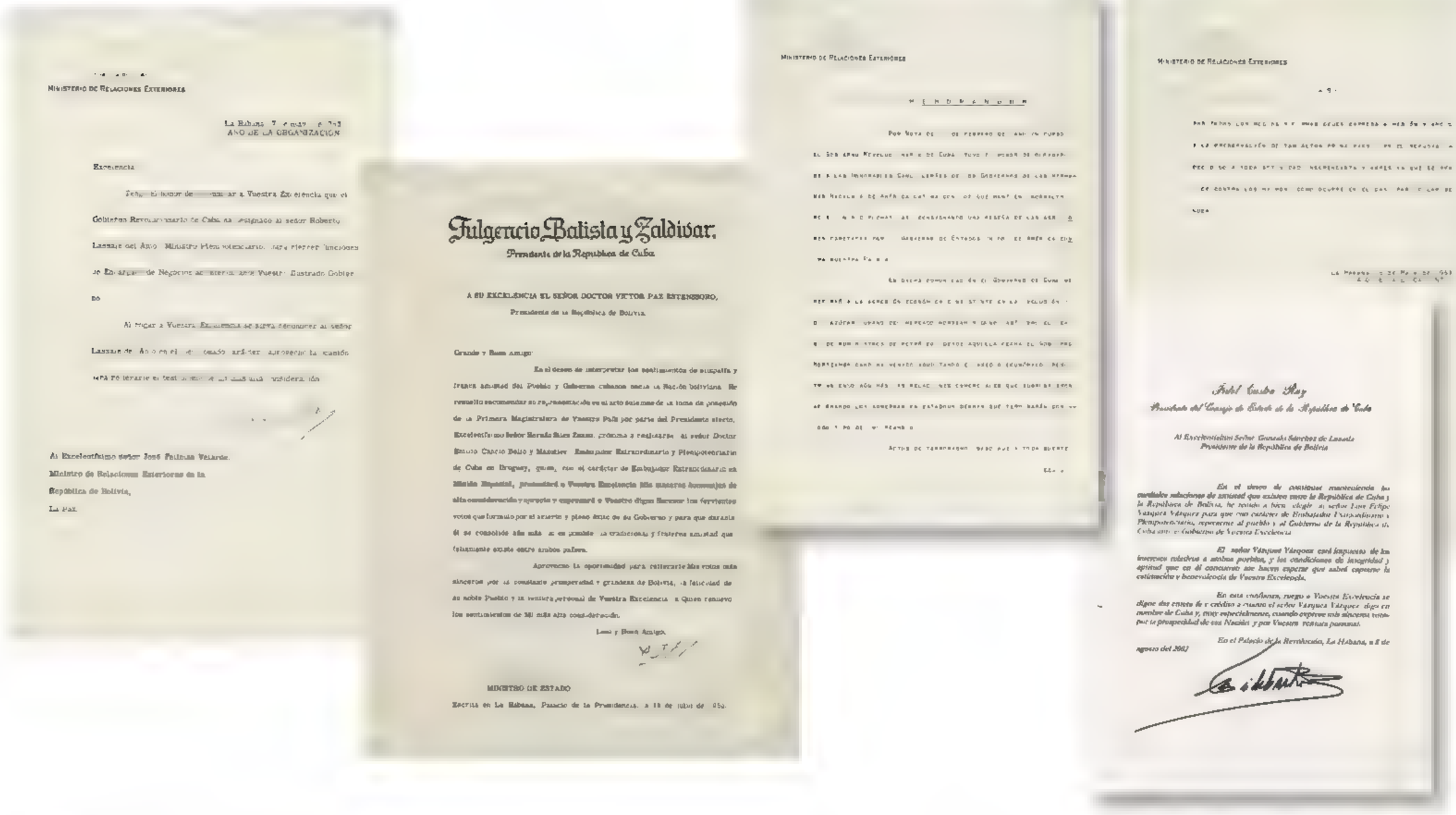
119. [Kennedy, John F. – Cuba]. This fascinating archive contains a scathing, 9-page memorandum from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations, written less than a month following the Bay of Pigs, and signed documents by Fidel Castro, dictator Fulgencio Batista (before he was overthrown) and Foreign Minister of Cuba Raúl Roa. On 17 April 1961, approximately 1,300 members of a CIA-supported counter-revolutionary Cuban exile force stormed the beaches of Cuba, beginning a brief military adventure which ended in total failure. The incident quickly became a foreign policy debacle for President Kennedy, who approved the plan just three months into his presidency. Elements of the archive are listed below.

Outstanding Cuban archive ranging from a 1956 Batista signed document to a 2002 Castro signed Letter of State. Most notable is a 9pp memorandum from the Ministry of Foreign Relations relating to the Bay of Pigs and comparing JFK to Hitler in this regard. *"The road of the North American imperialism is the same as Hitler's . . ."*

Cuban Ministry of Foreign Relations typed memorandum (unsigned), 9 pages (8.5 x 13 in.; 216 x 330 mm.), in Spanish, on "Republica De Cuba, Minister of Foreign relations" stationery, Havana, 5 May 1961 "Year of the Education." Possibly written by Raúl Roa, who was the Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1959 to 1973. Roa was appointed Foreign Minister by Castro and he gained international prominence with his blunt diplomacy. Staple holes in left corner; otherwise, fine.

Written less than a month after the Bay of Pigs, the document reads in part: *Acts of terrorism, sabotage and all types of criminal attacks followed since receiving North American support … As occurrence of an especially serious incident aimed to violate the rules of international rights and for the effects that followed, we must mention the case of a strongly armed boat that penetrated the Bay of Santiago de Cuba and fired upon a petroleum refinery causing damages, one death and many wounded … On the last April 15th of this year, war planes that the United States have reserved for attacks on Cuba, have bombed the cities of Santiago de Cuba, San Antonio de los Banos and Havana causing many damages, killing eight persons and leaving several others wounded … On the 17th of the same month, on the beach of Giron, in the South of the island, took place the landing of mercenary invaders trained in the territory of the United States, in its colony of Puerto Rico, Guatemala and Nicaragua. They were armed with very powerful weapons that were transported in ships provided by agents of such countries, were escorted in the crossing by North American naval units from a departure point correspondent to the last two countries mentioned above. The invaders received from the United States a quantity of weapons and, since no other power has superior forces than this one, they included naval units, also had Sherman tanks, strong artillery with cannons without backward movement - exclusive weapons of North American Imperialism - and a large number of airplanes, including four units of the type "Sabre" of the North American Army. After they broke off their offensive, these invaders left behind almost one hundred victims among our population, as well as a considerable quantity of wounded persons. Few days before this invasion, President Kennedy had said that the United States had no intention to intervene in these operations. After they produced the attack, and before the imputations that arose from different officials about its failure, including those from ex-President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, with cynical forgetfulness about his recent words, assumed all the responsibility for the failure of the invasion, praising much later the traitors in interviews with the simulated chiefs of the conspiracy, arriving to the enormity of declaring in front of the Society of Newspaper Editors that the principle of non-intervention remained unchanged unless it is subject to the convenience of North Americans' interests, among the major contempt from international opinion that he recognized having deceived, especially the nations of this hemisphere … During interviews transmitted by television and radio, the conspirators, including the principal figures that were captured, admitted that the invasion was organized, equipped and transported by the American Government. Our Prime Minister, Doctor Fidel Castro, conducted one such interview and personally interrogated these prisoners … The North American Government, in its determination to invade Cuba, remains indifferent to the massive protests of the population and governments of Latin America and other places in the world, as well as those of famous personalities, reporters, professors, students, workers' organizations, etc. From a distance, it simulates attacks to the North American territory and dispatches naval units and troops to the Base at Guantanamo; it organizes urgent interviews with military and political leaders to wage war, to prepare the condition for an attack on Cuba. The aggressive government of the United States does not mention one single hostile, aggressive or provocative act from our nation's side that could explain its aggressive conduct; it declared that all the hostile maneuvers and the attack itself that they organized were due to the reason that it could not accept that Cuba, exercising its sovereignty and self-determination, gave itself one or another form of government not to the liking of the North Americans. Hitler exhibited the same tactic against the people of Europe, that he later dominated using violence. The road of the North American imperialism is the same as Hitler's. If they achieve the goal of destroying Cuba, they will consider themselves almighty enough to crush any nation that will dare to oppose its domination or will cross them or disagree with its imperialistic directions. They will not achieve this because the people of Cuba is ready to fight and will answer with violence to violence.*

When JFK entered the White House in January of 1961, the training and planning for the exile invasion were near completion. The CIA had organized a brigade of about 1,400 exile fighters at a secluded camp in Guatemala, and was infiltrating advance teams of organizers and saboteurs into Cuba. President Kennedy was excited at the prospect of secretly arranging Castro's overthrow, and took an active interest in the planning. However, the President was concerned that the size of the operation would threaten his ability to deny U.S. involvement with the exile brigade. Throughout the preparations for the invasion he was enthusiastic about the CIA's Cuba program, but as the planned D-Day approached, Kennedy became increasingly worried that the U.S. hand in the operation could no longer be concealed. Kennedy was as determined to have the Cuba program remain secret. As the operation kicked into high gear in mid-April, the CIA and the Kennedy administration labored to maintain the fiction that the exiles attacking Cuba were not under the employ of the United States.



MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

La Habana, 7 de mayo de 1963
AÑO DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN

Excelencia

Tengo el honor de comunicar a Vuestra Excelencia que el Gobierno Revolucionario de Cuba ha designado al señor Roberto Lassalle del Amo Ministro Plenipotenciario, para ejercer funciones de Encargado de Negocios ad interim ante Vuestro Ilustrado Gobierno.

Al rogar a Vuestra Excelencia se sirva reconocer al señor Lassalle del Amo en el referido carácter aprovecho la ocasión para reiterar el testimonio de mi consideración

Al Excelentísimo señor José Fellman Velarde,
Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de la
República de Bolivia,
La Paz.

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

M E M O R A N D U M

Por Nota de [illegible] de febrero de [illegible] fuimos
el Sr. Dr. Raúl Roa Ministro de Cuba tuvo [illegible] de dirigirse
a las Honorables Cámaras Legislativas de los Gobiernos de las Hermanas
Más Nuevas y De Más Queridas Repúblicas de América
[illegible] Diplomáticas del Reconocimiento Más Absoluto de las Más
Cabales Prerrogativas [illegible] Inherentes a los Embajadores En Misión
Extraordinaria

En Virtud Como Fue Que El Gobierno De Cuba Se
Ha Servido Designar Al Señor Roberto Lassalle del Amo Como Encargado
De Negocios Ad Interim Ante El Gobierno De Bolivia Se Ha Servido
Designar Al Señor Luis Felipe Vazquez Vazquez Como Embajador
Extraordinario En Misión Especial Ante El Gobierno De Bolivia

Aprovecha Esta Ocasión Para Reiterar Al Señor Ministro De Relaciones
Exteriores De Bolivia Las Seguridades De Su Más Alta Consideración

MINISTERIO DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES

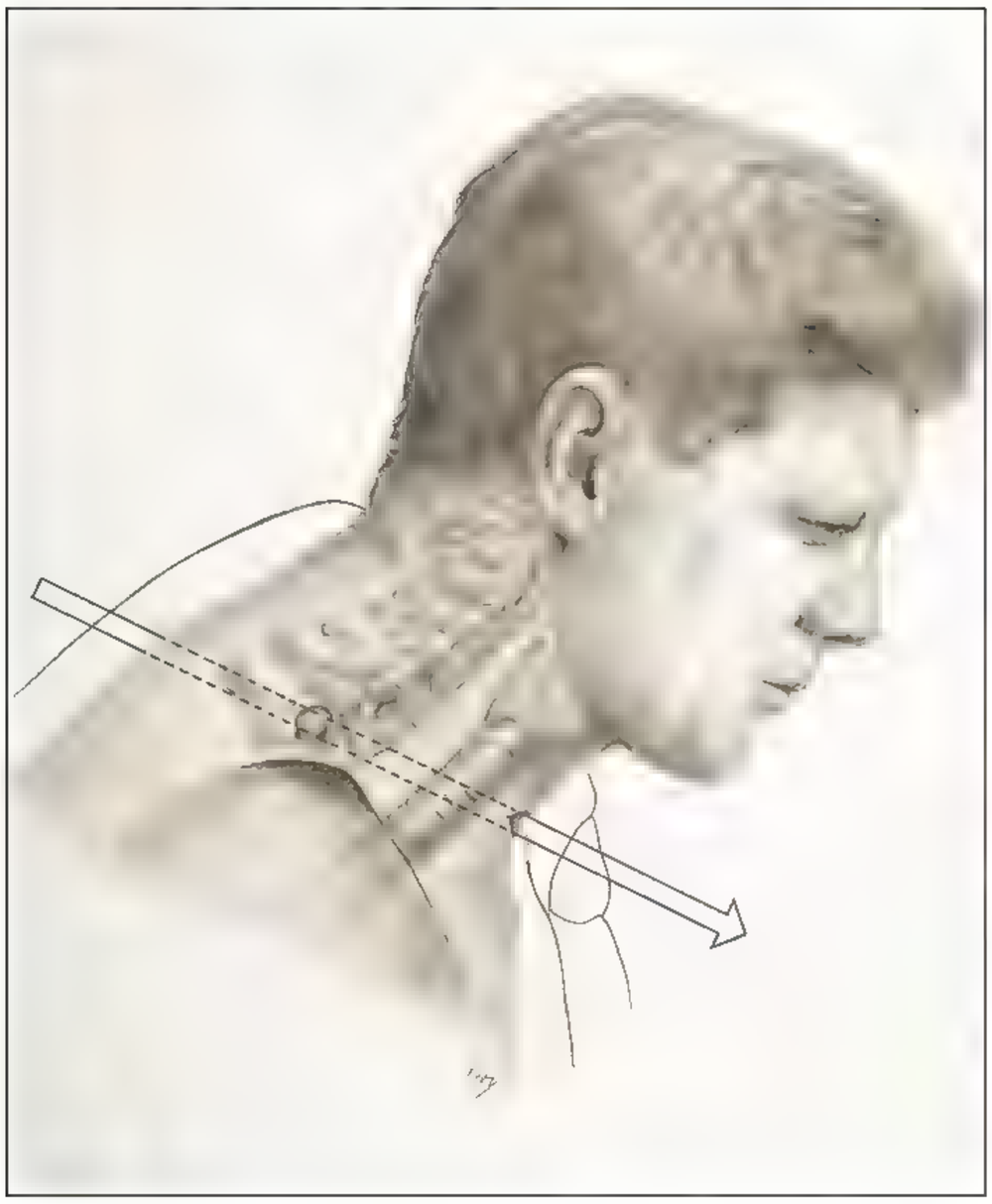
[illegible]

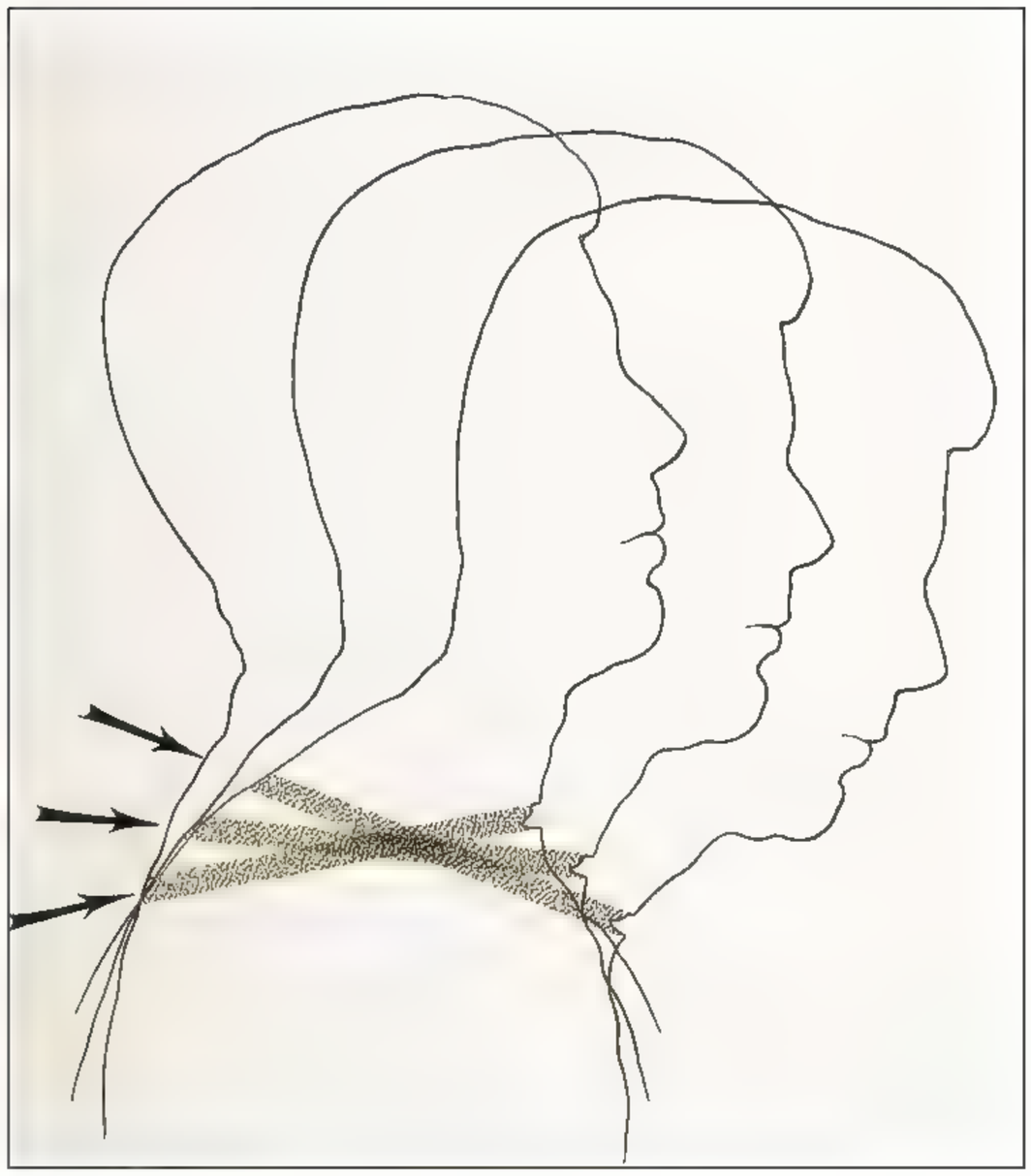
Por Cuanto [illegible] Ha Designado Al Señor Luis Felipe Vazquez Vazquez Como Embajador Extraordinario En Misión Especial Ante El Gobierno De Bolivia

Por Cuanto Es Deber Del Gobierno De Cuba Mantener Con Todos Los Países Las Más Cordiales Relaciones De Amistad Y Cooperación

Por Cuanto Es Deber Del Gobierno De Cuba Mantener Con Todos Los Países Las Más Cordiales Relaciones De Amistad Y Cooperación

Por Cuanto [illegible] Ha Designado Al Señor Luis Felipe Vazquez Vazquez Como Embajador Extraordinario En Misión Especial Ante El Gobierno De Bolivia





120. [Kennedy, John F.] A pair of original and very dramatic 10 x 12.75 in. (254 x 324 mm.) medical illustrations, accomplished with ink, gray wash, and tape, depicting the trajectory of the first bullet that struck John F. Kennedy set against profiles of the President's head and shoulders produced for the 1978 hearings on the murder of John F. Kennedy by the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Both drawings, rendered by medical illustrator Ida G. Dox of Bethesda Maryland (who signs the left-hand drawing *"Dox"*), are housed in a 25 x 15.5 in. (635 x 394 mm.) mat bearing her credit on the verso. Both illustrations are covered by a sheet of heavy art paper bearing a stamped note: "DO NOT TOUCH SURFACE OF DRAWING". Beside some minor marginal wear to mat, both drawings are in extremely fine condition.

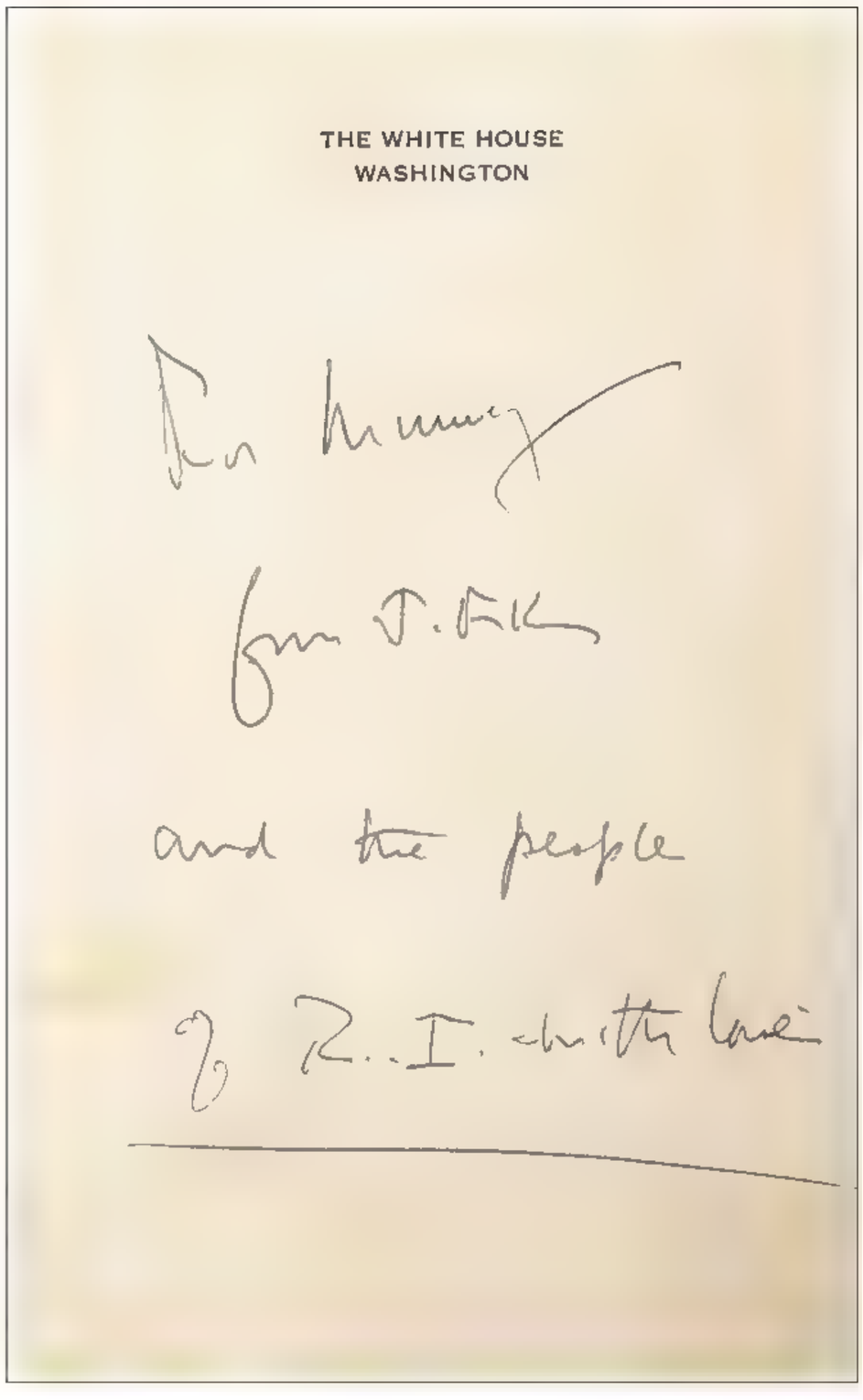
Two important detailed original medical illustrations prepared for the House Select Committee on Assassinations detailing the trajectory of the first bullet that struck John F. Kennedy on 22 November 1963 – the infamous "single bullet" that not only struck the President, but Governor John Connally as well.

The drawings come from the estate of Cecil W. Kirk, a police officer, investigator and photography expert who served with the DC Metropolitan Police from 1960 to 1980. In 1978, Kirk, as head of Mobile Crime Laboratory and Photographic Services, testified before the House Select Committee on Assassinations as a photography expert. The illustrations were published in the House Select Committee on Assassinations' 1979 report. The illustrations appear as Figure 12 on page 100 of Volume 7 of the Appendix to Hearings Before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U.S. House of Representatives.

The illustration at left shows Kennedy in profile with the structure of his spinal column, lungs and trachea filled in over which Dox has sketched the trajectory of the famous "single bullet" that struck the President in his upper back. (The bullet exited Kennedy's throat and continued onward to strike Governor Connally in the back.) The drawing clearly shows the hole in Kennedy's neck where doctors at Parkland Hospital performed a tracheotomy that obscured the exit wound. Dox also took care to illustrate the outline of Kennedy's suit and tie (the bullet was believed to have grazed the President's tie knot).

The drawing to the right, simpler in style in showing only Kennedy's basic profile, demonstrates three possible angles for the bullet's trajectory as it entered Kennedy's back and exited from his neck. The three positions were rendered, as there was some question as to Kennedy's exact position when the bullet struck. Because this bullet then struck Governor Connally after exiting the President's neck, the trajectory was critical to proving the "single bullet theory" that was derided by critics.

According to photographic expert Cecil W. Kirk, for whom these drawings were produced, there was no need for the bullet to "zig-zag" as Kennedy was seated at such an angle. In his 1978 testimony, Kirk said: "The bullet which passed through the president's upper torso was moving downward at about 5 degrees relative to the president assuming him to be sitting erect. Nothing that combination of leaning slightly forward, and 'hunching' forward as well, added 11 to 18 degrees and then including the 3 degree slope of the street -- the combined inclination of the trajectory is found to have been from 19-26 degrees downward from the gun to the President. The middle of this range was used. The shot which pierced the President's upper torso and neck traveled along such a path that, if it continued, with only small deflections, could hardly have failed to strike Gov. Connally." **$8,000 - $12,000**


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For Mummy

from J.F.K.

and the people

of R.I. with love

121. Kennedy, John F. Sterling silver footed bowl by Gorham, inscribed "For Mummy from Jack". Measuring 3.75 in. high x 8 in. diameter (89 x 203 mm.), accompanied by a John F. Kennedy autograph note signed ("J.F.K.") as President, 1 page (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), on "The White House, Washington" stationery, no date, written to Kennedy's mother-in-law, Janet Lee (Bouvier) Auchincloss. Letter exhibits creasing and faint spotting. Sterling bowl in fine condition.

Fabulous gift from JFK to his mother-in-law, an engraved silver bowl, with a note from him on White House letterhead.

JFK writes in full: *For Mummy from J.F.K. and the people of R.I. with love.*

In JFK's Last Hundred Days by Thurston Clarke, an awkward situation is described between JFK and Rhode Island Governor John Chaffee who presented JFK with a "chintzy" vase. JFK subsequently handed his mother-in-law Chaffee's vase, calling it "a token of my undying affection." Missing her son-in-law's sarcasm, she thanked him profusely but eyed it with dismay. JFK finally admitted that it was a present from the people of Rhode Island. It is speculated that this lot was given as a "make up" gift.

Provenance: "Hammersmith Farm," the Victorian mansion of Janet Lee Auchincloss and the childhood home of Jacqueline Bouvier, Newport, Rhode Island. Note: John Kennedy's mother-in-law Janet Lee (Bouvier) Auchincloss often stood in for her daughter Jackie as hostess for official White House functions. **$10,000 - $15,000**

122. [Kennedy, John F. – Warren Supreme Court]. Photograph signed by Supreme Court Justices ("Earl Warren", "John M. Harlan", "Hugo L. Black", "Byron White", "Potter Stewart", "William O. Douglas", "Arthur Goldberg", "Tom C. Clark", and "William J. Brennan"), 14 x 10.75 in. (356 x 273 mm.) with image being 9.5 x 7.5 in. (241 x 191 mm.), a black & white image signed on the wide white margin of the photograph by each of the Justices, and additionally by the photographer, *"Paul Brickner"*, who also adds his signature twice on the verso. Minor fading to portions of Black's and Brennan's signatures; mild warping on edges; otherwise, fine condition.

A moving and quite probably unique signed image of the members of the Warren Supreme Court marching in John F. Kennedy's funeral procession on 25 November 1963.

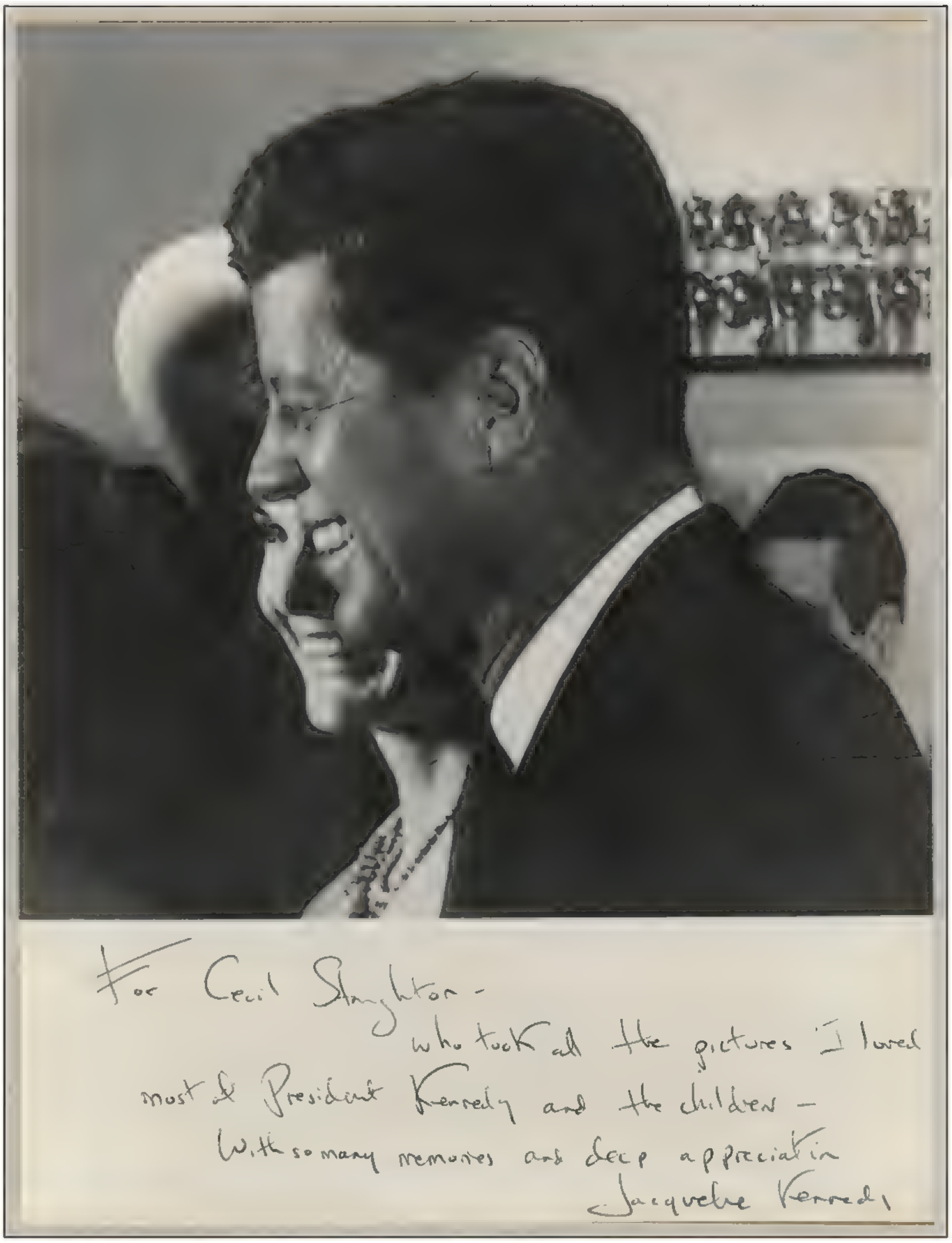
A full-length portrait showing the Justices walking on Connecticut Avenue during John F. Kennedy's funeral procession on 25 November 1963. The photographer, Paul Brickner, was a young law student doing a semester at the Georgetown University Law Center at the time he took this image. Brickner later worked as a law professor, an assistant U.S. Attorney and most recently as an Administrative Law Judge in the Social Security Administration.

Provenance: Ex-Justice Irving Robert Kaufman. **$4,000 - $6,000**

123. Kennedy, John F. Cobalt-blue dinner plate specially produced for the dinner of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA] in honor of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, held at the Hotel Americana in Miami Beach on 18 November 1963.

Cobalt-blue Presidential dinner plate designed for and used at the Inter-American Press Association dinner in honor of President John F. Kennedy held just four days before he was assassinated.

Plate measures 10.5 in. (267 mm.) diameter with gilt edging and gilt ornamentation of the presidential seal as well as the coats of arms of the IAPA's 14 member states. A manufacturer's imprint on the cream underside reads, "Syracuse - China - 93 G U.S.A." Plate originated from the Hotel Americana's Catering Sales and Service Manager Louis Ronco, to whom an entire Miami Herald feature article (a copy of which is included here) was dedicated the very next day, tracing Ronco's legacy of presidential dinners dating back to the FDR administration. Additional photocopied provenance comes in the form of three letters to Ronco that attest to his services that night; copies of the program and menu from the event; and photocopied pictures of Kennedy in his motorcade, in his hotel suite and at his head table, including an image of the Grand Ballroom with a plate shown at each setting. In fine condition. **$3,000 - $5,000**

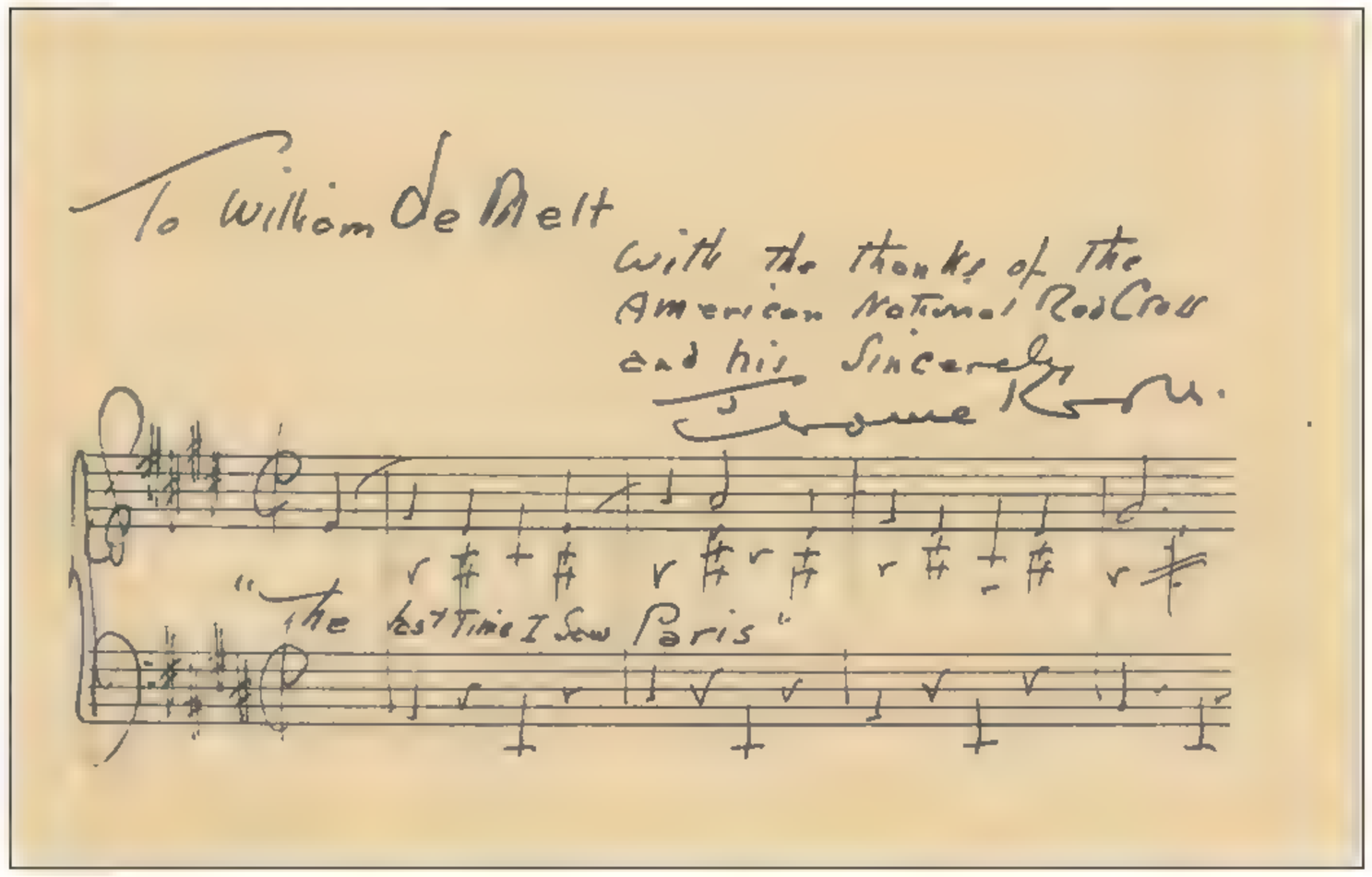

For Cecil Stoughton -
who took all the pictures I loved
most of President Kennedy and the children -
With so many memories and deep appreciation
Jacqueline Kennedy

124. Kennedy, Jacqueline. Photograph signed ("Jacqueline Kennedy"), 7.5 x 9.75 in. (191 x 248 mm.), gelatin silver print mounted on larger (11 x 14 in.; 279 x 356 mm.) board, of John and Jacqueline. Faint creasing; otherwise, fine.

PORTRAIT OF THE KENNEDYS INSCRIBED BY JACKIE TO WHITE HOUSE PHOTOGRAPHER CECIL W. STOUGHTON.

Warmly inscribed by Jackie in the lower margin, *"For Cecil Stoughton – who took all the pictures I loved most of President Kennedy and the children – With so many memories and deep appreciation, Jacqueline Kennedy."*

After Kennedy's assassination, Stoughton and Mrs. Kennedy remained in contact for the rest of her life. Here, just one year after the event, she inscribes one of his photographs. **Cecil Stoughton** (1920-2008) was the first official White House photographer and the chief photographer during the Kennedy Administration. He studied under Aldred Eisenstadt and Margaret Bourke-White. After the War, while working in the Army's Public Information Office, he was assigned to photograph President Kennedy's Inauguration on 20 January 1961, and was soon posted to the White House full-time. The affection and trust the Kennedys felt for Stoughton made him uniquely qualified to capture the First Family's private moments. On 22 November 1963, he created what the New York Times called "one of the signal images of the 20th century" – Lyndon B. Johnson's swearing-in as president aboard Air Force One. **$2,000 - $3,000**


To William de Melt
with the thanks of the
American National Red Cross
and his Sincerely
Jerome Kern.
"The last Time I Saw Paris"

125. Kern, Jerome. Autograph musical quotation signed ("Jerome Kern"), 4.25 in. x 6 in. (108 x 152 mm.), no date. Fine condition.

"The Last Time I Saw Paris".

Kern pens four bars from "The Last Time I Saw Paris", above which he has inscribed, *"To William de Melt, with the thanks of the American National Red Cross and his, Sincerely, Jerome Kern."*

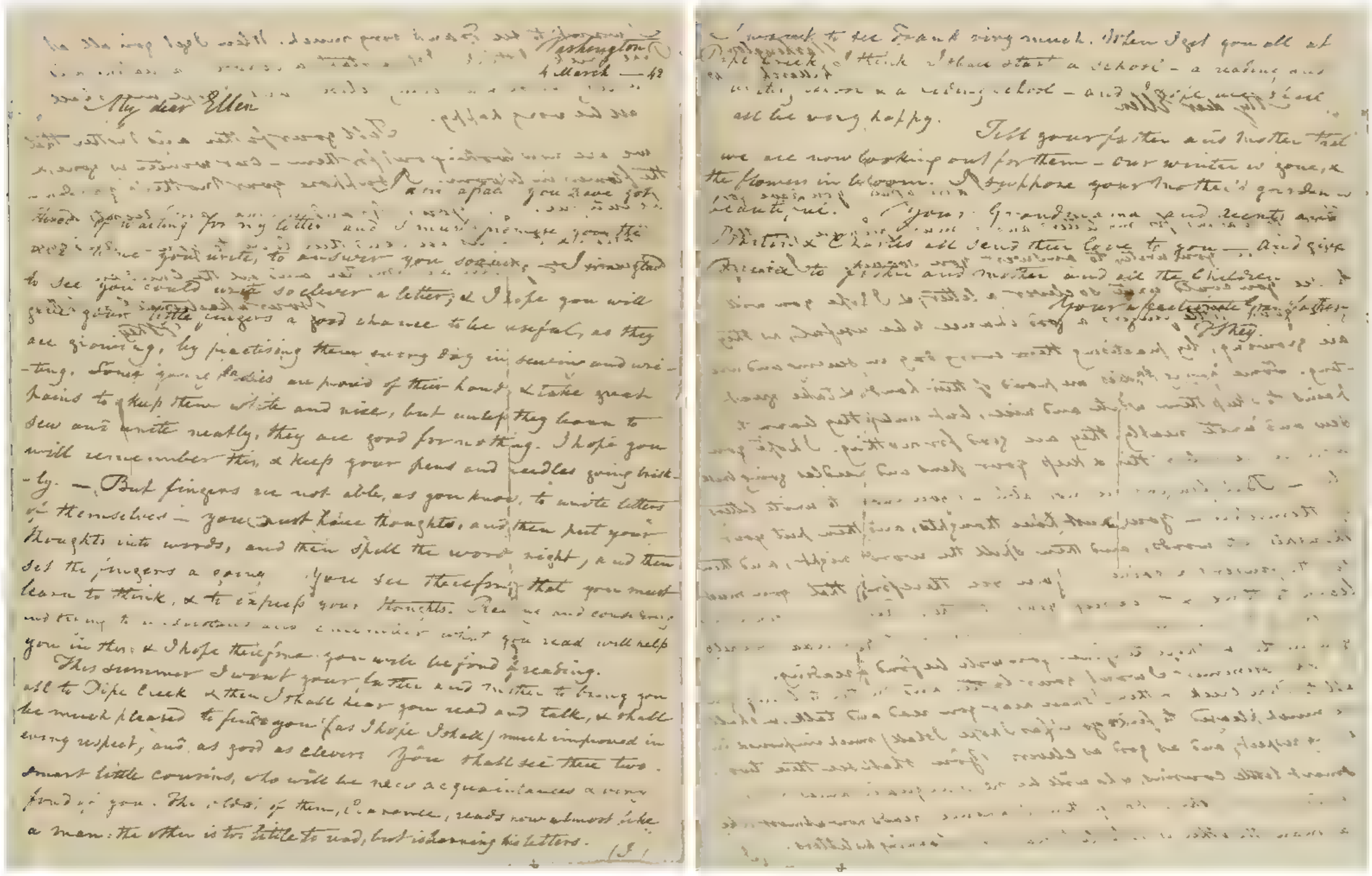
Composed by Kern, with lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein written in homage to the French capital recently occupied by the Germans. This was the only time Kern set a pre-written lyric, and his only hit song not written as part of a musical. The song was sung by Ann Sothern in the film *Lady Be Good* (1941) and won the Academy Award for Best Original Song. **$2,500 - $3,500**

126. [Key, Francis Scott]. "Defence of Fort M'Henry" in: The Analectic Magazine, Volume IV; pp. 433-34. *Philadelphia: [Moses Thomas], November 1814.* Octavo (8.65 x 5.25 in.; 221 x 137 mm.) Light scattered spotting. Marbled boards, red leather spine gilt, tan leather corners quite worn.

The first magazine appearance of Francis Scott Key's "Star-Spangled Banner", 1814.

In the fall of 1814, Francis Scott Key was asked to negotiate the release from British forces of a Washington physician, William Beanes, who had been taken prisoner and confined aboard a ship in the British fleet. Key secured the release of Dr. Beanes, but was detained on the HMS *Surprise* by the British as preparations were being made to land British troops. Under guard, Key, Beanes and others were released to their ship, the *Minden*, and on 13-14 September 1814, during the naval bombardment of Fort McHenry in Baltimore, Key observed the fight from the American vessel. Key remained on deck during the night, and when morning came he was excited to see the American flag still flying over the fort. According to an account of the incident given by Chief Justice Taney, Key composed what would come to be known as "The Star-Spangled Banner," wrote it out on his way to shore, and revised the notes in his hotel that night. Key is remembered and revered by the American public as the composer of the national anthem. The melody came from the popular British work "To Anacreon in Heaven," a well-known drinking song. The lyrics were printed in the *Baltimore American* on 21 September 1814, and although the song became moderately popular, it was not widely accepted as a national song until the time of the Civil War. Key's lyrics appear on pages 433-34 of Volume IV, the November 1814 issue, of The Analectic, regarded as the most important periodical of its era.

An important American literary, historical and musical landmark in very good condition. *Provenance:* Evan Thomas Junior (bookplate)—Elizabeth Thomas (pencil inscription)—to her nephew J. Wethered Bell (inscription). **$800 - $1,200**



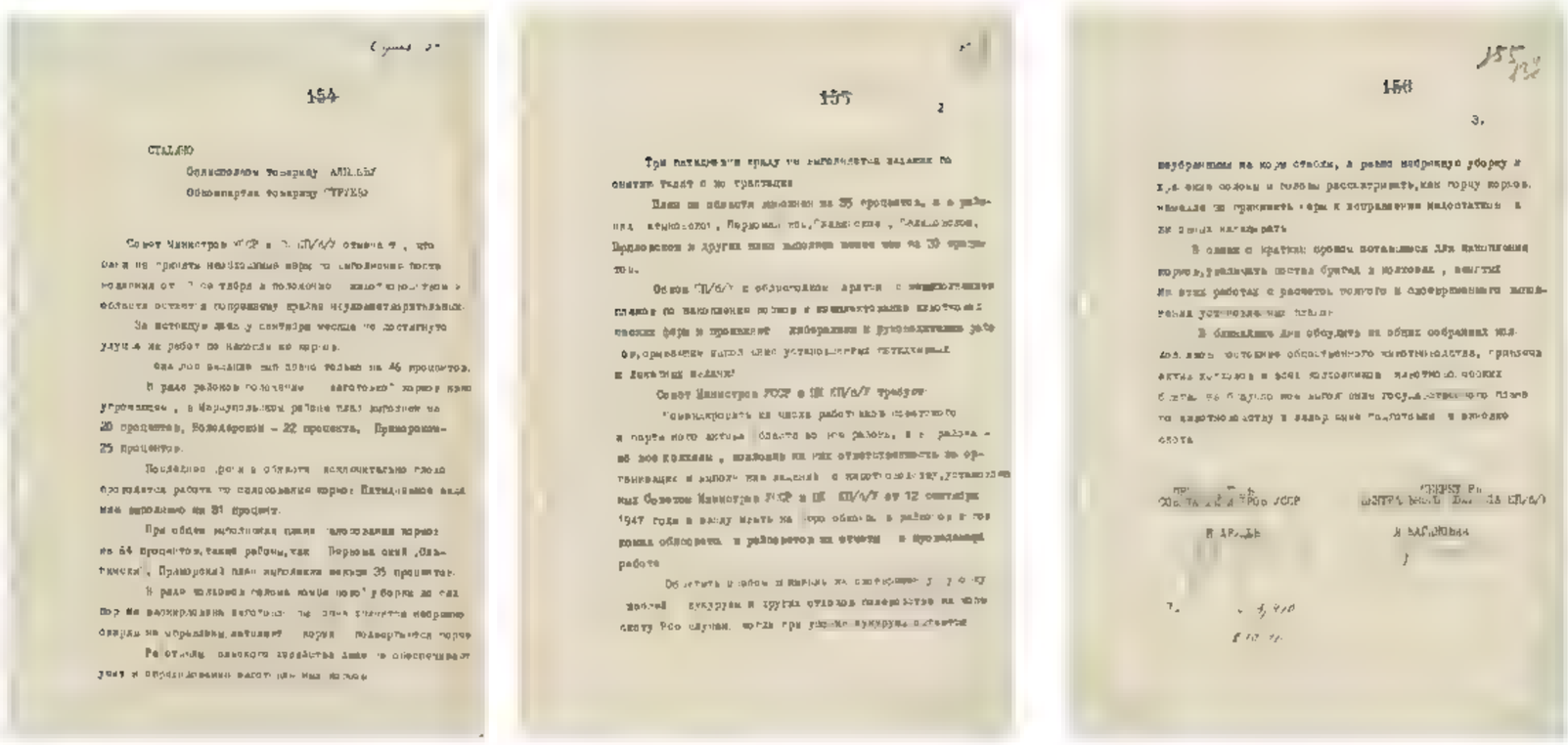
127. Key, Francis Scott. Autograph letter signed ("F.S. Key"), 2 pages (8 x 10.25 in.; 203 x 260 mm.); front and verso, on thin, translucent paper, Washington, 4 March 1842, written to his granddaughter, Miss Ellen Turner. With address overleaf in Key's hand, *"Miss Ellen Turner, care of D[anie]l. Turner Esqr., Warrenton, North Carolina"*. Minor holes at folds and intersections with minimal intrusion on text; chipping on edges. Holes on address overleaf, not affecting text.

Francis Scott Key writes a warm letter of encouragement to his granddaughter Ellen.

…fingers are not able, as you know, to write letters of themselves – you must have thoughts, and then put your thoughts into words, and then spell the words right, and then set the fingers a going. You see therefore that you must learn to think, & to express your thoughts.

Key writes in full: *My dear Ellen, I am afraid you have got tired of waiting for my letter; and I must promise you the next time you write, to answer you sooner. I was glad to see you could write so clever a letter; & I hope you will give your little fingers a good chance to be useful, as they are growing, by practicing them every day in sewing and writing. Some young ladies are proud of their hands & take great pains to keep them white and nice, but unless they learn to sew and write neatly, they are good for nothing. I hope you will remember this, and keep your pens and needles going briskly. But fingers are not able, as you know, to write letters of themselves – you must have thoughts, and then put your thoughts into words, and then spell the words right, and then set the fingers a going. You see therefore that you must learn to think, & to express your thoughts. Reading, and considering and trying to understand and remember what you read, will help you in this: & I hope therefore you will be fond of reading. This summer I want your father and mother to bring you all to Pipe Creek: & then I shall hear you read and talk, & shall be much pleased to find you (as I hope I shall) much improved in every respect, and as good as clever. You shall see these two smart little cousins, who will be new acquaintances & very fond of you. The oldest of them, Clarence, reads now almost like a man: the other is too little to read, but is learning his letters. I want to see Frank very much. When I get you all at Pipe Creek, I think I shall start a school – a reading and writing school & a riding school – and I hope we shall all be very happy. Tell your father and mother that we are now looking out for them – Our winter is gone, & the flowers in bloom. I suppose your Mother's garden is beautiful. Your Grandmama and Aunts Barton & Charles all send their love to you. – And give mine to father and mother and all the children. Your affectionate Grandfather, F.S. Key*

Sage advice from the lawyer, author and poet who wrote the lyrics to "The Star-Spangled Banner," Francis Scott Key. Ellen Key Turner was Key's daughter, Ann Arnold Key, who married Daniel Turner. **$2,000 - $3,000**



128. Khrushchev, Nikita. Typed letter signed as Chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers [Prime Minister], in Russian, 3 pages (8 x 11.75 in.; 203 x 298 mm.), separate sheets, [Kiev], 8 October 1947, to Chairman of the Stalino [named for Stalin in 1924, renamed Donetsk in 1961] Executive Committee, Myokola F. Alyshev, and the Stalino First Secretary of the Comunist Party, Oleksandr I. Struyev. **Cosigned ("L. Kaganovich") by Lazar Kaganovich** as Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukrainian SSR. Two file holes at left edge with four partial punch holes.

Nikita Khrushchev and close Stalin aide, Lazar Kaganovich, advise political and Communist Party leaders concerning deficiencies in collective farm operations.

"...steps shall be immediately taken to eliminate the deficiencies, and the guilty parties shall be punished."

Khrushchev writes in full: *The UkrSSR Council of Ministers and the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party note that you have not taken the necessary steps to execute the resolution dated September 12th, and that the situation with regard to livestock breeding in the region remains, as before, extremely unsatisfactory. During the past ten-day period of the month of September, no improvement was made in the work associated with the accumulation of feed. Only 46 percent of the ten-day target was fulfilled.*

"In a number of districts, the situation with regard to the procurement of feed is clearly bad, with the plan being fulfilled by 20 percent in the Mariupol district, 22 percent in the Volodar district, and 25 percent in the Seaside district. Recently, feed silaging work has been very poorly performed in the region. The five-day target was fulfilled by 31 percent. Given the 64 percent overall fulfillment of the feed silaging plan, districts such as Pervomayskiy, Olginskoye, and Seaside have fulfilled less that 35 percent of the plan.

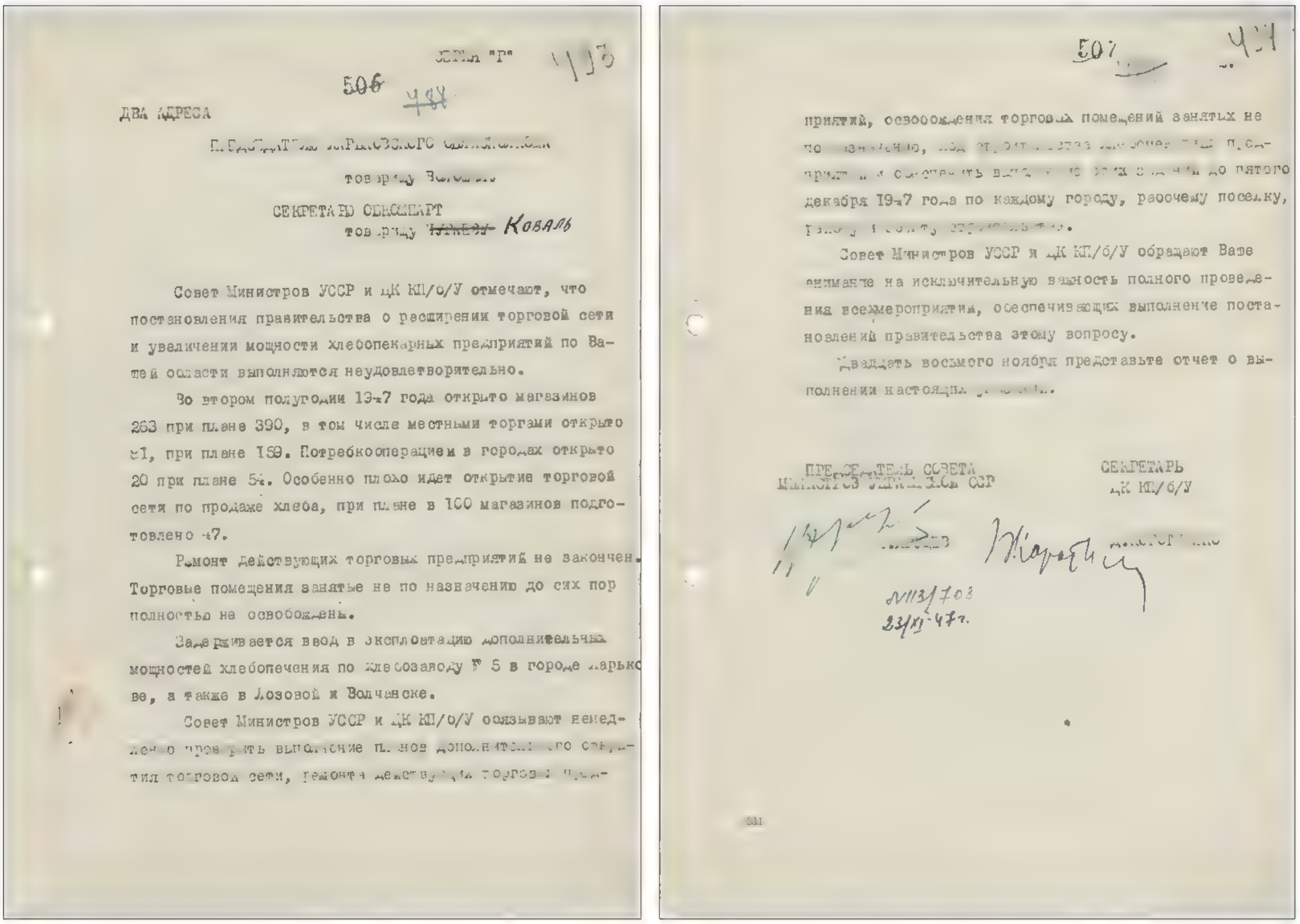
"At a number of collective farms, combine-harvested straw has not yet been stacked, procured feed has been carelessly stored in haystacks, has not been covered, and is getting wet, and the feed is subject to spoilage. District agriculture departments are not even keeping track and mapping the locations of the feed procured. The targets for removing calves in line with agricultural procurement contracts have not been met for three five-day periods in a row. The plan for the region has been fulfilled by 35 percent, while in the Katyk, Pervomayskiy, Slavyansk, Selidovo, Goryalo, and other districts, the plan has only been fulfilled by 20 percent.

"The regional committee of the CP/b/u and the regional executive committee are accepting the losses associated with the nonfulfillment of the plans for the accumulation of feed and the replenishment of livestock breeding farms, and is extending a liberal attitude toward district leaders who are thwarting the achievement of the five-day and ten-day targets set. The UkrSSR Council of Ministers and the CC of the CP/b/u hereby stipulate:

"That workers from the ranks of regional Soviet and party activists shall be sent on official business to all the districts, and within the districts – to all the collective farms, having been entrusted with responsibility for organizing and meeting the livestock breeding targets set by the UkrSSR Council of Ministers and the CC of the CP/b/u on September 12, 1947, and that their reports on the work performed shall be heard at the offices of the regional committee, the district committees, and the executive committees of the regional council and the district councils. That special attention shall be paid to the timely harvesting of corn stalks and other crop farming wastes for cattle feed. All instances wherein stalks for feed are left unharvested during the harvesting of corn, and likewise wherein hay and chaff are carelessly harvested and stored, shall be regarded as feed spoilage, steps shall be immediately taken to eliminate the deficiencies, and the guilty parties shall be punished.

"Due to the brief amount of time that remains for the accumulation of feed, the size of the collective farm crews that perform this work shall be increased, and the full and timely fulfillment of the plans set shall be tracked. During coming days, the status of public livestock breeding shall be discussed at general meetings of collective farmers, and the assets of collective farms, as well as all collective farmers and livestock breeding crews, shall be solicited for the purpose of the unconditional fulfillment of the state plan for livestock breeding and the completions of preparations for the wintering of cattle.

Lazar Kaganovich (1893-1991), a Jew who survived at Stalin's side longer than anyone else, joined the Communist Party before the Revolution of 1917 and died just five months before the end of the Soviet Union. He was a pioneer organizer for the Bolsheviks in 1911. Stalin put him in charge of supervising the activities of local party organizations and, in 1924, of party patronage. By 1930, he was a full member of the Politburo. Within the Politburo, Kaganovich and Molotov formed the core of Stalin's "post-Purge" Politburo. From this time until Stalin's death, Kaganovich was largely responsible for the heavy industry in the Soviet Union. He became a Deputy Premier in 1938 and a member of Stalin's State Defense Committee in World War II. Kaganovich was First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukrainian SSR for less than 10 months, from 3 March 1947 to 26 December 1947. In the 1930s and 1940s, Kaganovich was regarded by many as the #2 man in the Soviet Union because of his ties to Stalin. **$2,000 - $3,000**



ЭКЗ. № "Г"

506

ДВА АДРЕСА

[redacted]

товарищу Волошину

СЕКРЕТАРЮ ОБЛКОМПАРТ
товарищу ~~Кулеву~~ Ковалю

Совет Министров УССР и цК КП/б/У отмечают, что постановления правительства о расширении торговой сети и увеличении мощности хлебопекарных предприятий по Вашей области выполняются неудовлетворительно.

Во втором полугодии 19-47 года открыто магазинов 263 при плане 390, в том числе местными торгами открыто 81, при плане 159. Потребкооперацией в городах открыто 20 при плане 54. Особенно плохо идет открытие торговой сети по продаже хлеба, при плане в 100 магазинов подготовлено 47.

Ремонт действующих торговых предприятий не закончен. Торговые помещения занятые не по назначению до сих пор полностью не освобождены.

Задерживается ввод в эксплоатацию дополнительных мощностей хлебопечения по хлебозаводу № 5 в городе Харькове, а также в Лозовой и Волчанске.

Совет Министров УССР и цК КП/б/У обязывают немедленно проверить выполнение планов дополнительного открытия торговой сети, ремонта действующих торговых предприятий, освобождения торговых помещений занятых не по назначению, [redacted] до пятого декабря 19-47 года по каждому городу, рабочему поселку, [redacted].

Совет Министров УССР и цК КП/б/У обращают Ваше внимание на исключительную важность полного проведения всехмероприятий, обеспечивающих выполнение постановлений правительства этому вопросу.

Двадцать восьмого ноября представьте отчет о выполнении настоящих указаний.

ПРЕДСЕДАТЕЛЬ СОВЕТА
МИНИСТРОВ УКРАИНСКОЙ ССР

СЕКРЕТАРЬ
цК КП/б/У

Н.Хрущев

Д.Коротченко

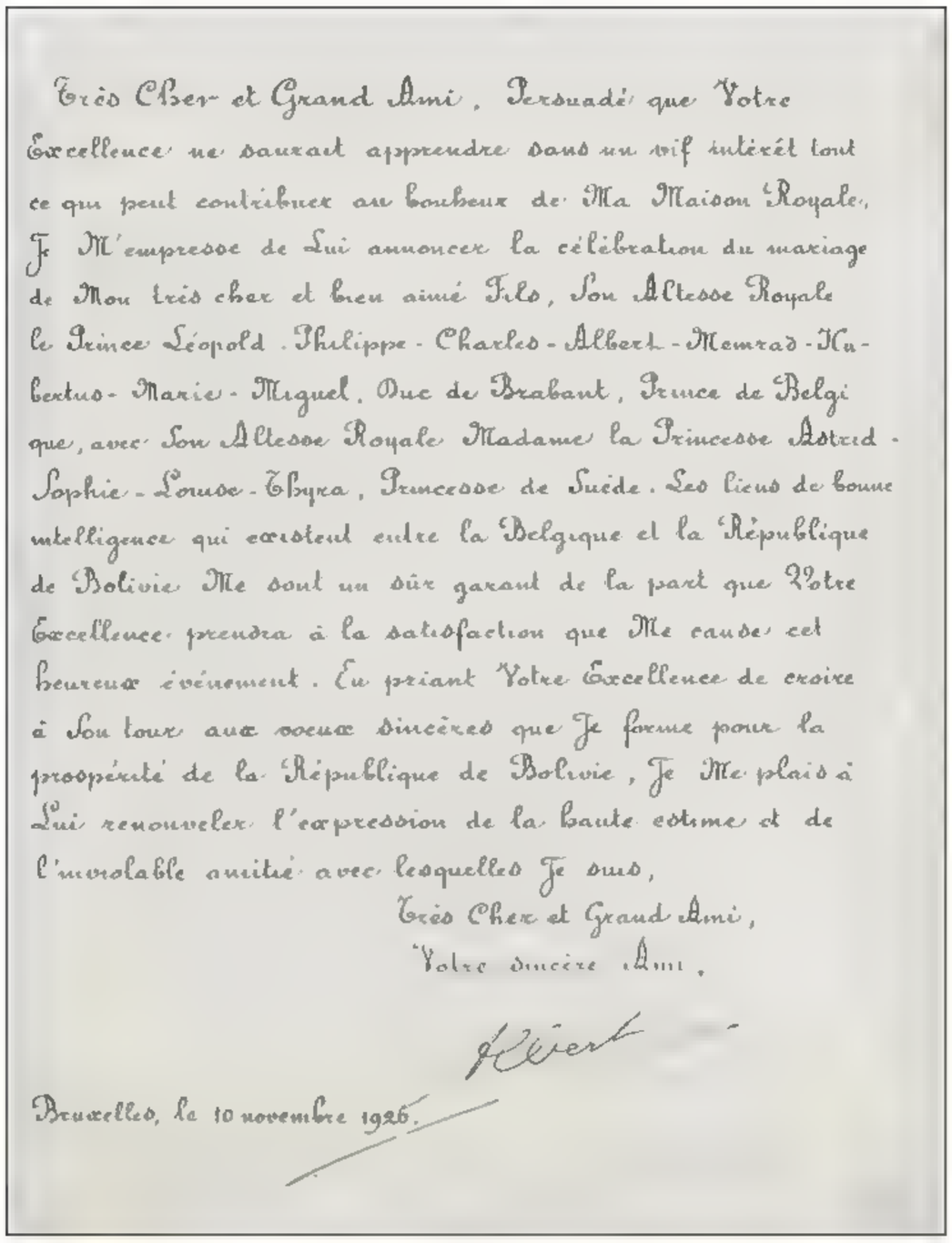
N1131/703
23/XI-47г.

129. Khrushchev, Nikita. Typed document signed ("N Khrushchev") as Chief of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers, in Russian, 2 pages (8 x 11.5 in.; 203 x 292 mm.), separate sheets, Kharkov, 23 November 1947 to Chief of Oblispolkom tovarisch Voloshin and Chief of Oblkompart tovarisch Koval. **Cosigned ("D. Korotchenko") by Demian Korotchenko** as Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party of Ukraine. Two file holes at left edge with eight partial punch holes.

Nikita Khrushchev sends a stern message concerning blatant shortfalls in the expansion of commercial networks in the Ukraine in 1947.

The document reads in full: *Resolution of the Council of Ministries of the USSR and the Council of Ministries of Ukraine about the expansion of commercial networks in your region are absolutely unsatisfactory. On the second half of 1947 there opened 263 stores instead of the planned 390, among them local trade opened only 81 instead of planned 159, co-operative society opened in city 20 instead of 54. The plan of opening bread selling network fulfilled extremely badly, according to the plan, it must be 100 shops and it opened 47 shops. The reparation of the acting stores is not completed. Commercial premises that are occupied for other purposes are not cleaned. Exploitation of additional bread baking capacities of Millplant #5 in Kharkov and in Lozivaja and Volchansk are delayed. Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Central Committee of Communist Party of Ukraine charged you to check out immediately to fulfill the plans for additional openings in the consumer network, repairing acting stores, clearing premises, and ensuring to exceed these tasks up to 12/05/47 in every city, region and construction project. Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Central Committee of Communist Party of Ukraine turns your attention on the exceptional importance of these measures that provide fulfillment of governmental resolutions to this question. Present your report how these indications are fulfilled on 11/28/47.*

Demian Korotchenko was the 6th Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, serving from 4 March 1947 – 15 January 1954, an office preceded by Nikita Khrushchev. Later Korotchenko would support Khrushchev as a Party leader in 1953. **$800 - $1,200**



Très Cher et Grand Ami, Persuadé que Votre Excellence ne saurait apprendre sans un vif intérêt tout ce qui peut contribuer au bonheur de Ma Maison Royale, Je M'empresse de Lui annoncer la célébration du mariage de Mon très cher et bien aimé Fils, Son Altesse Royale le Prince Léopold Philippe - Charles - Albert - Meinrad - Hubertus - Marie - Miguel, Duc de Brabant, Prince de Belgique, avec Son Altesse Royale Madame la Princesse Astrid - Sophie - Lovise - Thyra, Princesse de Suède. Les liens de bonne intelligence qui existent entre la Belgique et la République de Bolivie Me sont un sûr garant de la part que Votre Excellence prendra à la satisfaction que Me cause cet heureux événement. En priant Votre Excellence de croire à Son tour aux voeux sincères que Je forme pour la prospérité de la République de Bolivie, Je Me plais à Lui renouveler l'expression de la haute estime et de l'inviolable amitié avec lesquelles Je suis,

Très Cher et Grand Ami,

Votre sincère Ami,

Albert

Bruxelles, le 10 novembre 1926.

130. Albert I of Belgium. Document signed ("Albert"), 1 page (6.75 x 8.75 in.; 171 x 222 mm.), in French, announcing the marriage of his son, Leopold III, to Princess Astrid, Brussels, 10 November 1926, to an unknown recipient. Light blue penciled notation at bottom, possibly in Spanish; otherwise, fine condition.

King Albert I of Belgium writes a letter of state announcing the marriage of Prince Leopold III to Princess Astrid of Sweden. Albert played a crucial role in World War I, and his son Leopold, likewise, in World War II. Queen Astrid died tragically in an automobile accident with Leopold behind the wheel.

Albert I, 1875–1934, King of the Belgians (1909–34), was nephew and successor of Leopold II. In World War I his heroic resistance (1914) to the German invasion of Belgium greatly helped the Allied cause. Albert spent the entire war at the head of his army, and in 1918 he led the Allied offensive that recovered the Belgian coast. The king and queen did much to improve social conditions in Belgium and in the Belgian Congo. Albert's democratic and affable ways won him great regard at home and abroad. He died in a rock-climbing accident and was succeeded by his son, Leopold III. His daughter, Marie José, married the crown prince (later King Umberto II) of Italy. Leopold III, 1901–83, King of the Belgians (1934–51), was son and successor of Albert I.

In 1936, Leopold announced a fundamental change in foreign policy; Belgium abandoned its military alliance with France in favor of a return to neutrality. In May 1940, Germany—which in 1937 had guaranteed Belgian neutrality—invaded the Low Countries. Leopold led the Belgian army in resisting the invaders. After the defense became hopeless, Leopold, over the opposition of his cabinet, surrendered unconditionally (May 28), thus provoking accusations of treason. A prisoner of war at his castle at Laken, Leopold refused to exercise an active rule under German tutelage. After his first wife, Astrid, was killed in an automobile accident while Leopold was at the wheel, he married (1941) a commoner, whom he later created princess of Réthy. Removed (1944) to Germany, Leopold was freed by Allied troops in 1945. His return to Belgium was a burning political issue. The Liberal and leftist parties accused him of cooperation with Nazi Germany and of fascist sympathies, and his main support came from the Catholic Conservatives. In 1945, Leopold was barred from returning without the permission of the parliament. He spent his exile mostly in Switzerland while his brother, Prince Charles, acted as regent. A referendum held in 1950 favored the king's return by a slight majority. However, Leopold's arrival in Belgium was followed by such unrest that he transferred the royal powers to his eldest son, Baudouin. In July 1951, Leopold formally abdicated.

Astrid of Sweden (Astrid Sofia Lovisa Thyra of Sweden; 17 November 1905 – 29 August 1935) was Queen of the Belgians as the wife of King Leopold III. They married in Stockholm, on 4 November 1926 civilly and religiously in Brussels on 10 November, It was a happy and devoted marriage. Astrid was enthusiastically adopted by the Belgians. She was widely loved for her beauty, charm and simplicity. In 1927, Leopold and Astrid had a daughter, Princess Josephine-Charlotte, and in 1930, their first son, Prince Baudouin (who eventually succeeded his father as King of the Belgians). At age 29, Queen Astrid was killed in a car accident in the mountains of Switzerland, on 29 August 1935, King Leopold III was at the wheel. **$1,200 - $1,500**

131. George I of Great Britain. Manuscript document signed ("George R") as King, 1 page 7.5 x 12 in; 191 x 305 mm.), *"Our Court at Kensington"*, 4 September 1722. Countersigned ("Carteret") by John Carteret as Secretary of State for the Southern Department. Blind embossed paper seal affixed with red wax at upper left. Attached with light blue ribbon is a 3-page (7.5 x 12 in; 191 x 305 mm.), front & verso, transcript in Latin of an agreement that had been signed by at Versailles in August Charles Lord Whitworth, on the part of King George I of Great Britain, and Fleurian de Morville, on the part of King Louis XV of France. Toning on edges; otherwise, fine condition.

King George I of Great Britain boldly signs the pivotal document concerning the fate of Italy for over 200 years – Content of this document mentions the major monarchs of the time and assures the reconfiguration of Europe per the Treaty of the Hague.

King George I orders Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Chancellor of Great Britain, to certify, by affixing *"Our Great Seal of Great Britain … Two Instruments of the same Tenour and bearing Date with these Presents (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) containing our Ratifications of an Act to guarantee to the King of Sardinia the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Cessions made to him in the Dutchy of Milan, which act was concluded and signed at the 27/16 of August last past by Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Charles Lord Whitworth on Our part and the Count Fleurian de Morville on the part of Our good Brother the most Christian King [Louis XV]…"*

The Quadruple Alliance was formed on 2 August 1718, when Austria joined the Triple Alliance of Great Britain, France, and the Dutch Republic (United Provinces) to prevent Spain from altering the terms of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713). King Philip V of Spain had seized control of Sardinia and Sicily (assigned to Austria and Savoy, respectively, by the Treaty of Utrecht). With the backing of the Quadruple Alliance, the British fleet brought Austrian troops to Sicily, and the French sent troops to occupy northern Spain. By the Treaty of The Hague (17 February 1720), the allies forced Philip to renounce his claims in Italy and Victor Amadeus II, Duke of Savoy and King of Sicily, ceded Sicily to Austria in exchange for Sardinia.

The Treaty of the Hague stipulates in Article VI: "His Catholic Majesty [King Philip V of Spain] shall, in the interests of peace, renounce all the rights reserved in his agreement with the Duke of Savoy made on the 11th June, 1713 and this document shall be annulled and the rights of Restoration to the Throne of Sardinia transferred, as agreed by the Emperor in the second article of the Convention with the Duke of Savoy." Thus, King Victor Amadeus II of Sicily became King Victor Amadeus II of Sardinia. The Duchy of Milan had been ceded to Austria in 1714. The English text of the Treaty of The Hague is present. By the instrument here offered, King George I of Great Britain and King Louis XV of France, by their respective signatories at Versailles, Charles Lord Whitworth and the Count Fleurian de Morville, guarantee to King Victor Amadeus II of Sardinia his kingdom and *"the Cessions made to him in the Dutchy of Milan."* As mentioned, the Latin *"Copy whereof is hereunto annexed."*

The attached instrument in Latin states in part: *"Their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties* [King George I of Great Britain and King Louis XV of France], *desiring to omit nothing that could more and more greatly confirm the dispositions of the above said treaties concluded in London, and assured that Their Imperial and Catholic Majesties* [Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI and King Philip V of Spain] *are of the same mind in the pursuit of this goal, as well as striving to bind the king of Sardinia by new pledges of their friendship from day to day, declare that the Kingdom of Sardinia and the parts of the duchy of Milan ceded to the same king are fully comprehended in the cessions made by the Catholic King* [Philip V of Spain] *by means of his renunciation of the kingdoms and states previously belonging to the Spanish monarchy…*

"For which reason they obligate themselves anew, as they acknowledge themselves to be already obligated by the terms of the abovementioned London treaties, to provide a surety or guarantee of the disposition made of the said kingdom of Sardinia and the said parts of the duchy of Milan in favor of the king of Sardinia, and they engage themselves to wish to maintain and defend the aforementioned Majesty of the king of Sardinia in the possession of the said kingdom and the said parts against all force and disturbance that could be brought to bear against him or his successors against the terms of the aforesaid treaties, under the pretext of nullity or of some defect in the said renunciations. This instrument of guarantee, for its greater strength, will be duly confirmed by the ratifications of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain [George I] *and His Most Christian Royal Majesty* [King Louis XV], *and the records of ratification will be delivered within the space of six weeks, or sooner if possible, to the king of Sardinia's legate in Paris.*

"In witness whereof we the undersigned plenipotentiary ministers of His Royal Majesty of Great Britain and His Most Christian Royal Majesty, supplied with sufficient mandates for this purpose, have signed two copies of this instrument and validated them with our seals. Done at Versailles on the twenty-seventh / sixteenth day of the month of August of the year one thousand seven hundred twenty-two. Whitworth [seal] Fleuriau de Morville {seal] We, having seen and weighed the above instrument of guarantee, have approved the same in all and each of its articles and clauses and have held it to be ratified and confirmed, as by this document we approve the same and hold it to be ratified and confirmed, for Ourselves and Our heirs and successors…"

The Kings of Sardinia: Victor Amadeus II of Savoy (ruled 1720–1730), Charles Emmanuel III of Savoy (1730–1773), Victor Amadeus III of Savoy (1773–1796), Charles Emmanuel IV of Savoy (1796–1802), Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy (1802–1821), Charles Felix of Savoy (1821–1831), Charles Albert of Savoy (1831–1849), and Victor Emmanuel II of Savoy (1849–1861) when he assumed the title King of Italy (1861–1878), succeeded by Umberto I (1878–1900), Victor Emmanuel III (1900–1946), and Umberto II (1946) who acceded to the throne of Italy after his father abdicated. In a 2 June 1946, referendum, a decisive majority of Italians voted to make Italy a Republic. Umberto II reigned from 9 May 1946 until 12 June 1946, when the monarchy of the House of Savoy formally ended after 226 years.
$20,000 - $30,000

George R

Our Will and Pleasure is, that you forthwith cause Our Great Seal of Great Britain to be affixed to Two Instruments of the same Tenour and bearing Date with these Presents (a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed) containing Our Ratifications of an Act to guarantee to the King of Sardinia the Kingdom of Sardinia and the Cessions made to him in the Dutchy of Milan, which Act was concluded and signed at Versailles the 27th/16th of August last past by Our Right Trusty and Welbeloved Charles Lord Whitworth on Our part and the Court Viscount de Rochefort on the part of Our good Brother the most Christian King. And for so doing this Shall be Your Warrant. Given at Our Court at Kensington the Fourth Day of September 1720. in the Ninth Year of Our Reign.

To Our Right Trusty and Right Welbeloved Cousin and Councillor Thomas Earl of Macclesfield, Our Chancellor of Great Britain.

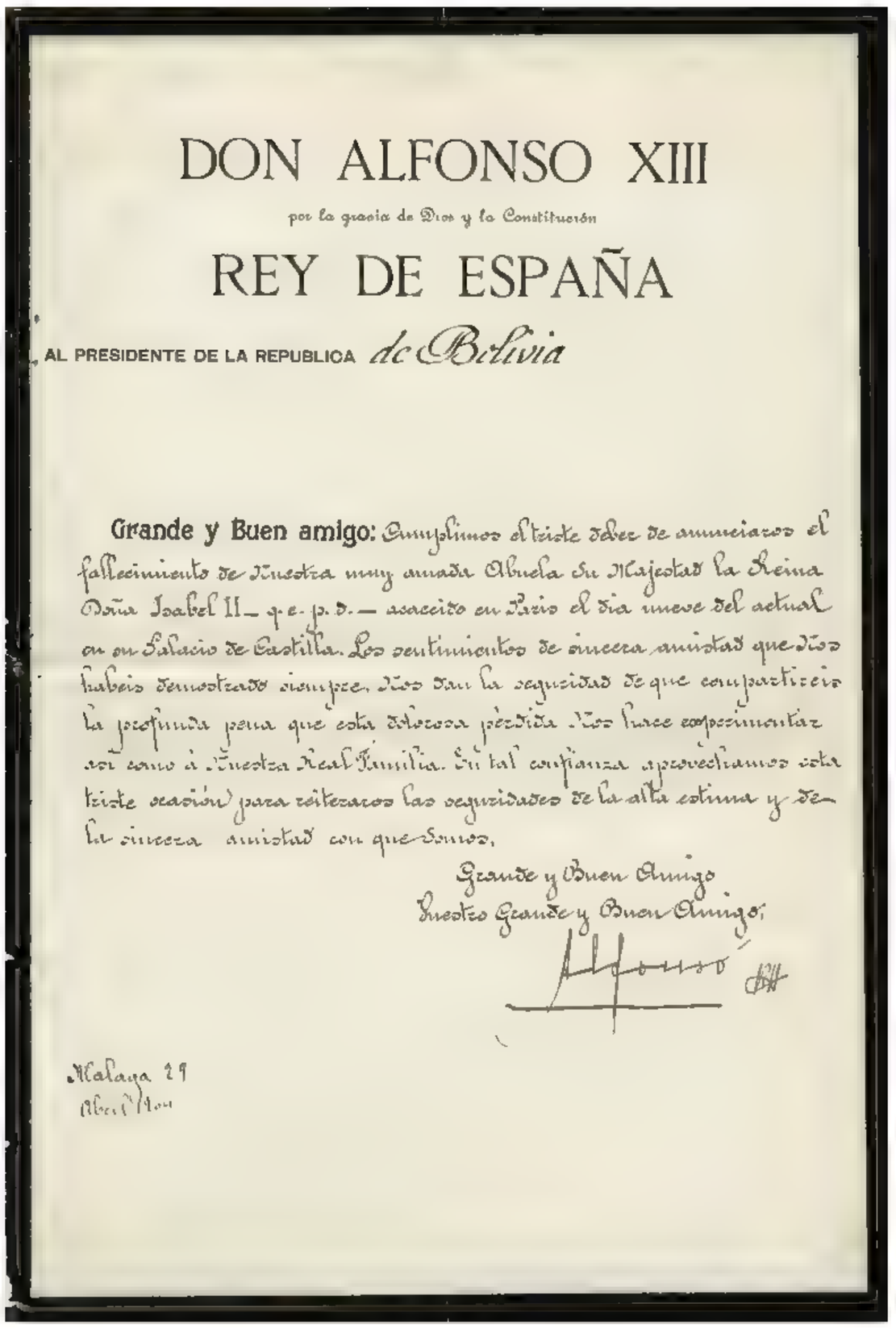
By His Maj.ty's Command
Carteret

Warrant for affixing the Great Seal to ye Ratifications

Georgius [illegible]

Georgius Dei gratia Rex Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, Defensor Fidei, Dux Brunsvicæ et Luneburgi, Sacri Romani Imperii Archi Thesaurarius et Princeps Elector &c. Omnibus et Singulis, Ad quos præsentes has Literæ pervenerint, Salutem. Quandoquidem Pactum conclusum quidem Guarantiæ Sardiniæ Regi præstandæ, inter Nos et Serenum Fratrem Christianissimum Regem Christianissimum per Plenipotentiarios utrinque debitè et authenticè sufficienter munitos, Versaliis die [illegible] Septembris Stylo Novo Anni [illegible] Sexto Decimo Augusti præterito conclusum signatumque fuerit, formâ et Verbis quæ sequuntur.

Cum Sua Sacrosancta Majestas Britannica et [illegible] Christianissima Majestas Regia [illegible] Pactum [illegible] Sardiniæ per Ultrajectinum Tractatum [illegible] Septembris Stylo Novo Anni [illegible] Sexto Decimo Augusti præterito [illegible] Pactum [illegible] Sardiniæ Regi præstandæ [illegible] Pactum [illegible] Sardiniæ Regi præstandæ [illegible] Pactum [illegible] Sardiniæ Regi præstandæ


DON ALFONSO XIII

por la gracia de Dios y la Constitución

REY DE ESPAÑA

AL PRESIDENTE DE LA REPUBLICA *de Bolivia*

Grande y Buen amigo: Cumplimos el triste deber de anunciaros el fallecimiento de Nuestra muy amada Abuela Su Majestad la Reina Doña Isabel II — q.e.p.d. — acaecido en Paris el dia nueve del actual en su Palacio de Castilla. Los sentimientos de sincera amistad que Nos habeis demostrado siempre, Nos dan la seguridad de que compartireis la profunda pena que esta dolorosa pérdida Nos hace experimentar así como á Nuestra Real Familia. En tal confianza aprovechamos esta triste ocasión para reiteraros las seguridades de la alta estima y de la sincera amistad con que Somos,

Grande y Buen Amigo
Nuestro Grande y Buen Amigo.

Alfonso

Malaga 29
Abril 1904

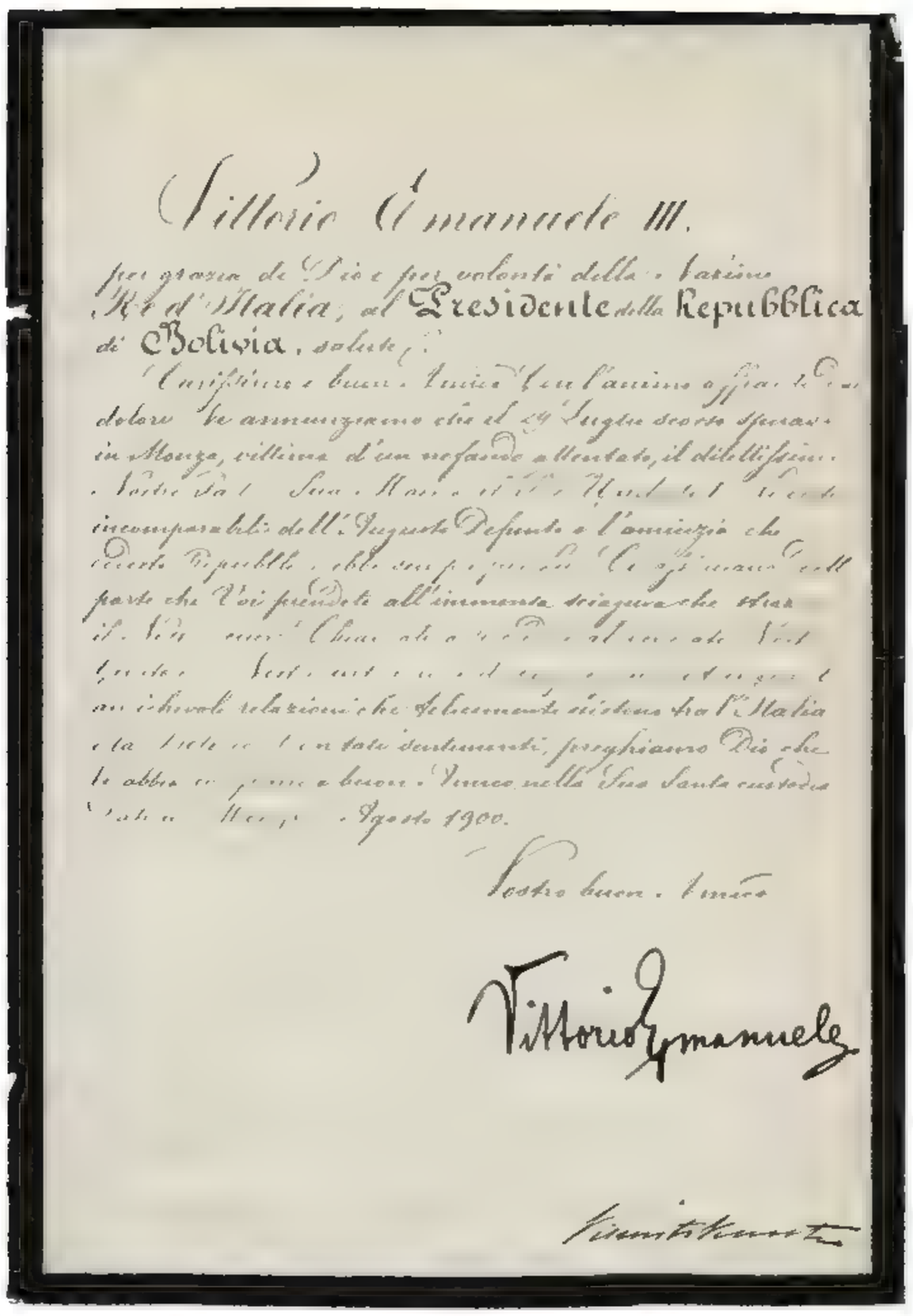
132. Alfonso XIII of Spain. Printed document Signed, ("Alfonso"), 1 page (9.5 x 14 in.; 241 x 356 mm.), 29 April 1904, Malaga, Spain, on black-bordered "Don Alfonso XIII Rey De España" mourning stationery, being an announcement by King Alfonso XIII of Spain upon the death of his grandmother, Queen Isabel II of Spain. Sent to the President of the Republic of Bolivia. Minor chipping on left margin; otherwise, fine condition.

King Alfonso XIII of Spain writes a letter of State announcing the death of his grandmother Queen Isabel II.

Alfonso XIII of Spain (1886–1941), King of Spain, posthumous son of Alfonso XII of Spain, was proclaimed King at his birth. He reigned from 1886-1931. His mother, Queen Maria Christina, was appointed regent during his minority. In 1902, on attaining his 16th year, the King assumed control. On 31 May 1906 he married Scottish-born Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (1887-1969), a niece of King Edward VII of the United Kingdom and a granddaughter of Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom. A Serene Highness by birth, Ena, as she was known, was raised to Royal Highness status a month before her wedding to prevent the union from being viewed as unequal, or morganatic.

Alfonso XIII's father, Alfonso XII, died of tuberculosis. Alphonso XII's biological paternity is uncertain, though his legal paternity is not: his mother was married to her homosexual cousin Maria Fernando Francisco de Asis, eldest son of the duke of Cadiz, at the time of Alfonso's conception and birth. Alfonso's biological father is said to have been Enrique Puig y Moltó, a captain of the guard. When Queen Isabella and her husband were forced to leave Spain by the revolution of 1868, Alfonso XII accompanied them to Paris, and from there he was sent to the Theresianum at Vienna to continue his studies. On 25 June 1870 he was recalled to Paris, where his mother abdicated in his favor, in the presence of a number of Spanish nobles who had followed the fortunes of the exiled queen.

As Alfonso XIII and Queen Ena were returning from the wedding they narrowly escaped assassination in a bomb explosion, which killed and injured many bystanders and members of the royal procession. During his reign, Spain lost its last colonies in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, lost several wars in North Africa, and endured the dictatorship of Miguel Primo de Rivera. When the 2nd Spanish republic was proclaimed in 1931, he abandoned the country with no formal abdication. He died in exile in Rome, after leaving his successory rights to his fourth, but second surviving, son, Juan de Borbon, Count of Barcelona, the father of the later King Juan Carlos. The Count of Barcelona renounced his rights to the throne in 1977, in favor of his son, Juan Carlos. **$1,200 - $1,500**



133. Victor Emmanuel III of Italy. Document signed ("Vittorio Emanuele"), 1 page (9 x 13.25 in.; 229 x 337 mm.), in Italian, on black-bordered mourning stationery, Monza, 2 August 1900, to the President of the Republic of Bolivia. Punch holes and minor chipping along black border of left margin; otherwise, fine condition.

Victor Emmanuel III of Italy writes a Letter of State announcing the death of his father Umberto I *"...victim of a wicked attack..."*. Umberto was assassinated by an anarchist.

The document reads in full: *By the grace of God and by the will of the Nation King of Italy, to the President of the Republic of Bolivia, greetings. Dearest and good friend, with the soul grieving with pain, We announce to you that on July 29th of this year, died in Monza, victim of a wicked attack, our most beloved father, His Majesty the King Umberto I. The incomparable virtues of the noble deceased and the friendship that your Republic always shared with him, assure us of your participate in the pain for this immense tragedy that is breaking our heart. As We are called to succeed my beloved father, it is our intention to tie even further the friendly relationship that happily exists between Italy and Bolivia. With such feelings, We pray God that He may keep You under His Patronage, our dearest and good friend. Given in Monza, 2nd of August 1900. Victor Emmanuel*

Victor Emmanuel III (1869–1947) king of Italy, son and successor of Umberto I. In 1896 he married Princess Helena of Montenegro. Though involved with Germany and Austria-Hungary in the Triple Alliance, he sought cordial relations with France and Great Britain. He favored the war of 1911–12 against Turkey, thus acquiring Libya. Though first advocating neutrality, he finally joined (1915) the Allies in World War I. He was unable to handle the confused internal situation of Italy after the war, refused to oppose the Fascist march on Rome, and asked Mussolini to form a government. Under the Fascist regime he was king in name only, but Mussolini's conquests added to his list of titles. During World War II, when the Fascist grand council voted against continued support of Mussolini, the King dismissed the dictator, placed him under arrest, and named Pietro Badoglio premier. German troops occupied Rome after Italy surrendered to the Allies, and Victor Emmanuel fled. Unpopular because of his long association with Mussolini, he was obliged to transmit his royal prerogatives to his son, Umberto II, in whose favor he abdicated in 1946. He died in exile in Egypt. Umberto I was the son of Vittorio Emanuele II and of Adelaide, archduchess of Austria, Umberto was born at Turin, capital of the kingdom of Sardinia, on 14 March 1844. Compared with the reigns of his grandfather, Charles Albert of Savoy, and of his father, Victor Emmanuel, the reign of Umberto proved tranquil. The claims of King Umberto upon popular gratitude and affection were enhanced by his extraordinary munificence, which was not merely displayed on public occasions, but directed to the relief of innumerable private wants into which he had made personal inquiry. The regard in which he was universally held was abundantly demonstrated on the occasion of the unsuccessful attempt upon his life made by the anarchist Acciarito near Rome on 22 April 1897, and still more after his tragic assassination at Monza by the anarchist Gaetano Bresci on the evening of 29 July 1900. Good-humored, active, tender-hearted, somewhat fatalistic, but, above all, generous, he was spontaneously called "Umberto the Good." He was buried in the Pantheon in Rome, by the side of Victor Emmanuel II, on 9 August 1900. **$2,000 - $3,000**

134. Lee, Robert E. Letter signed ("RE Lee") as General, 2 pages (7.75 x 9.75 in.; 197 x 248 mm.), Coosawhatchie, South Carolina, 3 January 1862, to South Carolina Governor Francis W. Pickens. Toning on outermost edges with minor spotting.

Shortly after the Union captured Port Royal Sound, South Carolina, General Robert E. Lee writes to S.C. governor Picket about the overestimation of Confederate troop strength in his state.

Lee writes in full: *Gov: I have had the honor to receive Your Excellency's letter of the 31st Ultmo: In mine of the 27th I only purported to give the number of S.C. troops in the Confederate service, present with their commands. I had no means of knowing the number actually mustered in the service and my only object was to give the number available for duty. That you may know the regiments & corps included, I send the aggregate of the Returns forwarded by Genl. Ripley, and formed from the report of each commdg. officer. These returns show the number of troops for duty on the 1st of last December. Those for the 1st of the present month have not yet been received, but when they are received I will have prepared a similar synopsis, that you may be advised of the number of state troops actually in the field. I sincerely hope that the unpleasant feelings which are reported to exist amongst the Junior officer in the Artillery and for which you allude, may speedily subside. I am with high respect Your obt. servant RE Lee Genl. Comdg*

In the fall of 1861 Jefferson Davis and Confederate Secretary of War Benjamin, expecting an invasion at Port Royal, South Carolina, responded by "creating a military department of the coasts of South Carolina, Georgia and Eastern Florida, and installing Lee as departmental commander. After establishing his headquarters at Coosawatchie, Lee soon discovered the sad state of his defenses and faced problems over "the will and commitment of the officers and men with whom he worked… In the course of his command on the coast Lee felt compelled to say and write bad news to people who did not wish to confront the consequences of war." Chief among those receiving such unwelcome news from Lee was South Carolina Governor Francis Pickens. This rare two-page letter signed by Lee to Pickens, dated January 3, 1862 and written in an unidentified manuscript hand, speaks to these very issues and, in particular, to Pickens' misapprehension over South Carolina's military forces, which numbered, according to Lee, not 3,240 but only 1,531 men. In an earlier December 27 letter to Pickens, Lee had written, in part: "Since your letter authorizing me to take command of the State Troops in the field, I have felt no hesitation in doing so… According to the last returns received, the number of troops mustered in Confed. Service from So. Carolina, within the Dept: present for duty, is 10,036, including offrs. non comd. Offs. & P'vts. The strength of the 4th Brigade S.C. Militia (D Saussures) present for duty, inclu'dg Offs., non: comd. Offs. & pv'ts is reported to be 1,531. Its total strength present and absent is 2,021, and differs from the number stated in your Excellency's letter, which is 3,420… The strength of the enemy, as far as I able to judge, exceeds the whole force that we have in the State; it can be thrown with great celerity against any point, and far outnumbers any force we can bring against it." Governor Pickens had long been very invested in equipping and deploying his state's army and had begun to raise an infantry regiment even before the firing on Fort Sumter, believing correctly that the forts on Charleston harbor would not be easily abandoned by the Union. After the war began in earnest, Pickens continued to work vigorously for his state's defense. This 3 January 1862 signed letter from Lee to Pickens, here offered, expands on that earlier correspondence. General Roswell Ripley, mentioned in the letter, was an officer in the Army of South Carolina and participated in the bombardment of Fort Sumter. After serving in the Army of Northern Virginia, Ripley surrendered with Lee at Appomattox. Lee's letter, ironically, is on a leaf of Union stationery watermarked with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" above a shield of stripes and 13 stars. **$12,000 - $15,000**

amongst the Junior officers in the Artillery and for which you allude, may speedily subside.

I am with high respect
Your obt servant
R E Lee
Genl Comdg

Hd Qrs Artillery Camp near Culpeper C.H.
9 June 1863

Hon Secy of War
Sir

I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 5th inst calling for the number of troops, in the Confederate service present with their commands. I had no means of knowing the number actually required in the service and my only object was to get the number available for duty, that you may know the aggregate of the Corps included. I send the aggregate of the Returns forwarded by Genl Ripley, and I send from the report of each commdg officer. These returns show the number of troops for duty on the 1st of last March those for the 1st of the present month have not yet been received, but when they are received I will have prepared a similar synopsis, that you may be advised of the number of field troops actually in the field.

I sincerely hope that the enlistments [illegible]

135. Lenin, Vladimir. Original bronze bust of Lenin, created by well-known sculptor Sergei Merkurov. Bust measures 24.25 tall x 15.5 wide x 12 in. deep (616 x 394 x 305 mm.), and weighs approximately 150 pounds. This particular statue was cast from metal taken from church bells and made at the Gosizdat factory in Moscow in 1926, a short time after Lenin's death. It was approved by the Central Committee of the USSR. Impressed on the reverse of the bust, in Russian, is "GIZ Factory Moscow 1926, No. 17," indicating it was cast in 1926 at the State Publishing House Factory based on Model 17. In fine condition, with an untouched patina.

1926 Central Committee of the USSR-approved bronze bust of Russian revolutionary Vladimir Lenin by Sergei Merkurov.

Sergei Merkurov (1881-1952), was a renowned sculptor and monumentalist, whose works include the three largest Stalin monuments in the country, as well as the larger statue of Lenin which resided for decades in Red Square. This impressive bust was made from church bells (bronze with silver added) removed during the Bolshevik's anti-religious campaign in 1922, which saw the destruction of thousands of churches and the deaths of tens of thousands of citizens. A very rare relic from the former communist country, where their leaders were idolized in impressive fashion. Accompanied by a translated expert conclusion from Victor Kuznetsoff at the State Historical Museum in Russia, as well as an original description in Russian from the original owner of the bust, a Russian expatriate. Special shipping arrangements will apply. **$20,000 - $30,000**

136. Lenin, Vladimir. Incredibly rare original Vladimir Lenin death mask, made, signed, and dated by renowned sculptor Sergei Merkurov. Mask measures 15 wide x 14 deep x 9 in. high (381 x 356 x 229 mm.) In fine condition, with an untouched patina and some minor chipping to the prominent eyebrows, which could be restored.

Amazingly detailed Lenin death mask, made by renowned artist Sergei Merkurov, one of only 14 known to exist.

This mask was made shortly after Lenin's death on 21 January 1924, at 6:50 pm in his residence in Gorki, where Sergei Merkurov was allowed to make three molds. Created through a delicate process of pouring plaster over the deceased's face with a thread placed down the middle for easy removal after drying, Merkurov's masks are widely considered among the finest in existence, capturing the most minute details of his subjects' final features. While many of his masks – including those of Tolstoy, Gorky, and another Lenin – are housed at his museum in the Armenian city of Gyumri, this one has remained in private hands since its creation. It was sold by a relative of Merkurov to internationally-known Russian collector Sasha Lurye, then sold to the current owner. Included with this death mask is a **Nikita Khrushchev typed letter signed** ("N. Khrushchev"), 1 page (8 x 11.5 in; 203 x 292 mm.), in Russian, dated 18 January 1948 to "The Regional Committee of the CP(b)U" making mention of the 24th anniversary of Lenin's death, in full: *"During the performance of mass political work in line with the 24th anniversary of the date of death of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Central Committee (CC) of the CP(b)U proposes that the resolution of the CC of the VKP(b) dated January 17, 1948, be followed, paragraphs 1, 2, 4, and 5 of which we are sending".*

An important and captivating piece, both in artistic and historical perspective. Special shipping arrangements will apply.
$30,000 - $50,000

MAGDALENE COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

12 / 2 / 58

Dear Janet

I am very glad you liked The Lion etc and it was nice of you to write and tell me. The idea in my mind was, "supposing there were other worlds - and if one of them was like Narnia - and if it needed saving - and if Christ went to save it as He came to save us - let's imagine what shape and name He might have taken there". And the answer was Aslan.

yours sincerely

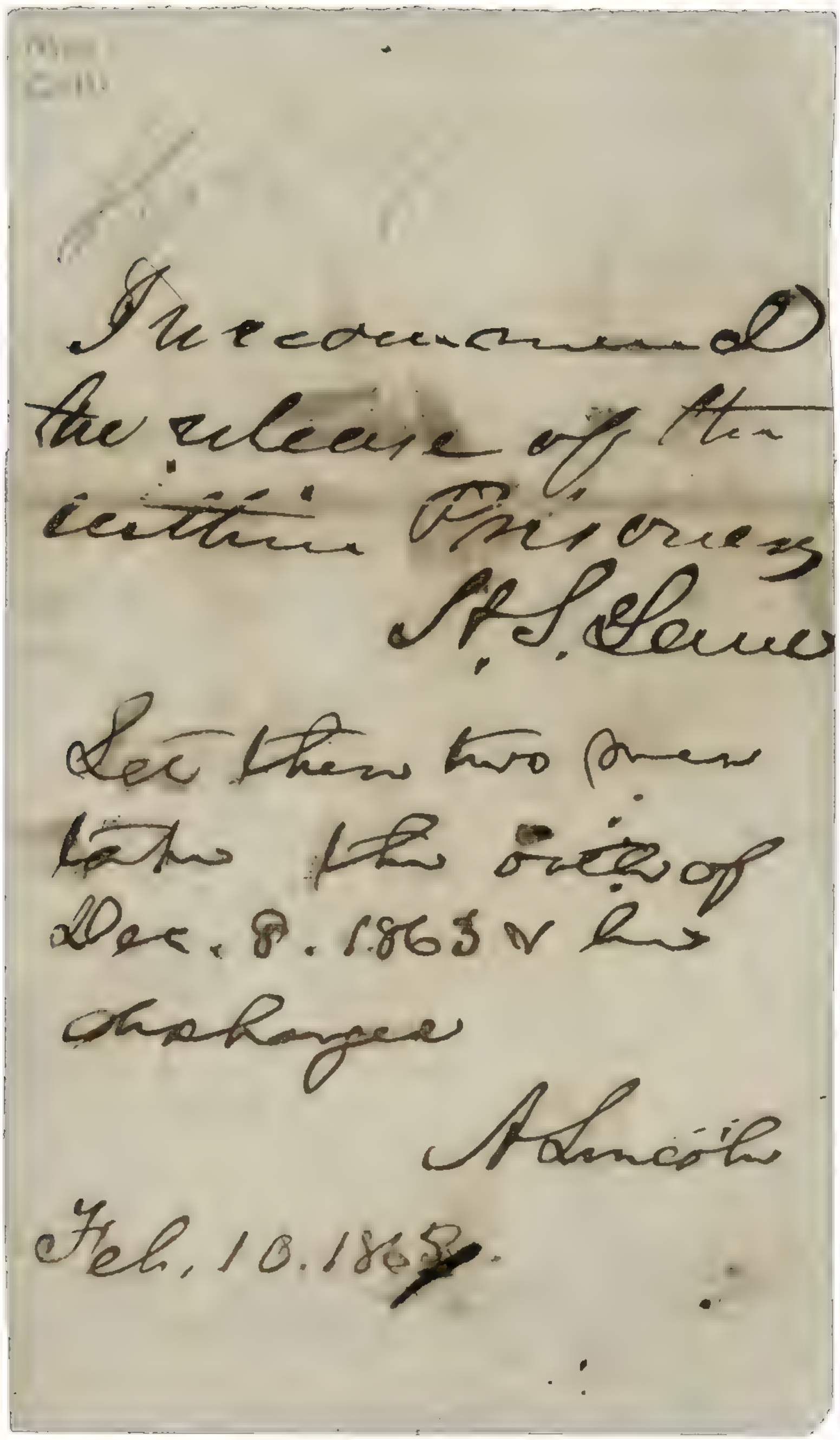
C. S. Lewis

137. Lewis, C.S. Autograph letter signed ("C.S. Lewis"), 1 page (5 x 6.6 in.; 127 x 168 mm.), on Magdalene College, Cambridge letterhead tipped to the front free endpaper of The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe: A Story for Children. London: Geoffrey Bles, (1950). Octavo (5.75 x 8 in.; 146 x 203 mm.). 1956 impression. Original pale blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Cloth exhibits rubbing with bumping to corners; sunned spine. Book very good; letter exhibits toning.

Extraordinary C.S. Lewis letter discussing the origins of Aslan, "the great Lion" – the main character in Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia series.

Lewis writes in full: *12/2/58, Dear Janet, I am very glad you liked The Lion etc and it was nice of you to write and tell me. The idea in my mind was, "supposing there were other worlds, and if one of them was like Narnia – and if it needed saving – and if Christ were to save it as He came to save us – let's imagine what shape and name He might have taken there". And the answer was Aslan. Yours sincerely, C. S. Lewis*

Aslan is the main character of C.S. Lewis' The Chronicles of Narnia series. As he appears in Narnia, Aslan is a large talking lion, who is terrifying, magnificent and beautiful all at once. He appears in different sizes to different people, although he himself never changes. As people grow in wisdom and character, they can perceive more of his greatness. Aslan is the one true king of Narnia, son of the Emperor-Over-the-Sea; a wise, compassionate, magical authority, and benevolent guide to the human children who visit. Lewis described Aslan as an alternative version of Christ – the form in which Christ might have appeared in a fantasy world, which explains the capitalization of the word "lion" in reference to Aslan. A warmly written letter to a young reader, Lewis takes the time to explain the crux of the wildly popular fantasy story. Letters by Lewis regarding *Narnia* are almost nonexistent. A rare letter and possibly the finest Lewis letter in private hands. **$6,000 - $8,000**



138. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph note signed ("A Lincoln"), 1 page (5 x 3 in.; 127 x 76mm.), [Washington] 10 February 1865; repair horizontal fold.

Lincoln recommends to discharge of two prisoners.

President Lincoln writes: *Let these two men take the oath of Dec. 8 1863 & be discharged. A Lincoln Feb. 10 1865.*
$3,000 - $5,000

139. [Lincoln, Abraham - Gutzon Borglum]. Plaster cast bust of Abraham Lincoln as he is depicted on Mount Rushmore, carved on the verso, ("Gutzon Borglum"), 3 in. wide x 6 in. long x 3 in. deep (76 x 152 x 76 mm.) The Lincoln model is painted a deep ochre. Minor chips and abrasions have been professionally restored.

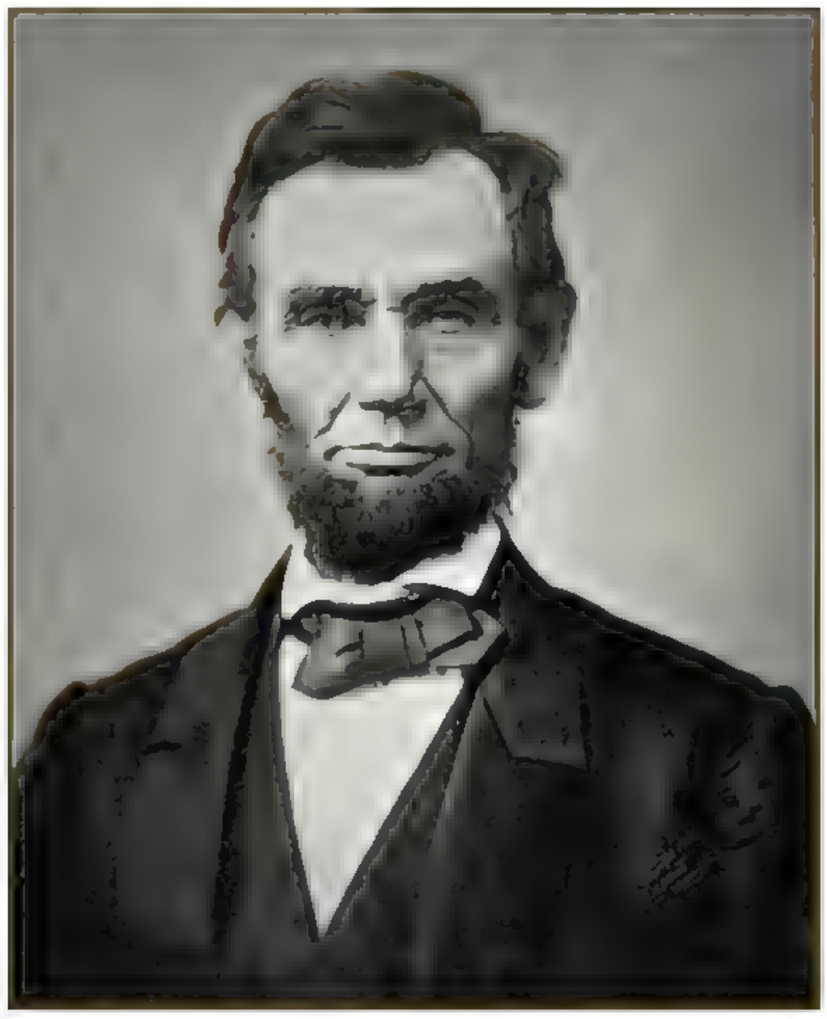
Sculptor Gutzon Borglum's plaster cast of Abraham Lincoln for Mount Rushmore with his full signature twice inscribed on the reverse.

Together with:
Also included are two small unpainted plaster casts depicting Thomas Jefferson (1.5 in. wide x 2 in. long x .75 in. deep; 38 x 51 x 19 mm.) and Abraham Lincoln (1.25 in. wide x 3 in. long x .5 in. deep; 32 x 76 x 13 mm.) as they appear on Mount Rushmore undoubtedly originating from Borglum, and a typed letter signed ("Korczak"), by the Sculptor of the controversial Crazy Horse monument, Korczak Ziolkowski, 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.).

The archive originates from the estate of Camille Yuill, who was the city editor of the *Deadwood Pioneer-Times*. He met and befriended Borglum when Borglum first visited the Black Hills to begin the Mount Rushmore project. Borglum presented this ochre Lincoln cast to Yuill in 1938. A small 2.75 x 1 in. (70 x 25 mm.) handwritten note by Yuill is included which reads, *"This model of Lincoln, a miniature of the one on Mt. Rushmore, was presented to me by Gutzon Borglum,"* along with associated items that support the provenance including, two typed letters signed by George McGovern, a signed photograph of violinist Paul Stassevitch, and a box of Christmas cards, some of which depict the Mount Rushmore monument in various stages of completion, sold at the time to raise money for the project.

Gutzon Borglum began the Rushmore project by creating plaster models of Presidents George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt based on his studies of their life masks, paintings, photographs, and descriptions. He then made five-foot tall 1:12 scale models of his final vision, which were then transposed onto the mountain resulting in sixty-foot faces. The small plaster models, pocket-size, (such as the Jefferson and Lincoln casts included in this lot) were always available on-site for the drillers and carvers to reference while working on the mountain. In addition, in 1934, Borglum agreed to make very few similar signed plaster casts of the heads for presentations to well-heeled donors as a way of funding the Mount Rushmore project, which was plagued by a lack of funding.

A wonderful collection of exceptionally scarce relics from one of America's most iconic monuments. Special shipping arrangements will apply. **$12,000 - $15,000**



140. Lincoln, Abraham. Highly important autograph letter signed (A. Lincoln"), 2 pages (5.25 x 7.75 in.; 133 x 197 mm.), Springfield, Illinois, 17 August 1860, to Thurlow Weed; in pristine condition.

Republican presidential nominee Abraham Lincoln conveys his uneasiness about carrying New York in the election, paying close attention to the strategies pursued by his political nemesis Stephen A. Douglas.

"I think there will be the most extraordinary effort ever made, to carry New-York for Douglas. You, and all others who write me from your state, think the effort can not succeed; and I hope you are right; still it will require close watching…"

Lincoln writes in full:
Private
Hon. T. Weed--- Springfield, Ills--- Aug. 17, 1860.
My dear Sir---Yours of the 13th. was received this morning. Douglas is managing the Bell-element with great adroitness. He had his men, in Kentucky, to vote for the Bell candidate, producing a result which has badly alarmed and damaged Breckinridge, and, at the same time, has induced the Bell men to suppose that Bell will certainly be President, if they can keep a few of the Northern States away from us, by throwing them to Douglas. But you, better than I, understand all this.

I think there will be the most extraordinary effort ever made, to carry New-York for Douglas. You, and all others who write me from your state, think the effort can not succeed; and I hope you are right; still it will require close watching, and great effort on the other side.

Herewith I send you a copy of a letter, written at New-York, which sufficiently explains itself, and which may, or may not, give you a valuable hint. You have seen that Bell tickets have been put on the track, both here, and in Indiana. In both cases, the object has been, I think, the same as the Hunt movement in N.Y.---to throw the States to Douglas. [Washington Hunt and James Brooks were former Whigs and ex-representatives in Congress, actively leading the Bell movement in New York.] *In our state we know the thing is engineered by Douglas men; and we do not believe they can make a great deal out of it. Yours very truly A. Lincoln*

A fascinating letter in which Lincoln names all three of his opponents, John Bell, John C. Breckinridge and Stephen A. Douglas and his worries about carrying New York in the election. The first president of the Republican Party, was victorious entirely due to the strength of his support in the north and the west. Thanks in large part to Thurlow Weed, Lincoln easily carried New York in the election. A major force in Republican politics in New York and a newspaper editor, Weed wielded extraordinary power and influence.

In the end, Lincoln's worries about New York were ill founded. Carl Sandburg's description of just what happened on the eve of Election Day is particularly vivid: "Early reports on election evening, 6 November gave Douglas 3,598 votes and Lincoln 3,556 in Sangamon County while in Springfield Lincoln had 1,395 against 1,326 for Douglas. From nine o'clock on he sat in the Springfield telegraph office. Lincoln with friends stepped across the street to where the Republican Ladies Club fixed a supper. The ladies rushed him. 'How do you do, Mr. President?' Hardly were the men seated when a messenger rushed in waving a telegram. New York had gone Republican. Lincoln's election was clinched."
References: Basler (Vol. IV, pp. 97-98); Sandburg. Abraham Lincoln, One-Volume Edition, page 182. **$60,000 - $80,000**

Private.

Springfield, Ills. Aug. 17. 1860

Hon. J. Medill

My dear Sir.

Yours of the 13th was received this morning. Douglas is managing the Bell-element with great adroitness. He had his men, in Kentucky, to vote for the Bell candidate, pronouncing a defeat a thing that has badly alarmed and discouraged the Breckinridge, and, at the same time, has induced the Bell men to suppose that Bell will be running the Presidency, if they can keep a few of the Northern States away from us, by throwing them to Douglas. But you, better than I, understand all this.

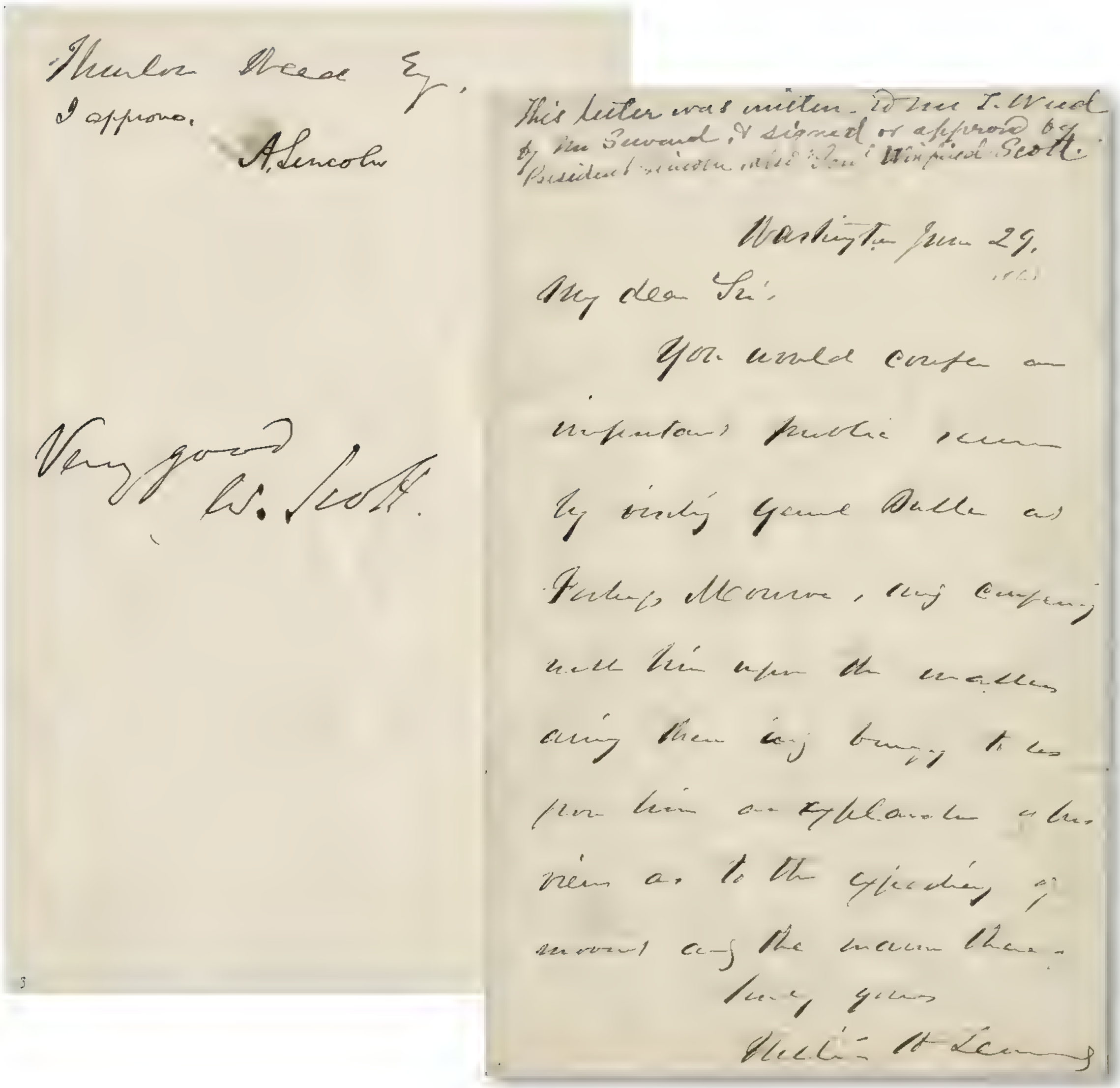
I think there will be the most extraordinary effort ever made, to carry New-York for Douglas. You, and others who vote with you from Illinois, think the effort can succeed; and I hope you are right; still it will require watching, and great effort on other ground.

With I send you a copy of a letter, written at New-York, where I am pretty confident, and which I may, or may not, give a valuable hint.

You have seen that Bell, both have been put on the track, both here, and in Indiana. In both cases, this object has been, I think, the same as the Know Nothing movement in N. Y. — to throw the States to Douglas. In our State we know the thing is engineered by Douglas men; and we do not believe they can make a great deal out of it.

Yours very truly

A. Lincoln


Thurlow Weed Esq.
I approve.
A. Lincoln

Very good
W. Scott.

This letter was written to me T. Weed by Wm Seward & signed or approved by President Lincoln and Gen Winfield Scott.

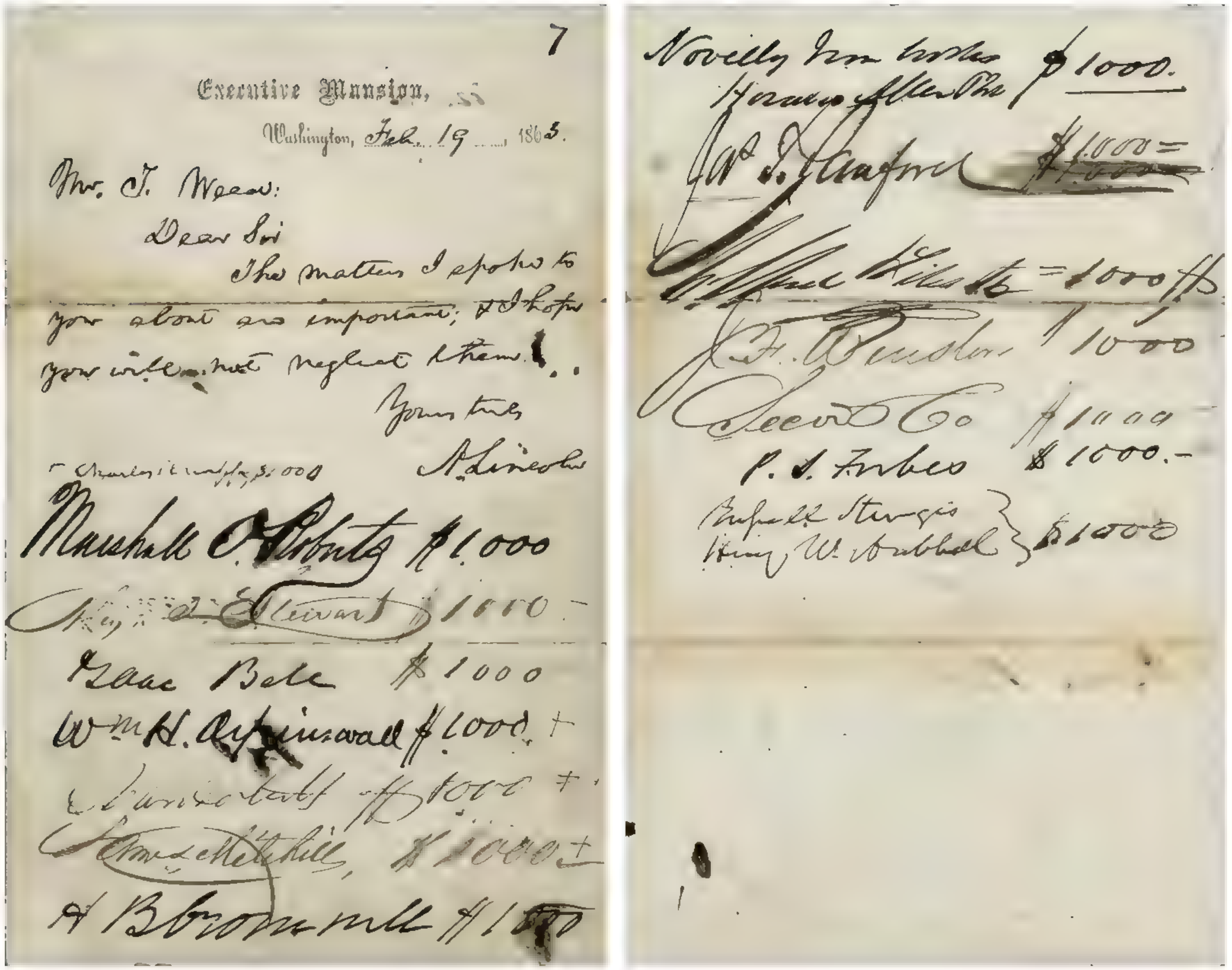
Washington June 29.
1861

My dear Sir.

You would confer an important public favor by visiting General Butler at Fortress Monroe, & conferring with him upon the matters during them & bringing to us from him an explanation of his views as to the existing & immediate wants there.

Very truly
Abraham Lincoln

141. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph endorsement signed (" I approve. A. Lincoln"), at the end of a letter by William Seward, 2 pages (8 x 5 in.; 204 x 127 mm.), Washington, 29 June [1861], to Thurlow Weed, suggesting a politically advantageous visit to General Butler. General Winfield Scott ("Very good W. Scott") also endorses the letter. Contemporary ink smudge on "A" of Lincoln's signature; otherwise, fine.
$3,000 - $5,000


7

Executive Mansion,

Washington, Feb. 19 ..... 1863.

Hon. T. Weed:

Dear Sir

The matters I spoke to you about are important; & I hope you will not neglect them.

Yours truly

A. Lincoln

Charles Knapp $1,000

Marshall O. Roberts $1,000

Alex. T. Stewart $1000

Isaac Bell $1000

Wm H. Aspinwall $1000 +

Cornelius Vanderbilt $1000 +

James Mitchell $1000 +

H. B. Cromwell

Novelty Iron Works $1000.

Horace Allen Pres

Jas T. Sanford $1000

Spofford & Tileston $1000

J. F. Winslow $1000

Secor & Co $1000

P. S. Forbes $1000.-

Russell Sturges } $1000
Henry W. Hubbell }

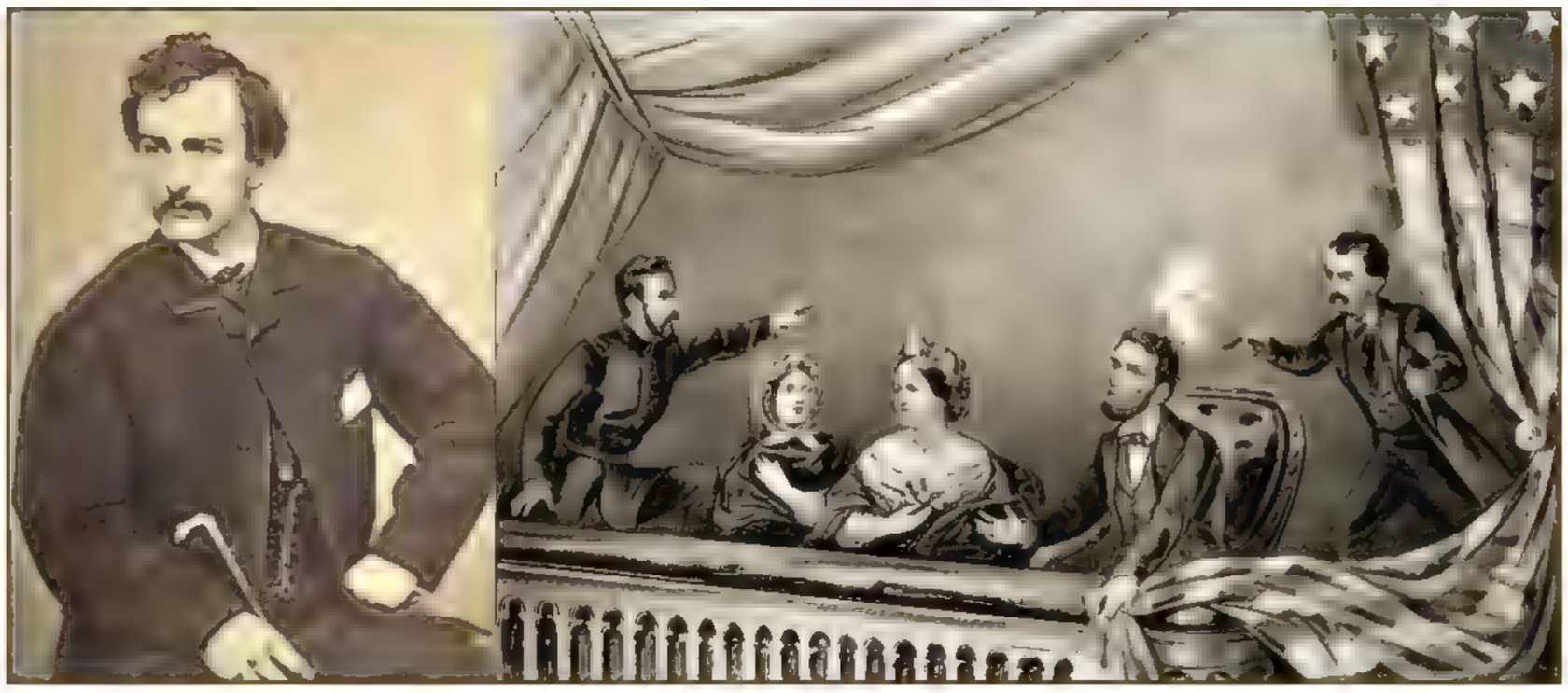
142. Lincoln, Abraham. Autograph letter signed ("A. Lincoln"), 2 pages (8 x 5 in.; 204 x 127mm.), Washington, 19 February 1863, to Thurlow Weed, on engraved stationery of the Executive Mansion; repair to horizontal folds.

Lincoln hopes Thurlow Weed does not neglect important matters recently discussed.

Lincoln writes in full: *Dear Sir, The matters I spoke to you about are important; I hope you will not neglect them. Yours truly, A. Lincoln.*

No doubt, the *important matters* Lincoln spoke to Weed about involved funds to finance the Republican Party machinery. It appears Weed promptly responded with the collection of $15,000 of pledges. On the bottom of the page and continuing on the back are the signatures of New York merchants who pledged $1,000 each as follows: Charles Knapp; Marshall O. Roberts; Alexander T. Stewart; Isaac Bell; William H. Aspinwall; Cornelius Vanderbilt; James Mitchell; H. B. Cromwell; Novelty Iron Works, Horace Allen, Pres.; James T. Sanford; Spofford & Tileston; J. F. Winslow; Secor & Co.; and P.S. Forbes. Russell Sturges and Henry W. Hubbell pledged $1,000 together.

In the Life of Thurlow Weed, Including His Autobiography and a Memoir, edited by Harriet A. Weed, *Boston, 1883-1884* (II, 434-35) an account of the circumstances which occasioned Lincoln's note and Weed's raising of the money is quite specific about everything except the purpose for which the money was needed, but quotes Lincoln as follows: "Mr. Weed, we are in a tight place. Money for legitimate purposes is needed immediately; but there is no appropriation from which it can be lawfully taken. I didn't know how to raise it, and so I sent for you." It is more likely that the money was raised to finance party machinery than that it was needed for purposes of government. Welles' Diary on 10 February noted Weed's presence in Washington: "He has been sent for, but my informant knows not for what purpose. It is, I learn, to consult in regard to a scheme of Seward to influence the New Hampshire and Connecticut elections.'" On 8 March Weed wrote Lincoln that, "The Secession 'Petard,' in Connecticut, has probably 'hoisted' its own Engineers. Thank God for so much." **$8,000 - $12,000**



143. [Lincoln, Abraham]. 20 April 1865 official printed $100,000 REWARD Broadside Poster, for the assassin of President Abraham Lincoln, authorized by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Measuring (12 x 22.5 in; 304 x 571 mm.). The printed period paper has been laid upon heavy cardstock for display. This remarkable, original and fully authentic Broadside/Reward Poster is one of the most historic and widely recognized iconic printed pieces in all of American history. Only five days prior to its printing, Confederate General Robert E. Lee had signed the papers of Surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia and thus technically ended the American Civil War. The John Wilkes Booth Reward Broadside for the Assassin(s) of President Abraham Lincoln is certainly the most famous of the Civil War Era, and the tragic events surrounding Lincoln's visit to Ford's Theatre on that fateful night of 14 April 1865. After Secretary of War, Edwin Stanton authorized this reward to be issued, along with the specific text to be printed, several printers in the local Washington, DC area produced approx. ten slightly different variations. Today, only about fifty examples, inclusive of all types and quality are known. Of those, about one third are forever locked away within the collections of various institutions. Only four of the rare design type offered here, are known to exist. This example is to the best of our knowledge the finest known. This Wanted Poster/Broadside is dated at Washington, 20 April 1865, by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War. Exhibiting expected light even overall tone; mounted on board. The black text print quality is sharp and clear, bold headline banner text very pronounced and thus highly effective in its conveying its famous reward message. Exceptional condition.

Historic John Wilkes Booth - Abraham Lincoln Assassination poster offering $100,000 REWARD for the capture of John Wilkes Booth and accomplices. One of only four known of this design.

This Broadside offers $100,000 in reward money from the War Department for the apprehension of Lincoln's murderers. $50,000 for (The Murderer - John Wilkes Booth), $25,000 for John H. Surratt, and $25,000 for David C. Harold. This Reward Broadside/Poster reads, in full: *War Department, Washington, April 20, 1865, $100,000 REWARD THE MURDERER Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln, IS STILL AT LARGE. $50,000 REWARD Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives. $25,000 REWARD Will be paid for the apprehension of John H. Surratt, one of Booth's Accomplices. $25,000 REWARD Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's Accomplices. LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices. All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH. Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers. All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charge with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War. DESCRIPTIONS. --- BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes and wears a heavy black moustache. JOHN H. SURRAT is about 5 feet, 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; cheek bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man. HAROLD is a little chunky man, quite a youth and wears a very thin moustache.*

This official version of what is one of the most famous and historic Reward Broadsides in American history. It differs from other versions in several significant ways. The major differences are the new reward amounts (earlier versions offered $30,000 and $40,000), plus the use of a different, simple bold text to convey its message. There is no space at top for the placement of any images of the conspirators, as seen on some other official versions. Unlike the copy in the Library of Congress, acquired from the Sterns Collection, there is no use of a decorative "pointing finger" icon towards the $100,000, No exclamation point after the word REWARD in that line, and the typestyles used are quite different being far less fancy and much more bold. In addition, there are other differences in the typesetting and text design within the lower portion of the print. There are far more examples of other version types known. **$125,000 - $150,000**

War Department Washington, April 20, 1865,

$100,000 REWARD

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

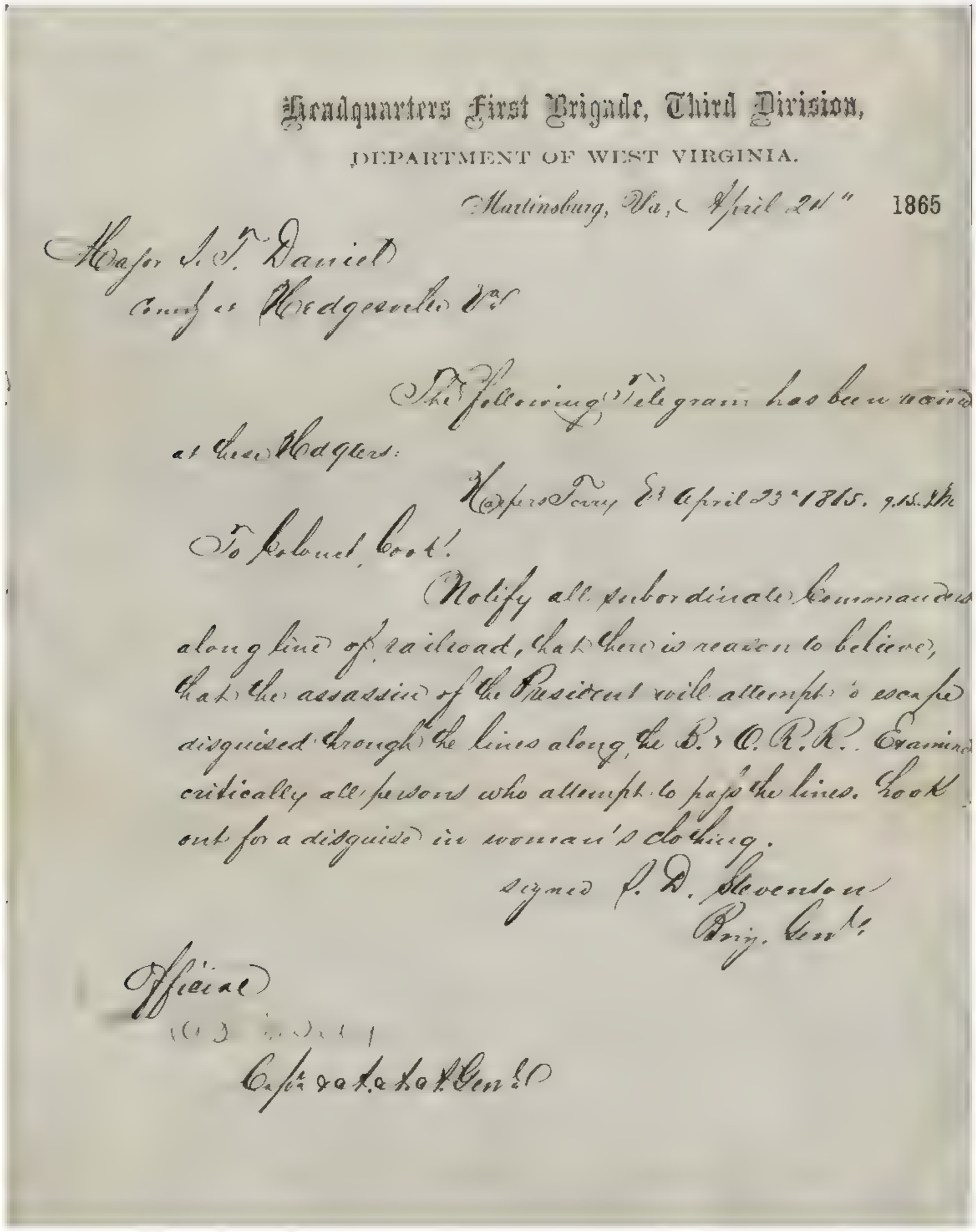
All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRAT is about 5 feet, 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; cheek bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man.

HAROLD is a little chunky man, quite a youth, and wears a very thin moustache.



Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division,
DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Martinsburg, Va., April 24th 1865

Major J. T. Daniel
Comdg 1st Hedgesville Va

The following Telegram has been received at these Hdqtrs:

Harpers Ferry Va April 23d 1865. 9.15 AM

To Colonel Cook!

Notify all subordinate Commanders along line of railroad, that there is reason to believe, that the assassin of the President will attempt to escape disguised through the lines along the B. & O. R. R. Examine critically all persons who attempt to pass the lines. Look out for a disguise in woman's clothing.

signed J. D. Stevenson
Brig. Gen'l

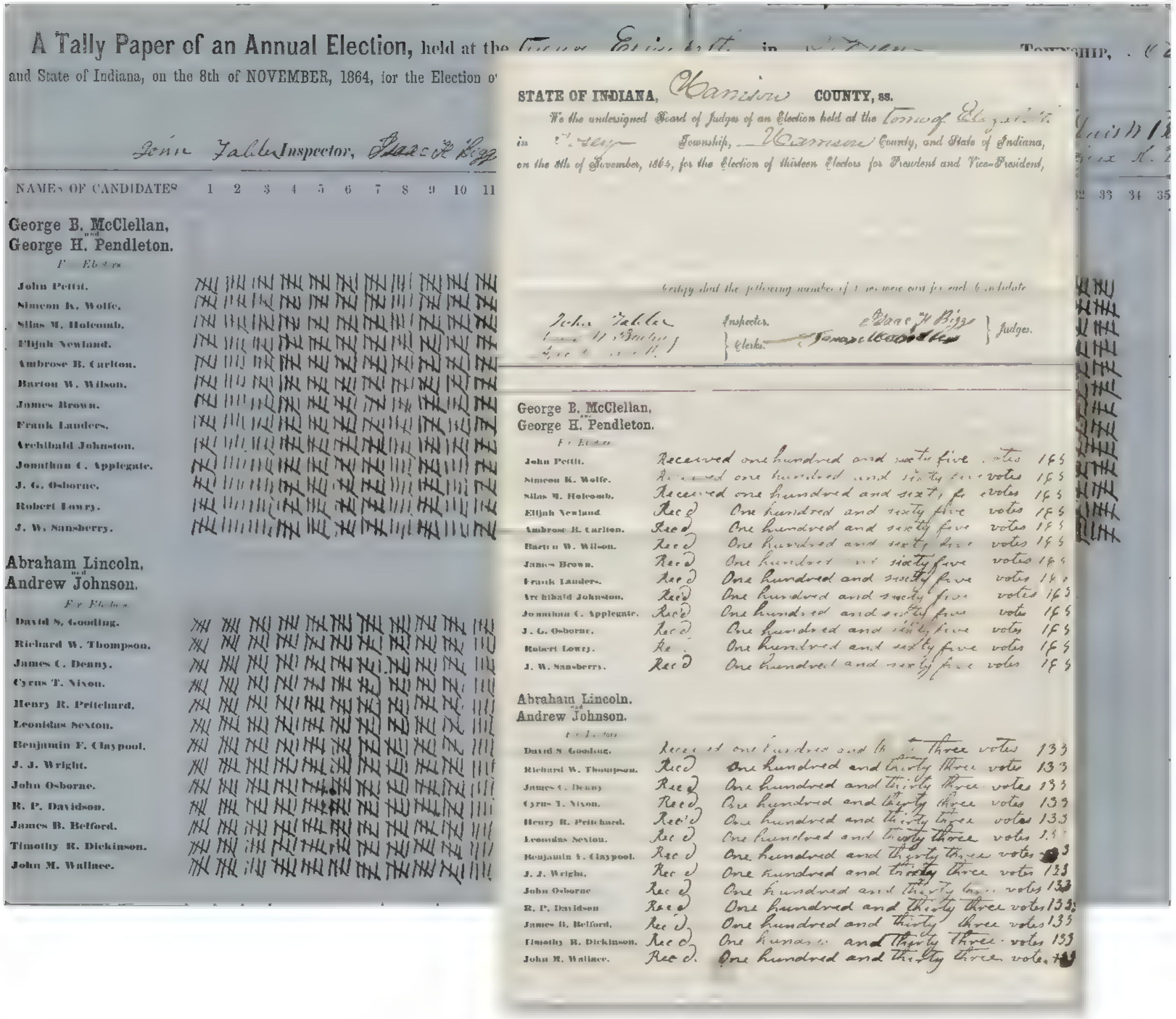
Official
(C. S. Ilsley)
Capt. & A.A.G. & A.D.C.

144. [Lincoln, Abraham]. Stevenson, John Dunlap. Extraordinary autograph military letter signed ("J.D. Stevenson"), 1 page (7.5 x 9.5 in; 191 x 241 mm.), on "Headquarters First Brigade, Third Division, Department of West Virginia, Martinsburg, Va." letterhead, 24 April 1865. Written by Union General John Dunlap Stevenson to Major John Townsend Danielenson.

Abraham Lincoln assassin-related letter *"...the assassin of the President will attempt to escape disguised...in woman's clothing."*

This remarkable letter reads in full: *The following Telegram has been received at these Hdqters: Harpers Ferry Va., April 23, 1865. 9:15 AM, To Colonel Cook. Notify all subordinate Commanders along line of railroad, that there is reason to believe, that the assassin of the President will attempt to escape disguised through the lines along the B. & O. R.R. Examine critically all persons who attempt to pass the lines. Look out for a disguise in woman's clothing. Signed "J. S. Stevenson Brig. Genl"*. Also signed *"C.S. Ilsley"* [Charles Stillman Ilsely].

The date this letter was dispatched, John Wilkes Booth was hiding at the Garrett Farm just south of Port Royal, Virginia. While the authorities had some leads Booth and his accomplice, David Herold, still eluded capture. The hope of the government was that Booth had not yet left the Washington D.C. and greater Virginia area, and that he would soon be captured. The pursuing Union soldiers were guarding not only the area roads and bridges, but also carefully searching railroad lines as a possible route of escape for Booth. Of particular interest is the fact that the authorities thought that Booth might be dressed in woman's clothing to elude capture, just as was related to the capture of Confederate President Jefferson Davis. A fine letter directly involving the efforts to capture John Wilkes Booth just ten days after his assassination of President Lincoln. **$4,000 - $6,000**


A Tally Paper of an Annual Election, held at the Town of Elizabeth in Posey Township,
and State of Indiana, on the 8th of NOVEMBER, 1864, for the Election o
John Tabb Inspector, Isaac H Bigg
NAMES OF CANDIDATES 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
George B. McClellan, and George H. Pendleton.
For Electors
John Pettit.
Simeon K. Wolfe.
Silas M. Holcomb.
Elijah Newland.
Ambrose B. Carlton.
Barton W. Wilson.
James Brown.
Frank Landers.
Archibald Johnston.
Jonathan C. Applegate.
J. G. Osborne.
Robert Lowry.
J. W. Sansberry.
Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson.
For Electors
David S. Gooding.
Richard W. Thompson.
James C. Denny.
Cyrus T. Nixon.
Henry R. Pritchard.
Leonidas Sexton.
Benjamin F. Claypool.
J. J. Wright.
John Osborne.
R. P. Davidson.
James B. Belford.
Timothy R. Dickinson.
John M. Wallace.
STATE OF INDIANA, Harrison COUNTY, ss.
We the undersigned Board of Judges of an Election held at the Town of Elizabeth in Posey Township, Harrison County, and State of Indiana, on the 8th of November, 1864, for the Election of thirteen Electors for President and Vice-President,
Certify that the following number of Votes were cast for each Candidate
John Tabb Inspector. Isaac H Bigg } Judges.
[illegible] } Clerks. [illegible]
George B. McClellan, and George H. Pendleton.
For Electors
John Pettit. Received one hundred and sixty five votes 165
Simeon K. Wolfe. Received one hundred and sixty five votes 165
Silas M. Holcomb. Received one hundred and sixty five votes 165
Elijah Newland. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Ambrose B. Carlton. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Barton W. Wilson. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
James Brown. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Frank Landers. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Archibald Johnston. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Jonathan C. Applegate. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
J. G. Osborne. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Robert Lowry. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
J. W. Sansberry. Rec'd One hundred and sixty five votes 165
Abraham Lincoln, and Andrew Johnson.
For Electors
David S. Gooding. Received one hundred and thirty three votes 133
Richard W. Thompson. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
James C. Denny Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
Cyrus T. Nixon. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
Henry R. Pritchard. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
Leonidas Sexton. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
Benjamin F. Claypool. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
J. J. Wright. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
John Osborne Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
R. P. Davidson Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
James B. Belford. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
Timothy R. Dickinson. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133
John M. Wallace. Rec'd One hundred and thirty three votes 133

145. [Lincoln, Abraham]. Presidential Election of 1864 Poll Book and Tally Paper of Posey Township, Harrison County, State of Indiana. The partly-printed Poll Book is 11 pages, 6 pages with writing, (8.5 x 14 in.; 216 x 356 mm.), 8 November 1864. Single 2.5 in. tear on front 2 sheets of the Poll Book; otherwise, in fine condition.

Poll Book and Tally Paper from an Indiana township for the 1864 Presidential Election of Abraham Lincoln.

The document is headed in print [filled-in portions in italics]: "State of Indiana, County" *Harrison* "We the undersigned Board of Judges of an Election held at the" *town of Elizabeth* "in" *Posey* "Township," *Harrison* "County, and State of Indiana, on the 8th of November, 1864, for the Election of thirteen Electors for President and Vice-President, Certify that the following number of Votes were cast for each Candidate:" The Inspector, Clerks and Judges have signed their names accordingly. Below, the candidates names are in print: "George B. McClellan and George H. Pendleton" and "Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson". Below each Presidential ticket are the printed names of the Electors. The McClellan / Pendleton ticket received 165 votes and the Lincoln / Johnson ticket received 133 votes. Docketed on the back of the book, "Poll Book of Posey Township Filed in the clerk's office Nov. 10th 1864, SW Daugley clk".

The accompanying Tally Paper is 1 page (17.5 x 22.5 in.; 445 x 572 mm.), printed in blue heavy stock paper with printed grid-lines, entitled in print, "A Tally Paper of an Annual Election, held at the" *town of Elizabeth* "in" *Posey* "Township," *Harrison* "County, and State of Indiana, on the 8th of November, 1864, for the Election of thirteen Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States." The "McClellan / Pendleton" and "Lincoln / Johnson" printed Electors are listed with handwritten hash marks, tallying the votes. Docketed on the back of the folded document, "Tally Paper of Posey Township Filed in the clerk's office Nov, 10th 1864, SW Daugley clk."
$3,000 - $5,000

146. Abraham Lincoln's 1840 Illinois State House of Representatives desk, with significant documentation and provenance dating back to the 19th Century.

Abraham Lincoln served four successive terms in the Illinois House of Representatives as a Whig representative from Sangamon County. In the 1835–36 legislative session, he voted to expand suffrage to white males, whether landowners or not. He was known for his "free soil" stance of opposing both slavery and abolitionism. He first articulated this in 1837, saying, "[The] Institution of slavery is founded on both injustice and bad policy, but the promulgation of abolition doctrines tends rather to increase than abate its evils." This historical wooden desk used by Abraham Lincoln during his last years as a member of the House of Representatives for the State of Illinois is constructed of yellow walnut wood originating from the Ohio Valley. The desk is mildly curved to fit side by side with like desks to create a large semi-circular row. The desk measures 42.5 in. in length at the back, 49 in. in length at the front and 28 in. deep x 30 in. tall. The desk features a split red paneled top with left-side, hinged lid section that lifts for storage. The right side desk surface is fixed to cover a single, key-locking drawer on the front of the desk face. The desk stands on four, ornate turned wooden legs and has been sensitively restored, to present in vintage very good condition.

The historic desk is accompanied by substantial provenance, including:

1- A 19th Century affidavit titled, "Abe Lincoln's Old Desk" describing the history and acquisition of the desk. A 2-page (8.25 x 13 in.; 209 x 330 mm.) letter describing, in detail, the acquisition of the desk by one Mr. C. E. Kuhlthau, ca. 1898. The copy of the handwritten letter reads, in part: *In 1898, Mr. C. E. Kuhlthau, now of Delaware Ohio represented the Drummond Tobacco Co. of St. Louis Mo, in Illinois, with Headquarters at Springfield, Ill…he had rented a furnished apartment from a lady on Sixth Street…he* [Kuhlthau] *told his landlady that he needed a table to write on…she had an old desk stored away in an old shed which might answer the purpose, that it had been the property of an old gentleman who had been a member of the Illinois Legislature for years and who roomed with her for over twenty years and until he died…Mr. K. decided to send it out to a repair shop to have its legs fixed and in turning it back to examine it closer Mr. K. discovered a piece of paper pasted on the under part of the desk, dark with age and on which was some writing…It was written and dated the year 1857 and read: 'This desk was used by Abraham Lincoln during his last two terms as a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1838-1842. It was afterwards occupied by J.C. Graham a personal friend of Lincoln who acquired its possession and ownership when the state replaced the old fashioned desks by new ones'…Mr. K. paid her [the Landlady] the two dollars and then sent the desk off to a repair shop to be fixed. And in doing so the old paper on which the history of the desk was written broke and dropped off…Mr. K. shipped the desk after having been repaired to his home at Alton, Illinois, where he kept it until his wife's death when he moved first to Dayton Ohio and took it with him there and finally 1906 he brought it with him when he came to Delaware, Ohio and stored it away in his stable where it remained eversince until recently he donated it to Mr. H. E. Buck, Curator of the Museum Department of the Delaware Public Library to be placed among the local collection there…*

2- An autograph letter signed from the desk owner Mr. C. E. Kuhlthau donating the desk to Henry E. Buck, 1 page (8 x 10.75 in.; 203 x 273 mm.), on "F.W. Hinz & Sons" stationery dated 28 May 1920 [Delaware, Ohio] from Mr. Kuhlthau to *"Mr. Henry E. Buck."* The letter reads in full: *My Dear Mr. Buck, Replying to your favor of yesterday's date I beg to state that "Lincoln Desk" is ready and yours at anytime you will send for it. It is in the loft of my barn and it will require two [sic] men to handle it in getting it down. I regret that my Rheumatism and Neurites incapacitates me from being of any assistance to whoever you may send for it. I cannot climb up into the loft. I expect to go on the road again shortly after June 1st but in my absence the woman keeping house for me will unlock the barn for the men coming after it. I have had the desk near 22 years and carried it with me from state to state but am glad and proud to donate it to you for your collection of Lincoln Souvenirs. Very Respectfully Yours, C. E. Kuhlthau.*

3- (4) Typed letters of correspondence by experts to former Senator and 54th Governor of Ohio, John W. Bricker, discussing the provenance of the desk. Letters are all addressed to John W. Bricker of Galena, Ohio including:

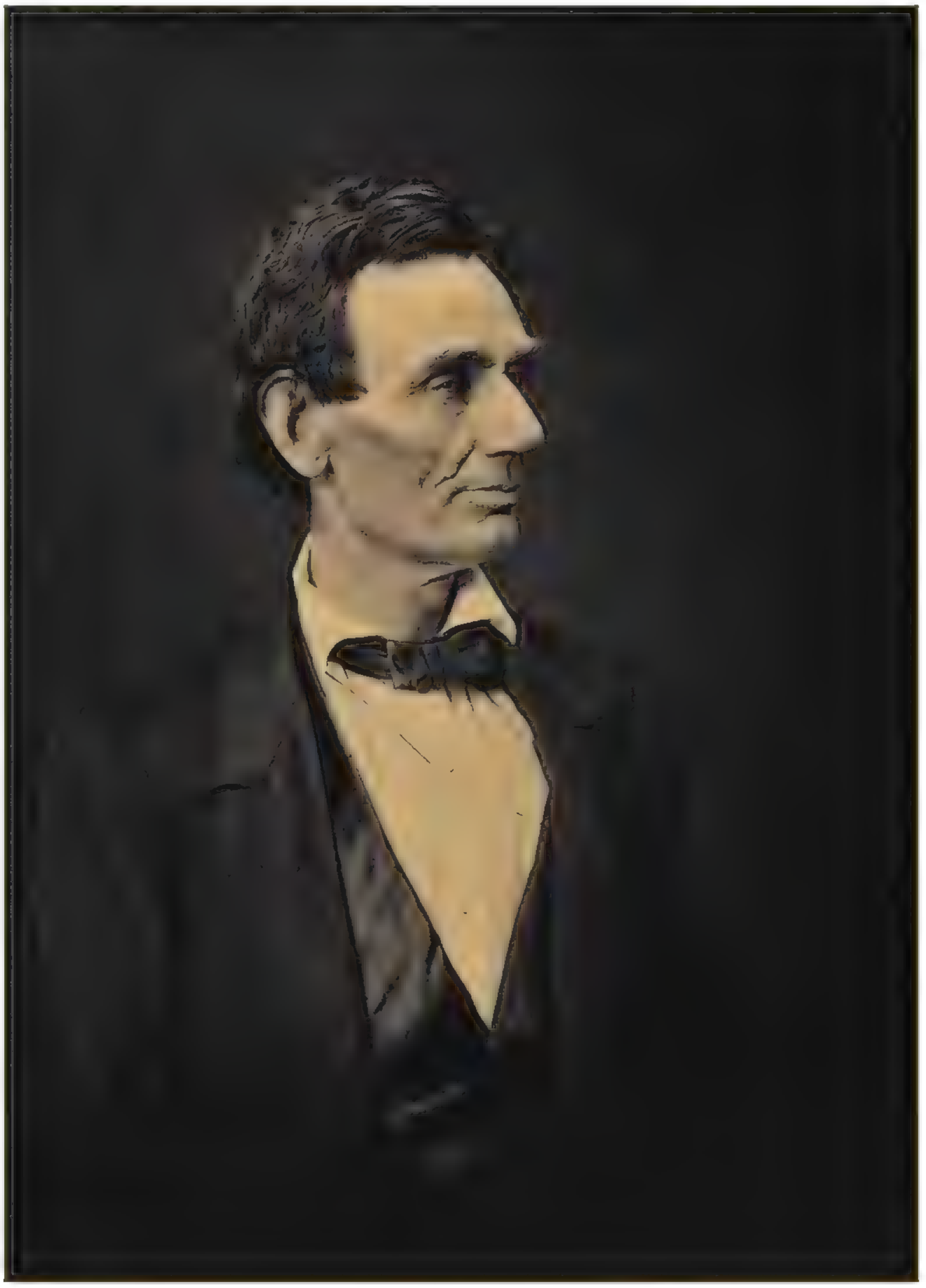
(1) Typed letter signed, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) dated 29 January 1976 on "Lincoln's New Salem – Springfield Post Road" stationery from Post Road Committee member Dr. Wayne Temple to John W. Bricker responding to Bricker's inquiry about the desk. Temple writes, in part: *Your letter concerning the desk from the Illinois State Legislature has reached me. I am certainly curious about your name. Are you the gentleman that I knew as Governor of Ohio?... There is a scholar in Springfield, Illinois, who knows much more about the desk than I. His name is Dr. James Hickey, Illinois State Historical Library, Old State House, Springfield, Illinois 62706. Yesterday I consulted with him and showed him your photos of the desk... It is true that my special field is Abraham Lincoln; I received my Ph. D. degree under Prof. J. G. Randall, the Lincoln scholar at the University of Illinois. However, Jim Hickey did all the research for the restoration of the old State Capitol where Lincoln sat in General Assembly. Thus, he knows more about this subject than any other person... My personal opinion is that your desk is certainly from the Illinois State Legislature...*

(1) Typed letter signed, 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.) dated 2 February 1976 on "Illinois State Historical Library" stationery from James T. Hickey; Curator, Lincoln Collection to John W. Bricker. Hickey writes, in part: *Wayne Temple has referred your letter of recent date concerning the desk to the undersigned. It is our opinion that the desk which you have was probably one used in the House of Representatives in the State House at Vandalia, Illinois, and was moved to Springfield in July 1839 when the state government was officially moved by Proclamation of the Governor. On May 3, 1840, the commission in charge of construction on the new State House in Springfield entered into a contract with C. M. Polk to make new desks for the House of Representatives after a plan made by John F. Rague, who was also the architect of the new building. They were to be delivered by November 15, 1840. Presumably they were and the House of Representatives met for the first time in the new building on December 7, 1840, and concluded the session March 1, 1841. This was the only time Lincoln sat as a legislator in the Old State Capitol at Springfield. One of these desks survived and is in the Museum of Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois. It was the basis for the reproductions which we now have in the restored Old State Capitol... As Dr. Temple wrote you, the Graham mentioned in your history of the desk could be John G. Graham, a member of the Legislature from Fulton County from 1858-1864, and could have come into possession of the desk you have... We were able to find the name of Charles Kuhlenthal who was a commission and forwarding merchant in Springfield in the late 1850's... He had lived in a house between 8th and 9th... We are most interested in your desk as possibly being from the Vandalia State House where Lincoln sat longer as a member of the House of Representatives...*

(2) Typed letters signed, each being 1 page (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 279 mm.), dated 17 February and 15 March 1976 on "Illinois State Historical Library" stationery from James T. Hickey; Curator, Lincoln Collection to John W. Bricker. In the two letters Hickey makes arrangements to pay for the desk to be crated and shipped to the Historical Library with expenses paid by The Abraham Lincoln Association. In the first letter Hickey writes, in part: *I hope that it will be possible for us to have the desk for a short period... Would you consider selling the desk? It is possible the Association would purchase it for us.* In the second letter, Hickey writes, in part: *Your letter of March 11 has been received. We would be pleased to pay you $50.00 to help defray expenses in bringing your desk to Springfield so that we might photograph and make measured drawings of it...*

To the best of our knowledge, this is the only known Abraham Lincoln desk in private hands. Special shipping arrangements will apply.
$100,000 - $150,000

Library of Congress



147. [Lincoln, Abraham]. Chicago photographer Alexander Hesler photograph of Presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln. Hesler took four photographs of Presidential candidate Abraham Lincoln on 30 June, 1860. This ¾-profile pose being one of them, known as O-26 in the definitive Lincoln photograph reference book Lincoln in Photographs by Lloyd Ostendorf. After the Civil War George B. Ayres purchased Hesler's negatives, and in 1881 printed Platinum Print Photographs of Lincoln from those negatives, this being one of those images.

1881 Abraham Lincoln photograph from Alexander Hesler's original negative dated and signed by the photographer.

In 1933 the original glass plate negatives were broken while being shipped to Washington, D.C., and they now reside in the Smithsonian Institution. This current Superb Platinum Photograph has Ayres blind stamp credit at the lower right corner, "G.B. Ayres 1881". The image measures 6.25 x 8.75 in. (158 x 222 mm.) visible through (13.5 x 16 in.; 342 x 406 mm.) mat, in what looks to be the original 19th Century frame. In addition Ayres has also signed his name on the back of the mount in ink (visible via an opening on the back of the frame) "Copyright Geo. B. Ayres Philadelphia". The detail, contrast and tone of the image are superb. **$3,000 - $5,000**

148. [Literary] Dust Jackets. Group of thirty-four dust jackets generally in good condition including: Paul Bowles, The Sheltering Sky; Edgar Rice Burroughs, Back to the Stone Age; Edgar Rice Burroughs, Tarzan and the Leopard Men; Truman Capote, Breakfast at Tiffany's; Truman Capote, The Grass Harp; Joseph Heller, Catch-22; James Jones, From Here to Eternity; Grace Metalious. Peyton Place; Sylvia Plath, The Bell Jar; Ayn Rand, The Fountainhead (2); J.D. Salinger. Franny and Zooey; John Steinbeck, East of Eden; John Steinbeck, The Winter of our Discontent; Jacqueline Susann, Valley of the Dolls; Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., Slaughterhouse – Five; E. B. White. Stuart Little; and others. **$1,000 - $1,500**

149. [Binding—Silver.] Silver book cover, German (most likely Hanau), circa 1900. Octavo (4.5 x 3.25 in.; 115 x 75 mm.) Front cover with large oval engraved design depicting the Magi visiting the newborn baby Jesus, surrounded by four angels in the corner-pieces and two angels above and below the oval all within an ornate pierced and engraved design of scrolling leaves and floral motifs. Back cover with large oval engraved design depicting the Annunciation—the visit of the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary, surrounded by four angels in the corner-pieces, two angels above and below the oval all within an ornate pierced and engraved design of scrolling leaves and floral motifs. The spine with matching pierced and engraved design of scrolling leaves and floral motifs. The clasp with pierced and engraved design of scrolling leaves. The fine silver binding is apparently unmarked and intended to enrich a missal or bible.

The binding is accompanied by The Book of Common Prayer. *New York: Oxford University Press, 1929.*
$4,000 - $6,000

150. Lindbergh, Charles. Partly-printed bank check signed ("Charles A. Lindbergh"), 1 page (6.25 x 2.75 in.; 159 x 70 mm.), San Diego, 4 April 1927, a check drawn on the United States National Bank and filled out in Lindbergh's hand to *"Ryan Airlines"* for $923.27. Vertical crease affects a single letter in signature, yet there are no stamp or punch cancelations touching the signature. Minor wear at top right corner, else very good. Offered together with one of Lindbergh's pocket compasses, approximately 1.75 in. (44 mm.) diameter, silver tone with "U.S." engraved on the flip-open lid. Accompanying box is marked "Compass Assembly Pocket Type Air Forces Order No. W535 - AC - 27707 Mfr's Assy Dwg 1941 Longines-Wittnauer Watch Co., Inc." Also comes with .25 x .5 in. (6.4 x 12.7 mm.) swatch of the silver fabric skin from Lindbergh's plane, *The Spirit of St. Louis.*

Charles Lindbergh 1927 signed check payable to "Ryan Airlines" for aviation instruments installed in *The Spirit of St. Louis* – with a Lindbergh-owned pocket compass and a small silver fabric swatch from the historic plane's exterior.

Lindbergh, a young and unknown pilot, was an unlikely candidate for the $25,000 Orteig Prize, offered by Franco-American hotelier Raymond Orteig for the first non-stop flight between New York and Paris. Unlike his well-funded and prominent rivals, Lindbergh began his quest with the modest sum of $2,000 saved from his salary as a U.S. Air Mail pilot and an additional $15,000 in financing from St. Louis businessmen Harold M. Bixby and Harry H. Knight. Even with the financing in place, obtaining a plane capable of the journey proved difficult. They were unable to find a suitable design from Wright Aeronautical of Paterson, New Jersey or Travel Air of Wichita, Kansas. The Columbia Aircraft Corporation of Hempstead, Long Island agreed to build a plane for the flight but insisted on picking the pilot themselves (and it would not have been Lindbergh).

Lindbergh finally turned to Ryan Airlines a San Diego aircraft manufacturer who agreed to construct a plane for $10,580 on 25 February 1927. The staff of Ryan Airlines cooperated closely with Lindbergh on the project, completing *The Spirit of St. Louis*, or the Ryan NYP (for New York to Paris), as it was officially known, in only sixty days.

Lindbergh issued this check to Ryan Airlines for the critical navigation equipment required to complete the dangerous transatlantic crossing (a photocopy of the original detailed invoice from Ryan Airlines in the amount of $923.27 is included). The check covered the cost and delivery of an air speed indicator, an earth conductor compass, a speed and drift meter, a speed timer, an eight-day Waltham clock, a compass (described on the corresponding invoice as "type 145, flush mounting completely illuminated,") a lateral and longitudinal inclinometer and a "Type 103C Bank and Turn Indicator, with Venturi Tube V74." Of the instruments purchased by Lindbergh, The Waltham clock, the air speed indicator, the speed and drift meter, the lateral and longitudinal inclinometer, and the bank and turn indicator were all used on the historic flight from New York to Paris. Lindbergh replaced the earth conductor compass at Roosevelt Field after it was found to be defective just before his departure from San Diego.

According to Lindbergh's check register with the United States National Bank in San Diego, this is one of only sixteen checks he issued during the construction of *The Spirit of St. Louis*—and only one of seven issued to Ryan Airlines. Of all the checks issued to Ryan, this one is the most important as it includes almost all of the navigational instruments Lindbergh used in his historic crossing of the Atlantic. This equipment would prove critical in Lindbergh's successful flight, allowing him to navigate blind through dense fog for hours on end and still arrive safely in Paris after a 33-hour journey.

The accompanying compass was purchased from a family friend of Anne Morrow Lindbergh and is presumed to have been among the equipment used during Lindbergh's extensive travels and exploration projects. The accompanying fabric swatch was part of a larger 3.25 x 2.5 in. piece of fabric skin of *The Spirit of St. Louis* that Lindbergh, himself, removed following his final flight in the plane from St. Louis to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. in April 1928. A fine assemblage of items commemorating one of the milestone events of the 20th century. **$25,000 - $35,000**

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK 90-60
OF SAN DIEGO

SAN DIEGO, CAL. Apr. 4 1927 No. 5

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Ryan Airlines $923.27/100

Nine hundred Twenty three 27/100 DOLLARS

$923.27/100 Charles A. Lindbergh

WESTERN L. ING CO

COPY

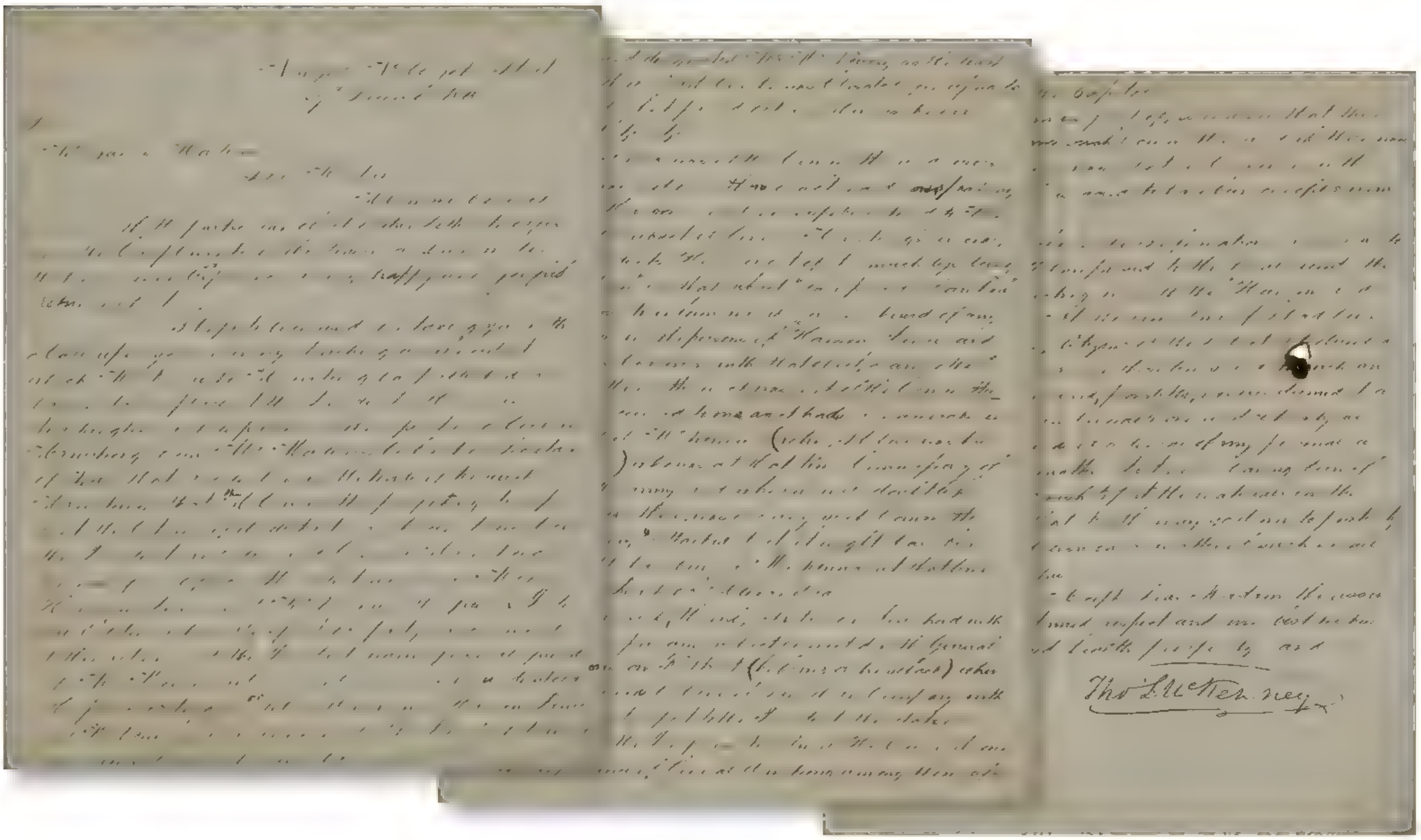
RYAN AIRLINES, INC.

BUILDERS OF AIRCRAFT

SOLD TO
Capt. Chas. Lindbergh,
San Diego, Calif.

April 4 1927.

1 Air Speed Indicator type 179, C-140	50.00	
Less 20 %	10.00	
	40.00	
Postage	.37	40 37
1 Earth Conductor Compass	750.00	
Less 20 %	150.00	600 00
1 Speed & Drift Meter, #64, base plate carrying case	75.00	
1 Speed Timer type #95	18.00	
1 8-day Waltham Clock, with mount #314	32.00	
1 Compass, type 145, flush mounting completely illuminated	65.50	
1 Lateral & Longitudinal Inclinometer, liquid type	36.00	
	225.50	
Less 20%	45.10	180.40
1 Type 103C Bank and Turn Indicator, with Venturi Tube V74	125.00	
Less 20%	25.00	
	100.00	
Plusm delivery ffom L.A. Stock	2..0	
	102.50	102.50
		$923.27



151. McKenney, Thomas L. Autograph letter signed ("Tho L McKenney"), 3 pages (7.5 x 10 in.; 190 x 254 mm.), front and verso on conjoined sheets, New York City, 29 December 1848, addressed to Dolley Madison (prior First Lady as wife of President James Madison). A few unrelated pencil notations and a brief red manuscript biography of McKenney appear on the blank back panel. Exhibiting expected light even tone and one small perforation.

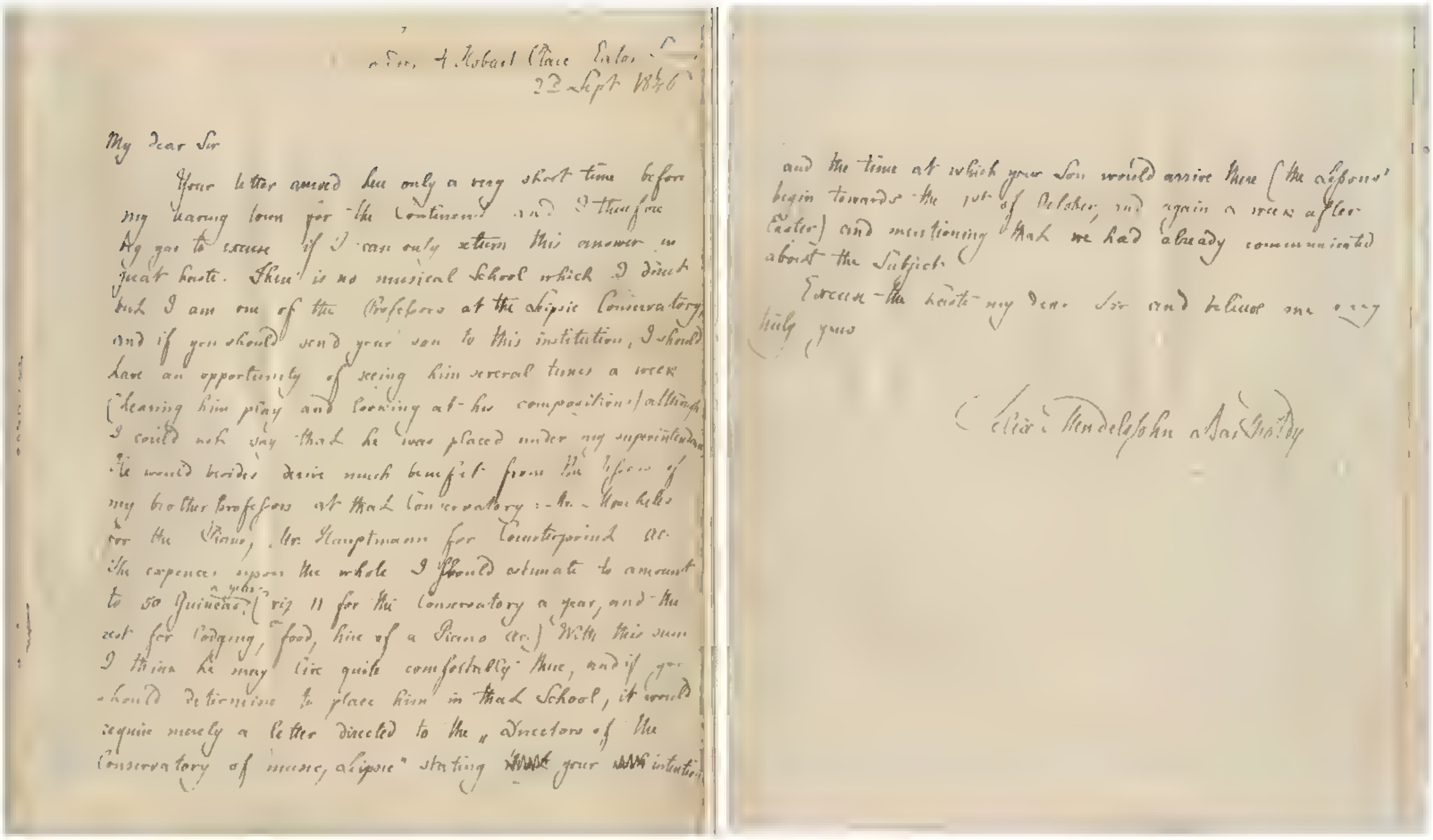
Thomas L. McKenney, author of the <u>History of the Indian Tribes of North America</u>, writes to Dolley Madison *"...to report to the President, the state of revolt in which the Troops on Windmill Hill, were thrown, on the appearance of General Armstrong among them, after the Conflagration of the Capitol...It is for History I ask this Information"*

McKenney writes in part:*...I hope to be excused for taxing your memory... the only Interview I ever had with Mr. Madison, upon any subject connected with General Armstrong, was on F. Street, (he being on horseback) when I was Commissioned by General Smith, in Company with Major Williams to report to the President, the state of revolt in which the Troops on Windmill Hill, were thrown, on the Appearance of General Armstrong among them, after the Conflagration of the Capitol... It is for History I ask this Information -- as well as to shew before it shall have passed to the final record, the falsehood of connecting me with this 'Hanson and Bavie' Committee...*

Thomas L. McKenney was a Georgetown merchant, appointed Superintendent of Indian Trade in 1816 by President James Madison and he served that position until 1822 when the Indian Trade Program was abolished. Secretary of War John C. Calhoun created a position without legislation within the War Department entitled Superintendent of Indian Affairs (this later became part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs). McKenney was appointed to this position and held it from 1824-1830. He was an advocate of the American Indian "civilization" program and became an avid promoter of Indian removal west of the Mississippi River. President Andrew Jackson dismissed McKenney from his position in 1830 when Jackson disagreed with his opinion that "the Indian was, in his intellectual and moral structure, our equal."

McKenney's dismissal ushered in the second phase of his career. Perhaps as early as 1816 McKenney had imagined an Indian archive, which would be "preserved for the information of future generations and long after the Indians will have been no more". During the years McKenney worked in the War Department he had made it standard procedure that members of Indian delegations would, at War Department expense, have their likenesses recorded in oil paint. By 1830 the artist Charles Bird King had painted about one hundred and twenty portraits, which McKenney did not permit any other artists to copy; his intention, from the start, had been to publish them himself.

Shortly before being fired by President Jackson, McKenney announced plans for the portfolio of hand-colored lithographs of these portraits, "with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the principal chiefs". McKenney moved to Philadelphia, where his publisher was, and had the paintings sent to him one at a time, to be copied in oil for the lithographer to work from. The final work became the 3-volume <u>History of the Indian Tribes of North America</u>. **$3,000 - $5,000**



4 Hobart Place Eaton Square
2 Sept 1846

My dear Sir

Your letter arrived here only a very short time before my leaving town for the Continent and I therefore beg you to excuse if I can only return this answer in great haste. There is no musical School which I direct but I am one of the Professors at the Leipsic Conservatory, and if you should send your son to this institution, I should have an opportunity of seeing him several times a week (hearing him play and looking at his compositions) although I could not say that he was under my superintendence. He would besides derive much benefit from the lessons of my brother professors at that Conservatory. Mr. Moscheles for the Piano, Mr. Hauptman for counterpoint etc. The expenses upon the whole I should estimate to amount to 50 Guineas a year (viz. 11 for the Conservatory a year, and the rest for lodging, food, hire of a Piano etc.) With this sum I think he may live quite comfortably there, and if you should determine to place him in that School, it would require merely a letter directed to the "Directors of the Conservatory of music, Leipsic" stating your intention and the time at which your Son would arrive there (the Lessons begin towards the 1st of October, and again a week after Easter) and mentioning that we had already communicated about the Subject.

Excuse the haste my dear Sir and believe me very truly yours

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

152. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix. Fine autograph letter signed, 2 pages (8.85 in. x 7 in.; 225 x 185mm), in English, London, 4 Hobart Place, Eaton Square, 2 September 1846, to an unidentified gentleman; integral blank; skillfully tipped into a sage green paper bound volume with gilt spine.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy imparts valuable advice to a father on the musical education of his son.

Though not in charge of a school of music, Mendelsssohn-Bartholdy provides his candid advice on where to send a young man for musical training so that the composer can hear him play regularly.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy writes in full: *Your letter arrived here only a very short time before my leaving town for the continent and I therefore beg you to excuse if I can only return this answer in great haste. There is no musical School which I direct but I am one of the Professors at the Leipsic Conservatory, and if you should send your son to this institution, I should have an opportunity of seeing him several times a week (hearing him play and looking at his compositions) although I could not say that he was under my superintendence. He would besides derive much benefit from the lessons of my brother professors at that Conservatory. Mr. Moscheles for the Piano, Mr. Hauptman for counterpoint etc. The expenses upon the whole I should estimate to amount to 50 Guineas a year (viz. 11 for the Conservatory a year, and the rest for lodging, food, hire of a Piano etc.) With this sum I think he may live quite comfortably there, and if you should determine to place him in that School, it would require merely a letter directed to the "Directors of the Conservatory of music, Leipsic" stating your intention and the time at which your Son would arrive there (the Lessons begin towards the 1st of October, and again a week after Easter) and mentioning that we had already communicated about the Subject.*
Excuse the haste my dear Sir and believe me very truly yours Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy

In the course of ten visits to Britain during his short life, totaling about 20 months, Mendelssohn won a strong following, sufficient for him to make a deep impression on British musical life. This is clearly reflected in the present letter to a British gentleman in perfect English responding to an inquiry about the proper musical training of his son under the supervision of Mendelssohn-Bartholdy himself.
$4,000 - $6,000

153. [Nicholson, John and Thomas Mifflin]. An important archive of (17) large manuscript documents, approximately 65 pages in total, each measuring approximately 21 x 28 in. (533 x 711 mm.), being official copies of deeds executed in Pennsylvania between 26 January and 19 September 1795. Obtained at the request of John Nicholson in November of 1795 after purchasing over 600,000 acres of land in Montgomery County, Georgia. Affixed to each copy is a certification signed and in the hand of notary public, Peter Lohra. Affixed to each of the notarizations, is a signed certification from Governor Thomas Mifflin certifying Lohra's qualification as a notary: (17) Partly-printed documents signed ("Tho Mifflin") as Governor of Pennsylvania, 1 page (16 x 13 in.; 406 x 330 mm.), Philadelphia, 7 & 28 November 1795, with four of the documents countersigned by Alexander James Dallas ("A. J. Dallas") as Secretary of the Commonwealth. Expected folds and creases with some separations, together with some marginal losses (most not affecting text), and occasional marginal toning.

Signer Robert Morris' business partner, John Nicholson, gets hoodwinked in one of America's first land frauds, purchasing an entire county in Georgia one and a half times over! An archive of notarized deeds, each bearing a notarization endorsed by Pennsylvania Governor Thomas Mifflin, documenting a complex series of land transactions involving numerous prominent Philadelphians, including Signer James Wilson.

In the early 1790s, a group of speculators, taking advantage of lax regulation of land warrants and surveys in the State of Georgia, began perpetrating what became known as the Pine Barrens Land Fraud. Previously operating in South Carolina, the group bribed county judges and surveyors to issue them warrants for enormous tracts of land in the sparsely-settled wilderness of central Georgia that far exceeded the total amount of land available. The epicenter for their activity was Montgomery County, a thinly populated region dominated by a vast pine barren. In that county alone, speculators managed to have warrants issued for 2,664,000 acres - in a county, which only consisted of 407,000!

By the end of 1794, most Georgians had become aware of the fraudulent nature of the surveys, forcing the speculators to go further afield to dispose of their questionable titles. They found ready customers in Philadelphia where Robert Morris, James Greenleaf and John Nicholson were in the midst of a spending orgy, gobbling up millions of acres of frontier land. In early 1795 the three had established the North American Land Company, which at its formation, already included 2.3 million acres of Georgia land in its vast portfolio. The present archive concerns six large tracts in Montgomery County, Georgia totaling 638,000 acres. They were all sold, sight unseen, in early 1795 to several prominent Philadelphians including Signer of the Declaration of Independence James Wilson, noted physician Dr. Thomas Ruston, and merchant Abraham Dubois. According to the documents, the original titles had been granted by the State of Georgia to Richmond Dawson, Joseph Cooper and Thomas Cooper, all of who were members of the original group perpetrating the Georgia fraud. After passing through several hands, all of the tracts documented in the archive were purchased on 19 September 1795 by notorious land speculator John Nicholson.

As a means of stemming land fraud, which by the late 1780s had already grown into a significant problem, Georgia had limited land grants to 1,000 acres each. Speculators easily circumvented this law by simply itemizing each grant on the deed. In a copy of a deed from Thomas Ruston to Signer James Wilson, the original grantee, Richmond Dawson of Georgia held title to a tract which consisted of thirty-five distinct tracts, of "one Thousand Acres Each..." The combined tracts were only vaguely defined. Not only was the land subject to overlapping and fraudulent surveys, speculators also misled purchasers as to its quality. Many of the early deeds made references to trees that did not grow in the region which made the land appear more fertile than the sandy pine scrub that existed there.

What makes the transactions documented in this archive even more intriguing is that by 1795 September, Nicholson was fully aware of the fraudulent nature of these grants. Despite the fact that he had purchased with Morris over 2 million acres in Georgia already, he continued to purchase more land. As documented in this archive, in one day (19 September 1795), Nicholson swooped up one and a half times the entire land area of Montgomery County, Georgia! And he didn't stop there. Whether the tracts documented in this archive ever became part of the North-American Land Company's portfolio is not known, they very well may have just ended up as Nicholson's personal property. It would matter little in the end – both Nicholson and Morris were on the verge of bankruptcy and it was only a matter of time until their creditors caught up with them. As for the fraudulent land warrants, they bedeviled the Georgia courts for many decades as defrauded purchasers attempted to assert their claims and land owners fought over overlapping and/or nonexistent boundaries.
$10,000 - $15,000

Deed

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Know ye, That Peter Johnson, esquire,

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Philadelphia this Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five and of the Commonwealth the Seventeenth.

By the Governor

Deputy Secretary

This Indenture made the

Between

Witnesseth that the said

have granted bargained and sold released and confirmed and by these Presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said

All that

Beginning

Bargain and Sale

Joseph Foster

and

James Short

for these Presents and the Enjoyment

This Indenture made the

Between

Witnesseth

Have

Beginning

Deed

and

Deed

and

This Indenture made the

Between

Witnesseth that the said

have granted bargained and sold released and confirmed and by these Presents do grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said

All that

Beginning at the Northward running South West seven hundred Chains to a Stone thence North West seven hundred Chains to a Stone thence North East seven hundred Chains to a Stone thence South East seven hundred Chains to the beginning

Together with all

To Have and to Hold

And also all the Estate Right title

Received

Deed

Deed

THOMAS MIFFLIN,

Governor of the Commonwealth of
Pennsylvania.

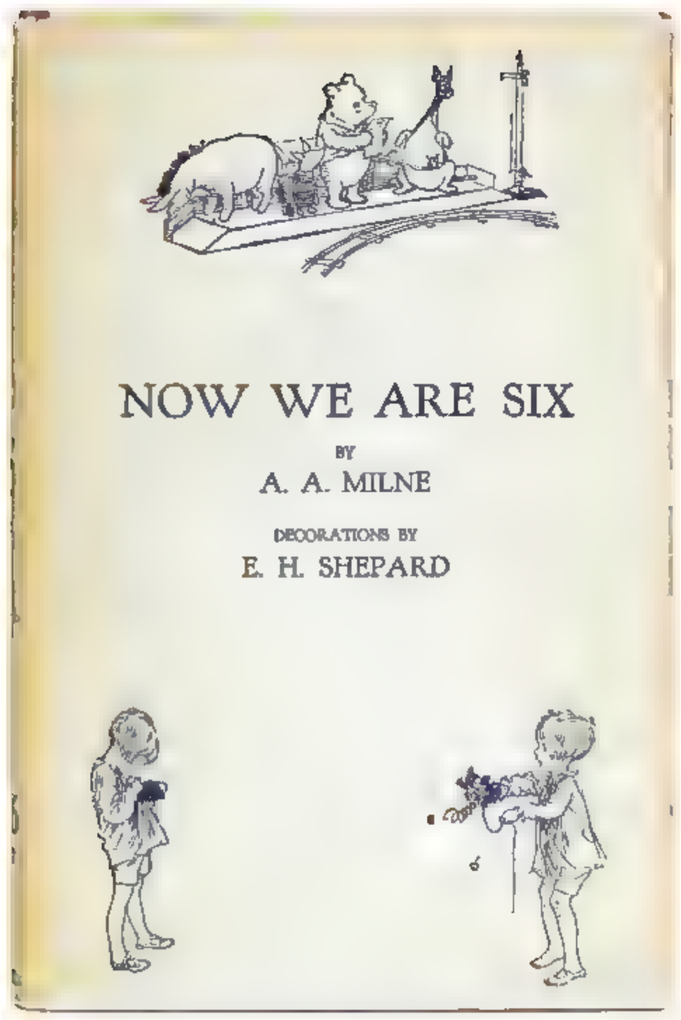
To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

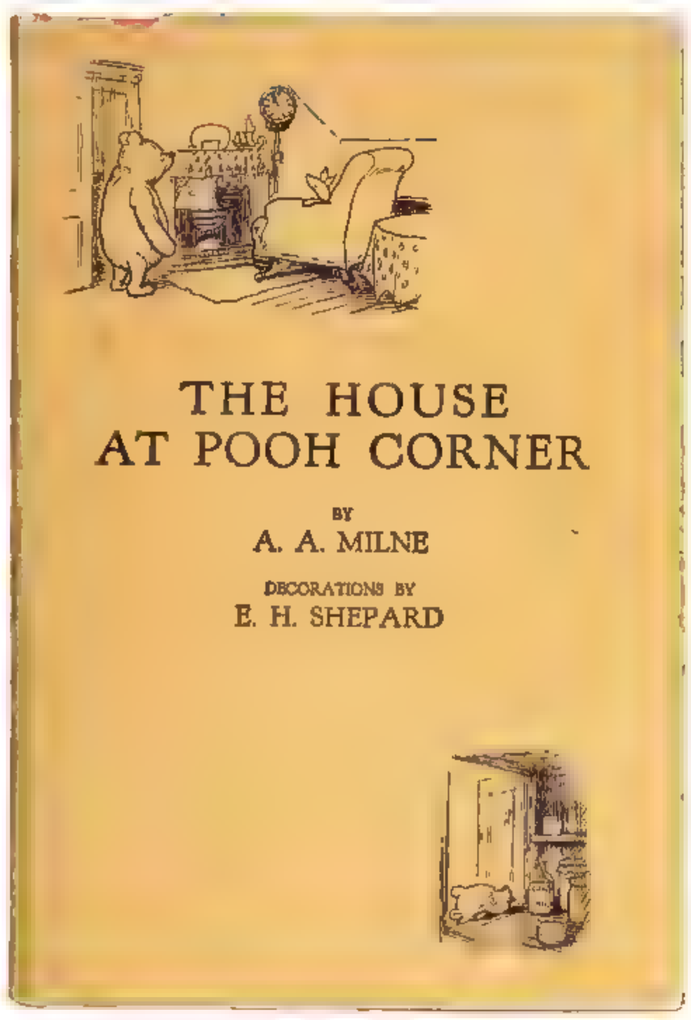
Know ye, That Peter Johnson, esquire

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the State at Philadelphia this Day of November in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety five and of the Commonwealth the Seventeenth.

By the Governor

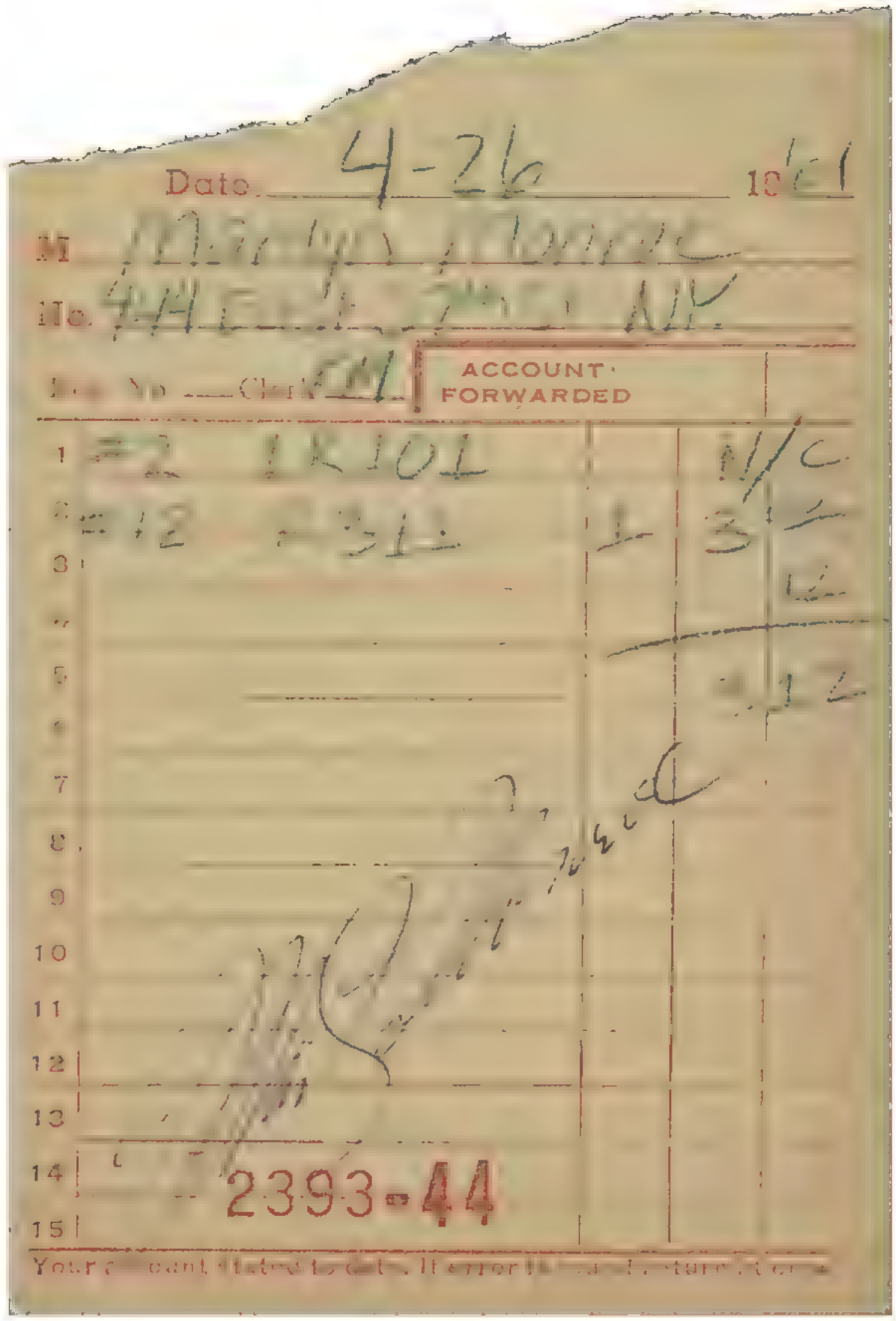
Deputy Secretary

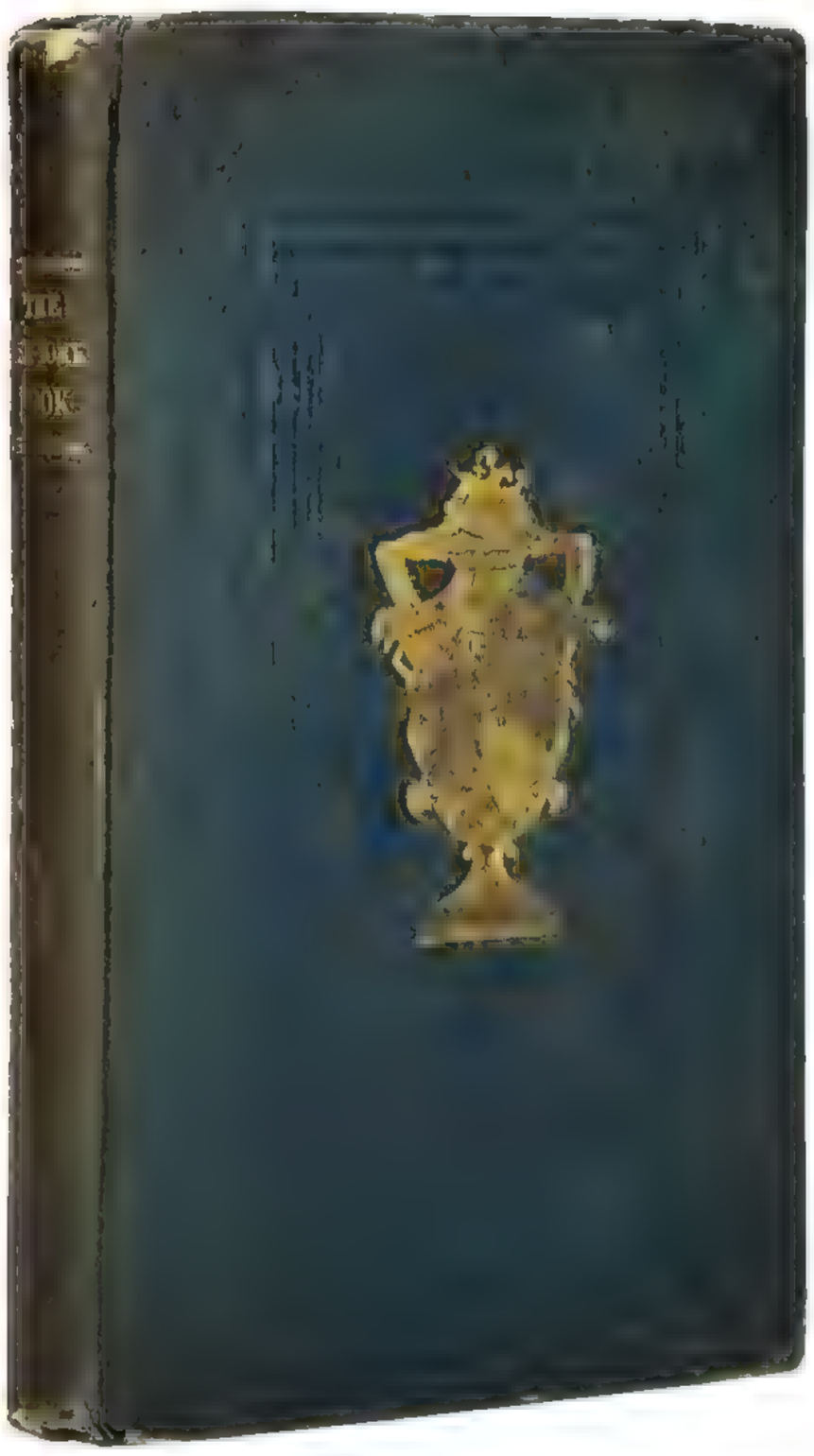




154. Milne, A. A. The Four Pooh Books: When We Were Very Young, Winnie-The- Pooh, Now We Are Six, The House At Pooh Corner. *London: Methuen & Co. Ltd., [1924 - 1928], 1928.* Four volumes octavo (7.65 x 5 in.; 193 x 128 mm.) Gilt decorated cloth. Illustrated by Ernest H. Shepard. First trade editions of the constituent volumes of Milne's durable chronicle of the adventures of Christopher Robin, with the circle widening to include Pooh, Tigger, Eeyore, Piglet, et al. The first volume is the second state with page 'ix' numbered and lacks the dust-jacket. It bears a small ink 1924 gift inscription on the free endsheet, has a bit of the usual offsetting to the endsheet gutters. The second volume in fair condition, in dust-jacket with tear at top left front panel, losses at head and tail of spine and a couple ink spots at back panel. The third volume is fine and bright in very good dust jacket with tanning to spine and edges, and chips at head and foot of the spine. The final volume is fine and bright, in a good dust-jacket with tanning to spine and edges, front panel with small chip at head. **$3,000 - $5,000**

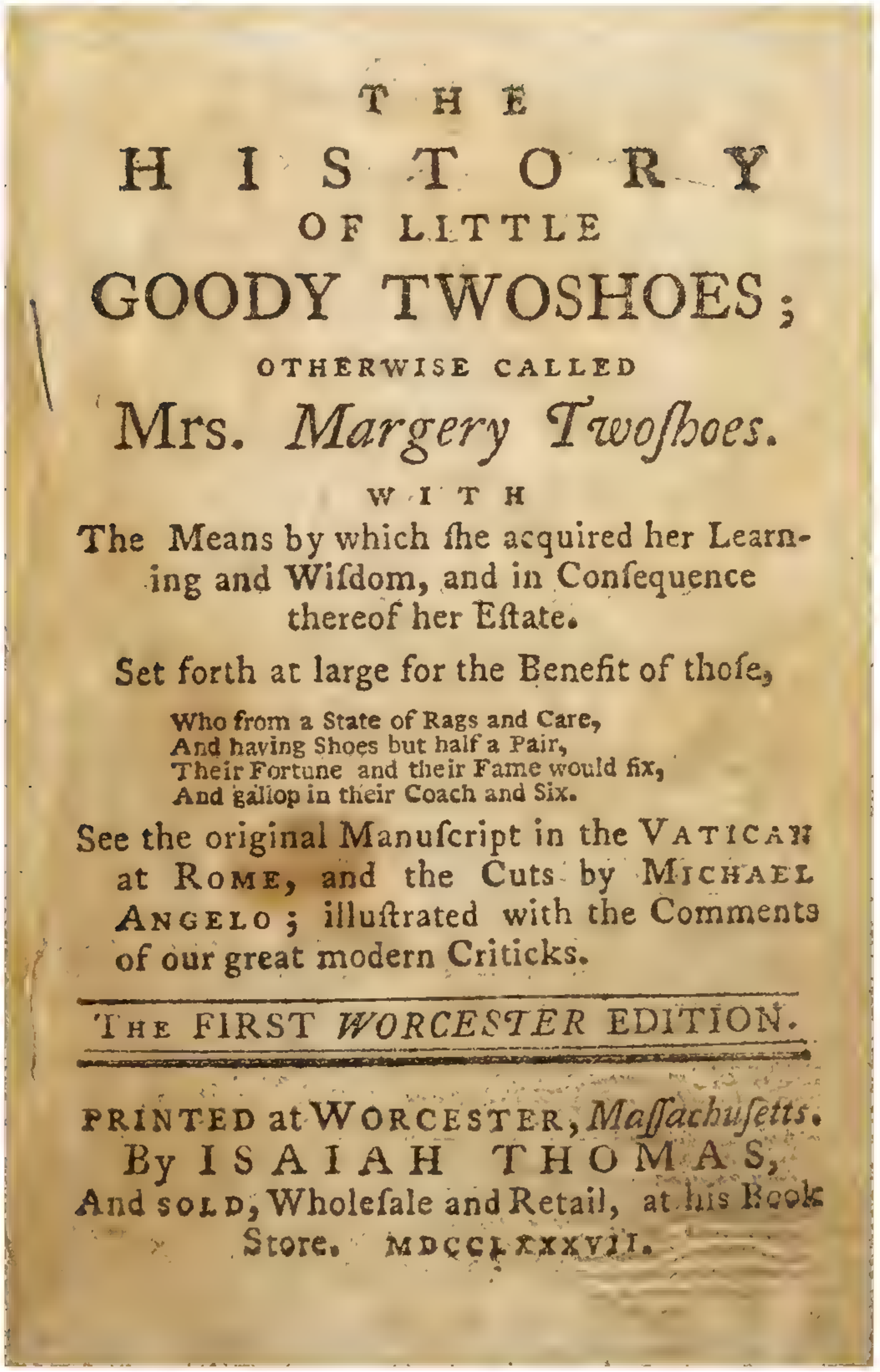
155. Monroe, Marilyn. Bold signature ("Marilyn Monroe"), penned in blue ink on a partly printed sales receipt (3.25 x 4.75 in.; 83 x 121 mm.) [New York], receipt dated 26 April 1961, the sales clerk has written Monroe's address at the area provided on top in blue pencil, "Marilyn Monroe, 444 East 57th St. N.Y." After listing two unknown purchase items at a total cost of $3.12, Marilyn Monroe has signed diagonally across the receipt, *"Marilyn Monroe"*. Top edge of the receipt is torn irregularly, not affecting text. **$1,200 - $1,500**





156. Moore, Clement Clark. "A Visit from St. Nicolas. The Night before Christmas" in The New York Book of Poetry. *New York, George Dearborn, 1837.* Octavo (9.5 x 6 in.; 238 x 152mm). Publisher's original blind-stamped and gilt-decorated green cloth covered boards with gilt text on spine and gilt decoration on the front board; modest wear to corner tips spine extremities somewhat worn and exhibiting a bit of cloth loss; foxing to endpapers and text block.

First edition containing the earliest located formal book publication of Clement Moore's "A visit from St. Nicolas" now perhaps more widely know as "Twas the night before Christmas." The anthology also contains works of Washington Irving, John Inman, Samuel Low and many others.
$1,500 - $2,500



THE
HISTORY
OF LITTLE
GOODY TWOSHOES;
OTHERWISE CALLED
Mrs. *Margery Twoſhoes.*
WITH
The Means by which ſhe acquired her Learning and Wiſdom, and in Conſequence thereof her Eſtate.

Set forth at large for the Benefit of thoſe,

Who from a State of Rags and Care,
And having Shoes but half a Pair,
Their Fortune and their Fame would fix,
And gallop in their Coach and Six.

See the original Manuſcript in the VATICAN at ROME, and the Cuts by MICHAEL ANGELO; illuſtrated with the Comments of our great modern Criticks.

THE FIRST *WORCESTER* EDITION.

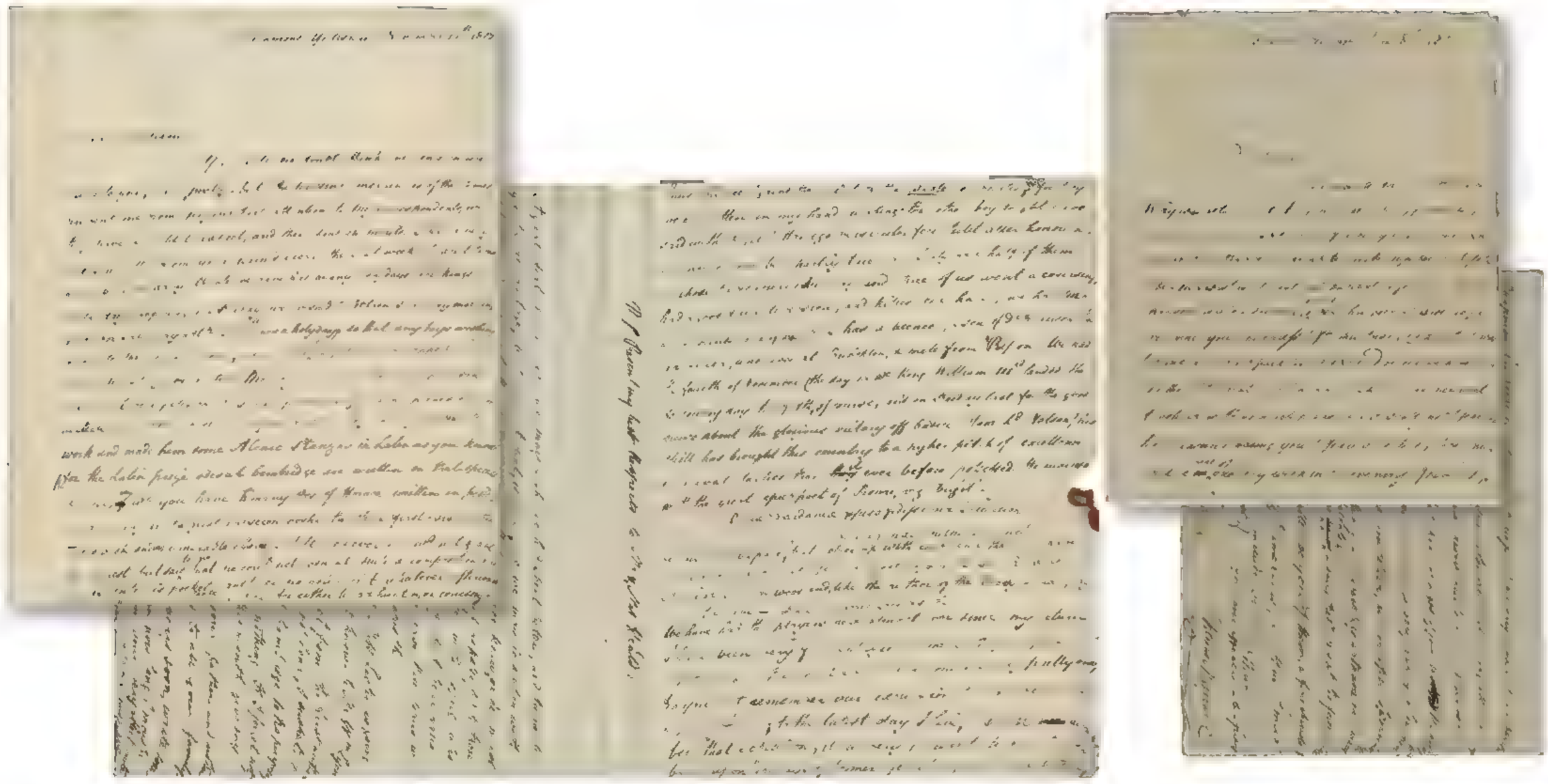
PRINTED at WORCESTER, *Maſſachuſetts.*
By ISAIAH THOMAS,
And SOLD, Wholeſale and Retail, at his Book Store. MDCCLXXXVII.

157. [Children's Literature]. The History of Little Goody Twoshoes; otherwise called Mrs. Margery Twoshoes . . . The First Worcester Edition. *Worcester, Isaiah Thomas, 1787.*

32º (3.75 x 2.5 in.; 97 x 64mm). Engraved woodcut frontispiece and thirty-five woodcuts in the text based on designs from the original Newbery version; lacking advertisement for other Thomas publications at end. Some browning and chipping, a few repairs with pages 79-80 skillfully recornered. Nineteenth-century brown calf.

Earliest Available Edition. Previously thought to be the first American edition, The Isaiah Thomas Worcester edition was preceded by the New York (Hugh Gaine) 1775, the Boston 1783, and the Philadelphia 1786 editions-known in only a handful of copies and most incomplete. "Much has been written as to the authorship of Little Goody Two Shoes, and it is now usually attributed to Oliver Goldsmith" (Rosenbach).

References: Evans 20412; Gumuchian 2753(paired with the London 1767 fourth edition); Rosenbach 118; Welch 463.4.
$3,000 - $5,000



158. [Nelson, Horatio]. Musgrave, Thomas. Autograph letter signed ("T Musgrave"), 3 pages (7.5 x 9 in.; 191 x 229 mm.), on two conjoined sheets with integral transmittal leaf, Richmond, Yorkshire, 12 November 1805, addressed to William Battye in Leeds concerning a variety of matters, including the British victory at Trafalgar and the death of Admiral Horatio Nelson. Usual folds, small loss from wax seal affecting one word in text, else fine.

Thomas Musgrave – the future Bishop of York – writes as a young student at Cambridge, hailing the Nelson's victory at Trafalgar, mourning his death and remaining optimistic of Britain's future naval power.

"... the good news about the glorious victory off Cadiz. Poor Ld. Nelson, his skill has brought this country to a higher pitch of excellence in naval tactics than it ever before possessed."

Musgrave writes a very chatty letter to his friend in Leeds, writing on the busy social calendar and interruptions to the academic routine which included "The King's birth-day", the commemoration of the landing of William III (which triggered the Glorious Revolution of 1688), *"And on Friday last for the good news about the glorious victory off Cadiz. Poor L[or]d Nelson, his skill has bought this country to a higher pitch of excellence in naval tactics than it ever before possessed. We may sa[y] with the great epic poet of Rome, viz Virgil - O lux Dardaniae, speso fidissima Tenorum Cur ego haec volnera cerno!!! [Roughly translated: "Oh, light of Troy, hope is most faithful to the course — Why should I see these wounds"]"* Reflecting a popular worry that Great Britain would lay exposed and vulnerable without her greatest naval hero, he urges *"us not [to] despair, but cheer up with confidence that we have several good sailors left yet, Sir Sidney Smith, Rir Rt Calder, Admiral Collingswood and, like the author of the Chevy - Chace, say We have — Five hundred good as he."* Indeed, the Napoleonic Wars established Great Britain as the greatest sea power on earth for the next 140 years.

The balance of the letter, though not concerned with the death of the British naval hero, contains great detail on the life of a precocious young student at one of Great Britain's elite universities. Theater was one great diversion for the young Musgrave: *"We have had the players here almost ever since my return. I have been very frequently to see them, they are gone to Whitby now - The theatre at Richmond is a very pretty one; Do you not remember our excursion to Wakefield, to see a play there; to the latest day I live, I shall remember that expedition, it is very pleasant to me to look back upon 'the days of former years' ..."*

Together with: Autograph letter signed (*"Thomas Musgrave"*), 3 pages (6.5 x 8.5 in.; 165 x 216 mm.), two conjoined sheets with integral transmittal leaf. Bristall Vicarge, 8 June 1804, addressed in Musgrave's hand to William Battye in Leeds concerning a variety of matters including exams, and reporting of a friend's travels *"through Newark & Grantham on Monday...the inhabitants at each place had a ball, the officers at the former place were most of them drunk at the latter every one of them a fine character!"* Fine condition.

Thomas Musgrave (1788-1860) was the son of a wealthy tailor and woolen-draper in Cambridge and was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge in 1804 rising to Senior Fellow in 1832. Although he was a cleric, he was a liberal in politics supporting measures to relax religious tests for admission to university. He became Dean of Bristol in 1827 and later the same year he became Bishop of Hereford and later for York in 1848. **$500 - $700**

159. [Nelson, Horatio]. A pair of fabric swatches, (.25 x .5 in.; 6.35 x 12.7 mm. each), removed from the ensign flag that flew above HMS *Victory* during Nelson's victory at Trafalgar on 21 October 1805, housed in a .5 x .5 in. (12.7 x 12.7 mm.) locket suspended from a fabric rope chain opposite a tiny portrait of Nelson. Expected wear, some abrasions to the bottom and sides of the locket.

An important relic from the pinnacle of British sea power: two fragments from the flag that flew on the HMS *Victory* at Trafalgar, torn to shreds by Nelson's sailors who draped it over his coffin at St. Paul's Cathedral.

At the apex of his career, Horatio Nelson was the cream of the British naval establishment when he engaged the Franco-Spanish fleet off Cadiz. Nelson pitted his numerically inferior fleet of 27 ships of the line against his opponent's 33 in a most unorthodox maneuver sailing his ships perpendicularly in two columns into his foe's line. The result was a resounding victory and confirmed Great Britain's status as the greatest naval power on Earth – a position that was not seriously challenged for over a century.

Yet the victory was bittersweet. Nelson, who refused to remove his elaborate uniform and medals during the action in order to appear less conspicuous, was mortally wounded by a French marksman at the height of the engagement. He died several hours later, enough time to learn that his tactics had proved effective. Soon before he expired, Nelson murmured: "Thank God I have done my duty."

The news of Nelson's death came as a great shock in England. George III was said to have remarked, in tears, "We have lost more than we have gained." The Times of London commented, "We do not know whether we should mourn or rejoice. The country has gained the most splendid and decisive Victory that has ever graced the naval annals of England; but it has been dearly purchased."

After making repairs at Gibraltar, the *Victory* sailed back to England with Nelson's body which was buried at St. Paul's Cathedral in an elaborate state funeral. The Prince of Wales volunteered to be chief mourner until his father reminded him that it was against protocol for the heir to the throne to officially attend any but a royal funeral. Sir Peter Parker served as chief mourner, and the Prince and his brothers attended the funeral as private citizens. At the close of the 9 January 1806 service, as Nelson's sailors draped the *Victory's* flag over Nelson's coffin, they spontaneously tore a portion of the flag away in order to preserve mementoes of their fallen commander.

The tearing of the flag is perhaps the best known episode in Nelson's state funeral. Historian Carola Oman provides perhaps the most authoritative account of the incident: "The final incident of Lord Nelson's funeral, found by many spectators the most impressive, was undisciplined and unrehearsed. It had been set down that the men of the *Victory* were to furl the shot-rent colours which they had borne in the procession and lay them upon the coffin; but when the moment came, they seized upon the ensign, largest of the *Victory's* three flags, and tearing a great piece off it, quickly managed so that every man transferred to his bosom a memorial of his great and favourite commander." (Oman, Nelson)

Relics associated with Nelson, especially pieces of the standard that flew above Nelson's flagship, the aptly named HMS *Victory*, are extremely rare. A slightly larger pair of fragments of Nelson's flag was sold at auction by Bonham's on 28 September 2004 (lot 117) fetching $80,000.

The remnant from which the present example is derived (an unusually large fragment measuring 34.75 x 37 in.; 883 x 940 mm.) sold at Sotheby's, London, 5 October 2005, lot 102 for approximately $200,000.

Provenance: Ex-Royal United Services Museum, Whitehall, London. **$15,000 - $20,000**

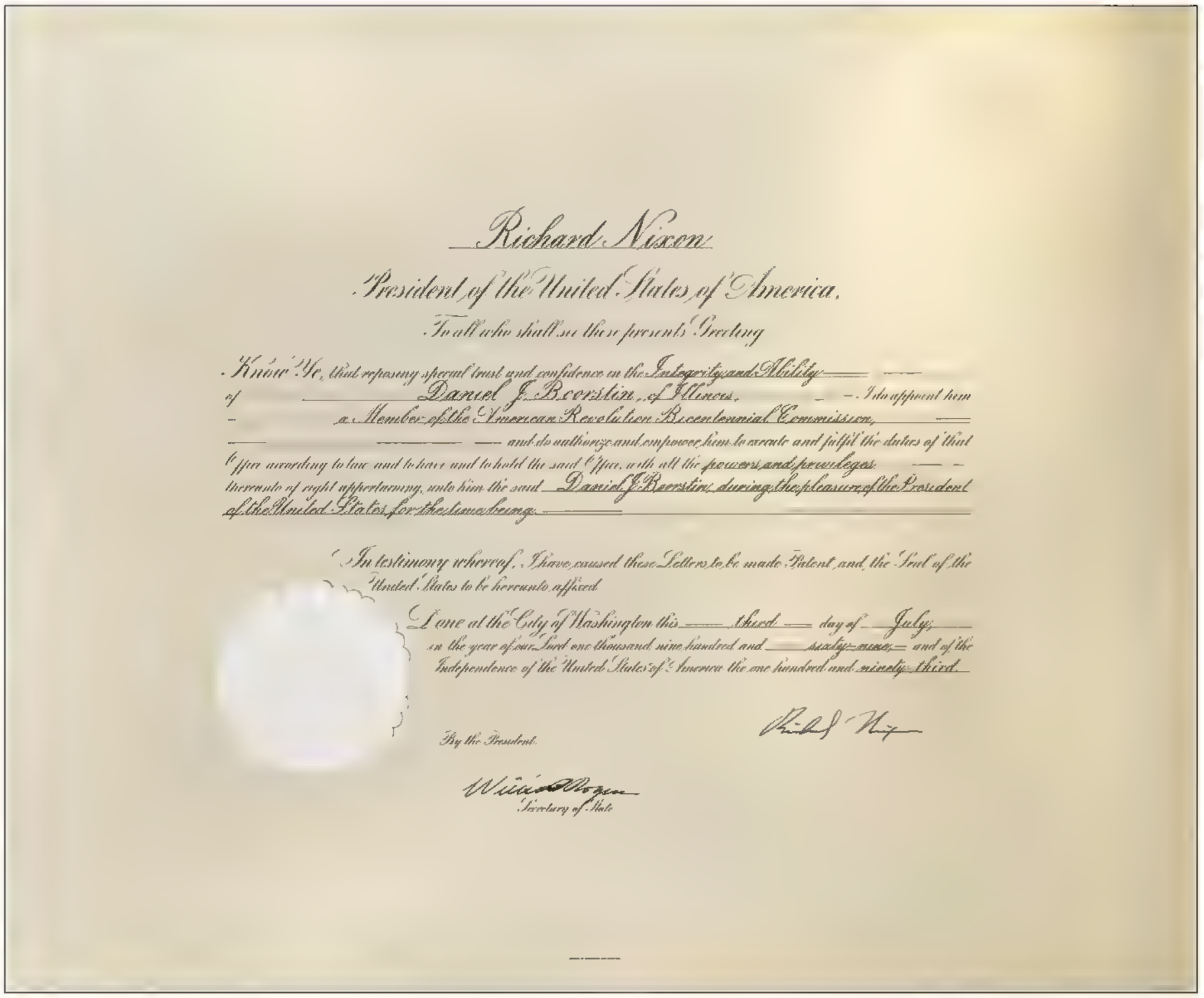
To Lt. Henrietta Rebecca Lanier, USN – with best wishes –

C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN

160. Nimitz, Chester. Photograph signed ("C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN"), silver gelatin 14 x 11 in. (356 x 279 mm.) black & white photo (image is 8.5 x 6.5 in. (216 x 165 mm.) Nimitz has inscribed on the wide photographic white margin, "*To Lt. Henrietta Rebecca Lanier, USN – with best wishes – C.W. Nimitz, Fleet Admiral, USN*". Placed in 15" x 14" matte. Slight surface creasing with mild warping on edges; some silvering.

Fleet Admiral Nimitz signed photograph taken on the battleship USS *Missouri* as he signed the Instrument of Surrender of Japan inscribed to future Navy Commander Henrietta Rebecca Lanier.

On the morning of 2 September 1945, more than two weeks after accepting the Allies' terms, Japan formally surrendered. The ceremonies, less than half an hour long, took place on board the battleship USS *Missouri,* anchored with other United States and British ships in Tokyo Bay. In this photograph, as the United States Representative, Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, USN, signs the Instrument of Surrender. Standing directly behind him are (left-to-right): General of the Army Douglas MacArthur, Admiral William F. Halsey, USN, and Rear Admiral Forrest Sherman, USN.
Lieutenant Henrietta Rebecca Lanier (1929-2005), was later promoted to Commander.
$3,000 - $5,000



Richard Nixon

President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting

Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of Daniel J. Boorstin of Illinois, I do appoint him a Member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers and privileges thereunto of right appertaining, unto him the said Daniel J. Boorstin during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed

Done at the City of Washington this third day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety third

Richard Nixon

By the President.

William P Rogers
Secretary of State

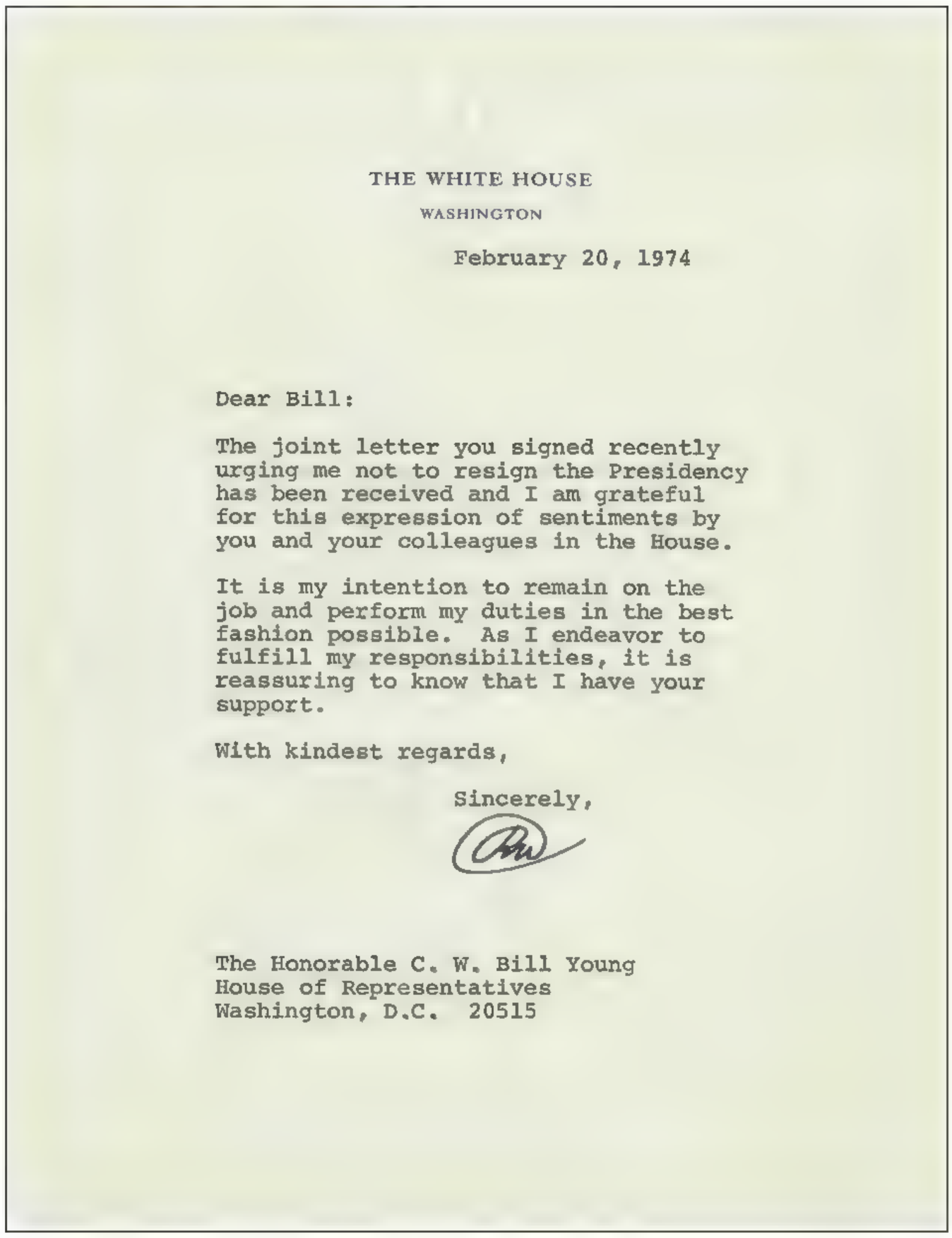
161. Nixon, Richard. Partly-printed document signed ("Richard Nixon") as President, 1 page (23 x 19 in.; 584 x 483 mm.), Washington, D.C., 3 July 1969, appointing Daniel J. Boorstin a Member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. Cosigned *"William P Rogers"* as Secretary of State. Fine 3.5 in. diameter Seal of the United States with scalloped edges affixed at lower left. Mounted on board. Fine condition.

Looking forward to America's bicentennial, President Nixon appoints historian and Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, to the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission.

The document reads in part: *Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of Daniel J. Boorstin of Illinois, I do appoint him a Member of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers and privileges thereunto if right appertaining, unto him the said Daniel J. Boorstin, during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being…"*

On 3 July 1969, the day he signed this document, President Nixon stated, "In the life of a person, no birthday is ever quite like the one before it. The same is true of a nation. Each Fourth of July America is 1 year older, 1 year's growth larger, 1 year richer in knowledge and experience. As we celebrate this Fourth, it is appropriate that we look not only back, but also ahead. Only 7 years from now, the United States will celebrate its 200th birthday. Already, these two centuries have been a time of unparalleled human achievement. The next 7 years – beginning with man's first footstep on the moon – promise to be a time of momentous events … Three years ago, Congress provided for the creation of an American Revolution Bicentennial Commission 'to plan, encourage, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of the American Revolution' … I have today named 17 distinguished Americans to be members of that Commission…"

Daniel Boorstin served as the director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of History and Technology (today known as the National Museum of American History) from 1969-1973 when he became Senior Historian. He was awarded the 1974 Pulitzer Prize in History. From 1975-1987, Boorstin served as the nation's 12th Librarian of Congress. A 1987 Act of Congress named Boorstin as only the second Librarian of Congress Emeritus, serving until his death in 2004. **$2,000 - $3,000**



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 20, 1974

Dear Bill:

The joint letter you signed recently urging me not to resign the Presidency has been received and I am grateful for this expression of sentiments by you and your colleagues in the House.

It is my intention to remain on the job and perform my duties in the best fashion possible. As I endeavor to fulfill my responsibilities, it is reassuring to know that I have your support.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

The Honorable C. W. Bill Young
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

162. Nixon, Richard. Typed letter signed ("RN") as President, 1 page (6.75 x 8.75 in.; 171 x 222 mm.), The White House, Washington, D.C., 20 February 1974, to *"The Honorable C.W. Bill Young, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C."* Blind embossed with the presidential seal at top center. Fine condition.

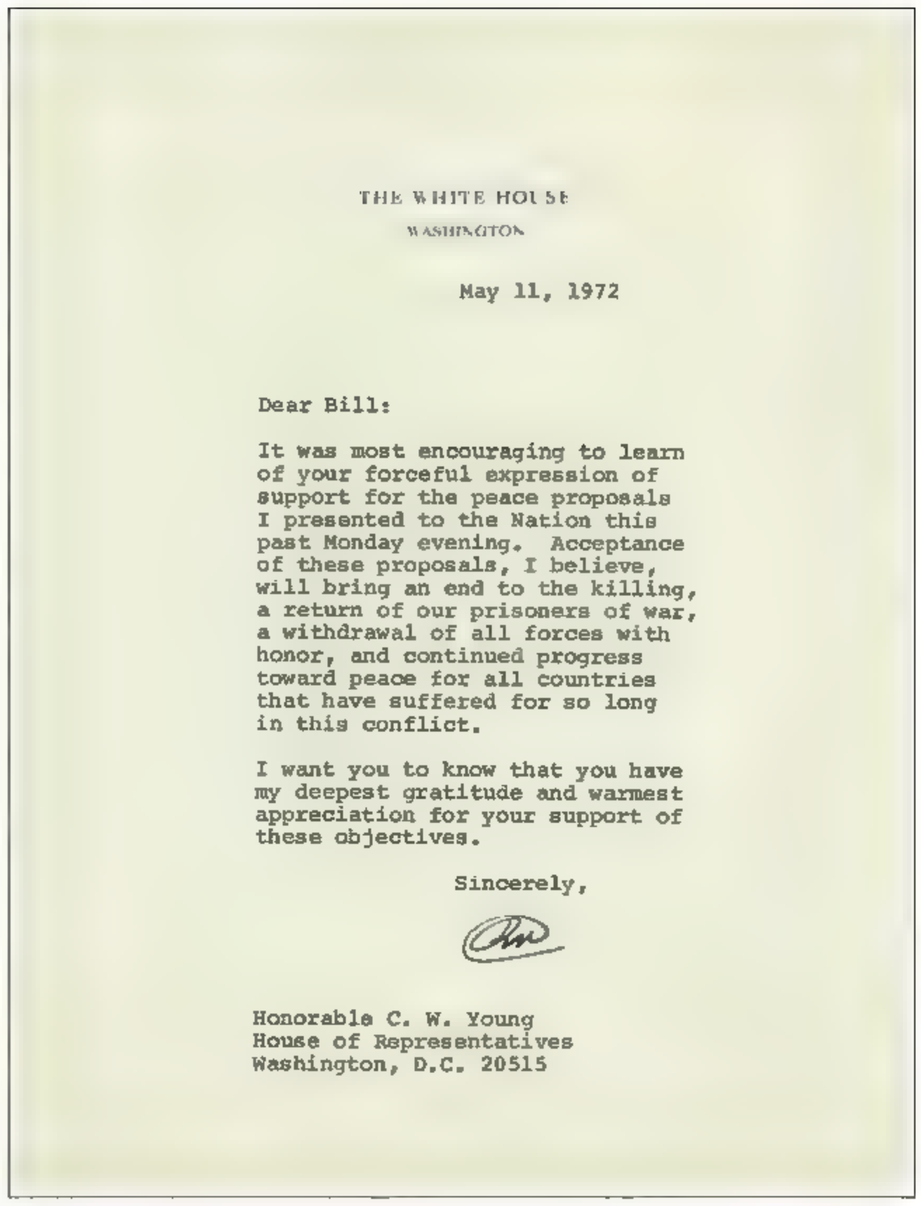
In the midst of the Watergate scandal, President Nixon thanks House Representative C.W. "Bill" Young for *"urging me not to resign the Presidency ... It is my intention to remain on the job ... I endeavor to fulfill my responsibilities..."*

Nixon writes in full: *Dear Bill: The joint letter you signed recently urging me not to resign the Presidency has been received and I am grateful for this expression of sentiments by you and your colleagues in the House. It is my intention to remain on the job and perform my duties in the best fashion possible. As I endeavor to fulfill my responsibilities, it is reassuring to know that I have your support.*

On 27 July 1974, the House Judiciary Committee voted 27-11 to recommend to the full House Article I of the proposed articles of impeachment charging Pres. Nixon with obstruction of justice in nine areas of alleged offenses in furtherance of the Watergate cover-up; with 11 Republicans voting "No." On 29 July, Article II, accusing Pres. Nixon of repeatedly misusing his powers to violate constitutional rights of U.S. citizens, was approved 28-10. On 6 August 1974, the *Los Angeles Times* reported that on that day Republican Congressman John B. Anderson of Illinois said that the Republican leaders of the House have reached an agreement that President Nixon should resign. On 8 August 1974, President Nixon announced he would "resign the Presidency effective at noon tomorrow..."

Republican Charles William (Bill) Young represented Florida in the House of Representatives from 1971 until his death in 2013. He was the longest-serving Republican member of Congress at the time of his death. Young was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions which nominated Nixon in 1968 and 1972, Ford in 1976, and Reagan in 1984. **$8,000 - $12,000**

163. Nixon, Richard. Typed Letter Signed ("RN") as President, 1 page (6.75 x 9 in.; 171 x 229 mm.), The White House, Washington, D.C., 11 May 1972, to *"Honorable C.W. Bill Young, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C."* Blind embossed with the presidential seal at top center. Fine condition.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1972

Dear Bill:

It was most encouraging to learn of your forceful expression of support for the peace proposals I presented to the Nation this past Monday evening. Acceptance of these proposals, I believe, will bring an end to the killing, a return of our prisoners of war, a withdrawal of all forces with honor, and continued progress toward peace for all countries that have suffered for so long in this conflict.

I want you to know that you have my deepest gratitude and warmest appreciation for your support of these objectives.

Sincerely,

Honorable C. W. Young
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

President Nixon discusses his "peace proposals" to end the war in Vietnam.

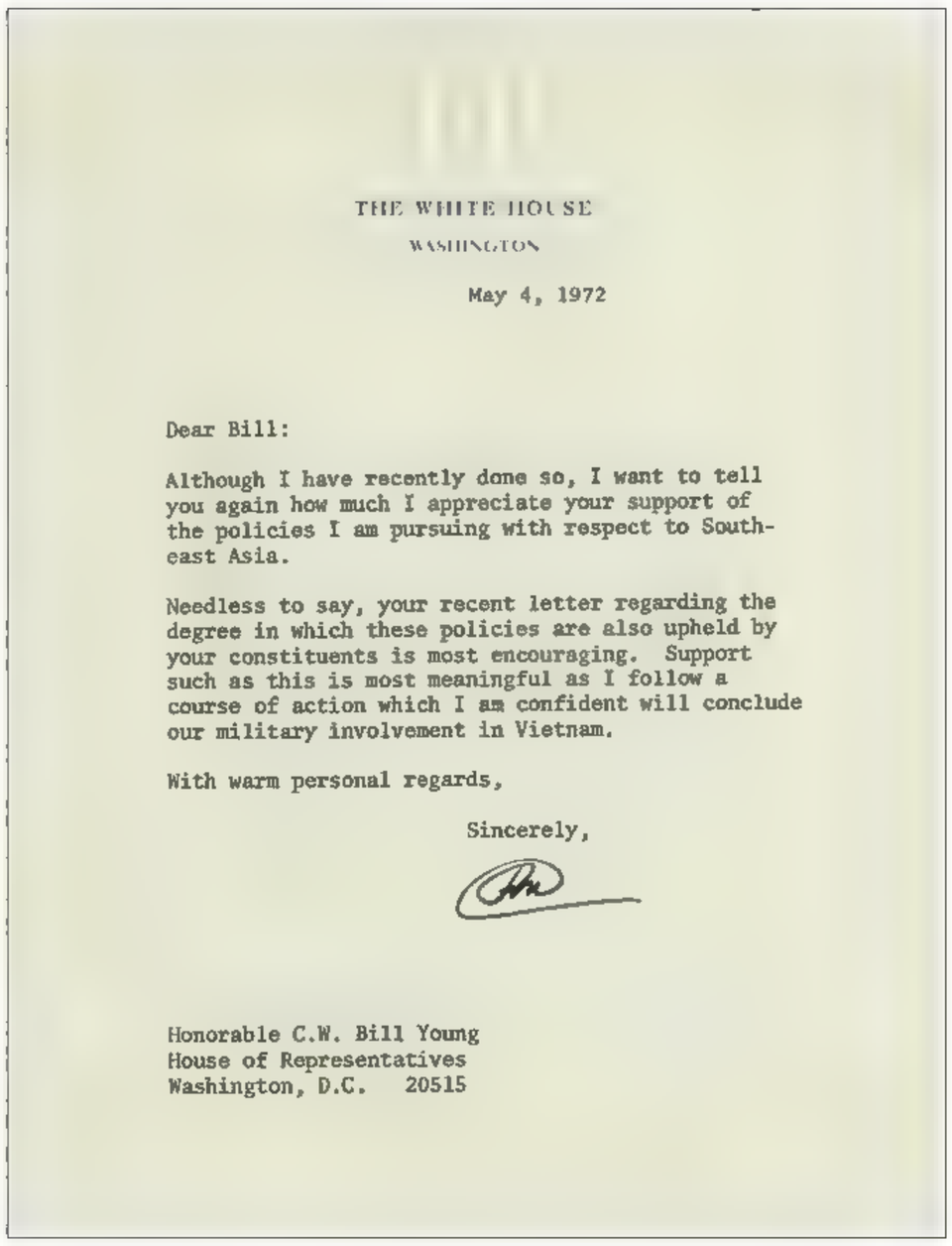
"Acceptance of these proposals, I believe, will bring an end to the killing, a return of our prisoners of war, a withdrawal of all forces with honor..."

Nixon writes in full: *It was most encouraging to learn of your forceful expression of support for the peace proposals I presented to the Nation this past Monday evening. Acceptance of these proposals, I believe, will bring an end to the killing, a return of our prisoners of war, a withdrawal of all forces with honor, and continued progress toward peace for all countries that have suffered for so long in this conflict. I want you to know that you have my deepest gratitude and warmest appreciation for your support of these objectives.*

On Monday, 8 May 1972, in a nationally televised address from the White House, President Nixon announced that he had ordered all entrances to ports in North Vietnam mined and blockaded by U.S. warships to stop military supplies headed for the battlefront in South Vietnam. He also announced that the United States will do all it can to stop railroad traffic carrying arms and military equipment to North Vietnamese forces. President Nixon said that the naval blockade and bombing of railroads would be halted immediately if all American prisoners of war were returned and an internationally-supervised ceasefire throughout Indochina was agreed to. He promised that if those conditions were met, there would be a total withdrawal of all American forces from South Vietnam within four months.

Republican Charles William (Bill) Young represented Florida in the House of Representatives from 1971 until his death in 2013. He was the longest-serving Republican member of Congress at the time of his death. Young was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions which nominated Nixon in 1968 and 1972, Ford in 1976, and Reagan in 1984. **$1,500 - $2,500**

164. Nixon, Richard. Typed letter signed ("RN") as President, 1 page (7 x 10.5 in.; 178 x 267 mm.), The White House, Washington, D.C., 4 May 1972, to *"Honorable C.W. Bill Young, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C."* Blind embossed with the presidential seal at top center. Fine condition.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1972

Dear Bill:

Although I have recently done so, I want to tell you again how much I appreciate your support of the policies I am pursuing with respect to Southeast Asia.

Needless to say, your recent letter regarding the degree in which these policies are also upheld by your constituents is most encouraging. Support such as this is most meaningful as I follow a course of action which I am confident will conclude our military involvement in Vietnam.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Honorable C.W. Bill Young
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

President Nixon thanks a Congressman for his *"support of the policies I am pursuing with respect to Southeast Asia ... as I follow a course of action which I am confident will conclude our military involvement in Vietnam."*

Nixon writes in full: *Although I have recently done so, I want to tell you again how much I appreciate your support of the policies I am pursuing with respect to Southeast Asia. Needless to say, your recent letter regarding the degree in which these policies are also upheld by your constituents is most encouraging. Support such as this is most meaningful as I follow a course of action which I am confident will conclude our military involvement in Vietnam.*

Republican Charles William (Bill) Young represented Florida in the House of Representatives from 1971 until his death in 2013. He was the longest-serving Republican member of Congress at the time of his death. Young was a delegate to the Republican National Conventions which nominated Nixon in 1968 and 1972, Ford in 1976, and Reagan in 1984.
$1,500 - $2,000

165. O'Keeffe Georgia. Important group of letters, cards and a telegram to the young artist, Marilynn Thuma (now known as Mym Tuma), Abiquiu, New Mexico, 14 May 1964 to 9 May 1973, including: twelve autograph letters signed, two autograph cards and a telegram; all letters and cards with autograph envelopes; all in good condition. Accompanied by (29) Marilynn Thuma autograph copies of her letters to Georgia O'Keeffe, Jocotepec, Jalisco, Mexico, 15 July 1968 to 19 June 1973, all in good condition.

O'Keeffe as mentor.

In 1963, Marilynn Thuma was a newly graduated scholarship student with an M.A. from the painting program at Stanford University. She fully believed her artistic strengths were waiting for the opportunity to be explored and developed. When she saw the images of O'Keeffe's home in Abiquiu, New Mexico, and her art, in the April 1963 issue of *House Beautiful*, she was duly inspired. Thuma felt she found someone who shared her excitement of nature, someone with whom she shared common ground, philosophically and artistically. With naïve confidence she wrote O'Keeffe a short note asking if she could visit. O'Keeffe responded with a large card with an image of Starlight Night (with the autograph envelope postmarked 14 May 1964), simply stating, *Yes GOK. Thanks for your page!* Thus began a string of visits to O'Keeffe by the young artist extending through the summer of 1971. With over fifty years separating them, O'Keeffe assumed the role of mentor and Thuma the eager student looking for a kindred spirit who could provide guidance and direction. From early on in the correspondence, O'Keeffe provides encouragement and support. In her letter to Thuma of 3 July 1968, she is explicit in her level of support: *I am glad you came and were here a few days. Do not sell your car or part with your dog. I will send you the two thousand that you need to get your next three paintings done . . . It may take ten days or two weeks. If I send it may I consider your black creation mine?* The black creation O'Keeffe mentions is an early fiberglass form by Thuma called *Obsidian*. Thuma delivered it to O'Keeffe and it became a part of her art collection at her home in New Mexico. The issue of money comes up frequently in the correspondence and O'Keeffe understood how needy the young artist was at this particular stage of her life. The elder artist believed if the young artist was freed of financial distractions, Thuma could focus on her artistic output and amass enough artwork to have an exhibition and then sell her creations. In her letter of 20 July 1968 , O'Keeffe simply states: *I want you to be working free in your mind.* O'Keeffe advanced her another $2,000 in the late autumn for a work she considered would be a sale item eventually. Not too long after this advance, Thuma did sell a major work to the Hirshhorn Collection with the help of O'Keeffe's business agent, Doris Bry, and promptly sent O'Keeffe a check for $1,000.

More exchanges of money are documented in the correspondence. Despite O'Keeffe's generosity, she became prickly over non-art-related expenditures When Thuma fell ill at O'Keeffe's residence, she badgers Thuma to pay the doctor's bill of $18.31. When Thuma wrote she had no money, O'Keeffe curtly replies in a one-line letter: *I think you had better pay the bill when you have some money.* Despite O'Keeffe's strong support, the frailties of old age began to have its effects on O'Keeffe and her relationship with Thuma. Letters become shorter and terser after a bout with shingles and then the onset of vision problems. The friendship ends abruptly, but the spontaneous and deliberate attempts of a sustaining mentor to help a young artist remain and are beautifully recorded in this correspondence.
$10,000 - $15,000

Dear Marilyn Thoma:
I hope this reaches you in time I think I told you I was having shingles. I am really not well enough to see you now. I hope you can come in late July or August when I hope to be alright if I can be quiet now —
Sincerely

Abiquiu, New Mexico
May 8, 1971

Dear Marilyn Thoma:

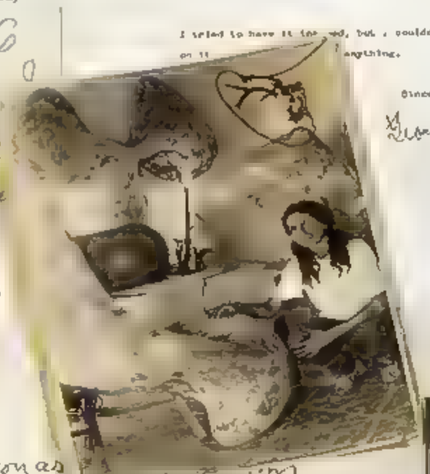
What do you want me to do with this object that you left on my portal when you went away? I haven't shown it to anyone I could show it to Mrs. Seth and per if she could do anything with it otherwise it is a big box in my garage. If I show it to Mrs. Seth what value do you want on it?

I asked to have it looked, but I couldn't get an evaluation on it anything.

Sincerely,
Georgia Kaffa

TELEGRAMA

Dear Marilyn Thoma:
How are you and will I see you in May?
Yesterday I was at Knoedlers for some thing of my own and told them of my interest in your work — Your work is different to most I think so I hope their man will come to see it and I can get them with [illegible]



Dear Marilyn:
I will come as soon as I can. I will know if I have addressed you correctly. Your N and R are not quite clear to me. Is it Ysleta de Conde or Corro?
I am glad you came — and were here a few days —
Do not [illegible] with your dog. Shannon? That [illegible] three friendships [illegible]

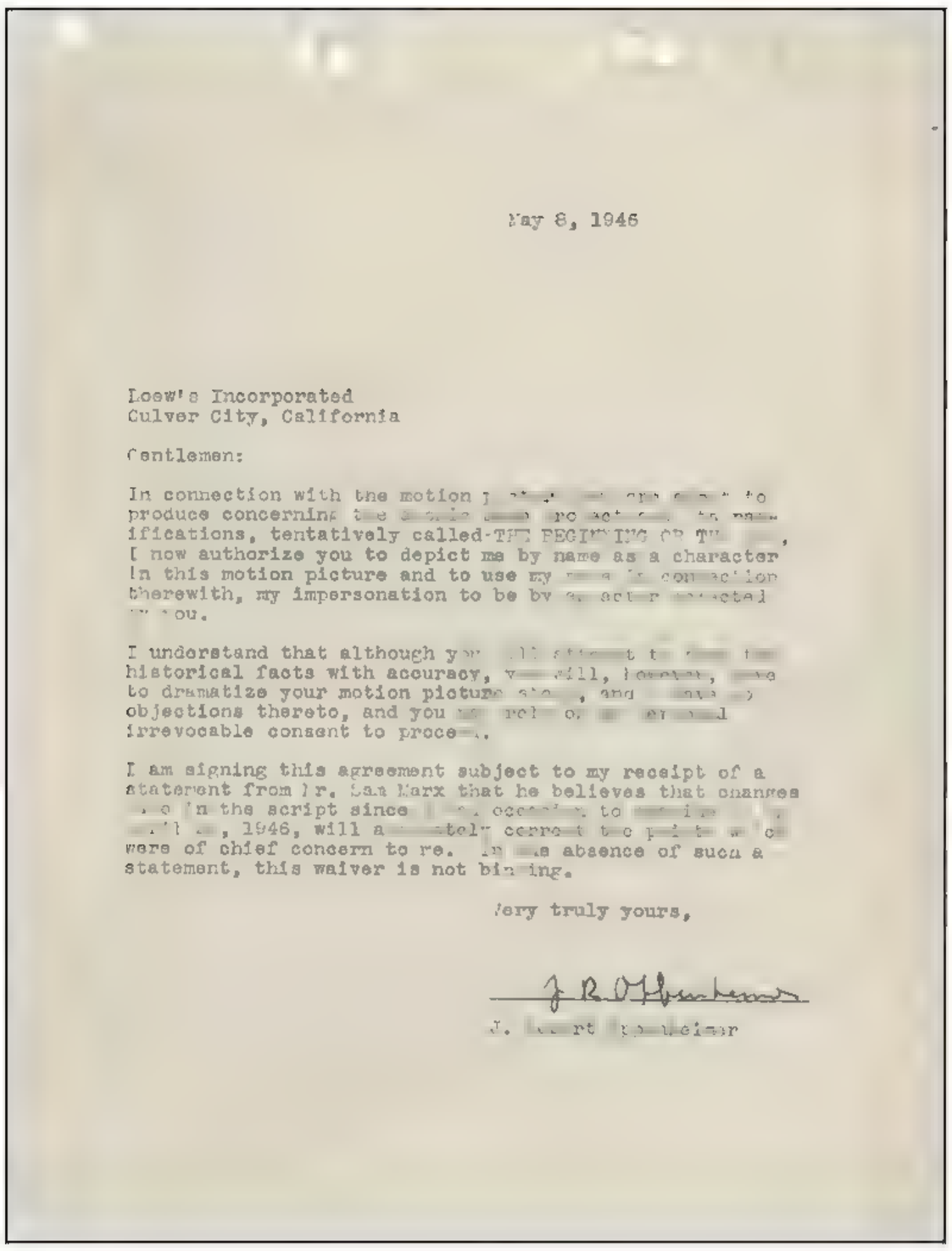
Dear Marilyn:
I will get check to you as soon as I get it. I will get there. Will write more later.
Sincerely
Georgia [illegible]

Dear Marilyn:
Received your letter. I will [illegible] time to get check to you. I will get there.
Sincerely
Georgia [illegible]

Dear Marilyn:
I am very interested in your work and would like to see more of it. Is it not possible for you to bring some of it with you when you come to Abiquiu? I am sure we could arrange for you to stay here while you work.
Sincerely
Georgia O'Keeffe

Dear Marilyn:
I may need a photograph of you for publicity purposes. Will you please send me one?
Sincerely
Georgia O'Keeffe

Dear Marilyn:
I may need another picture of you



May 8, 1946

Loew's Incorporated
Culver City, California

Gentlemen:

In connection with the motion [illegible] produce concerning [illegible] ifications, tentatively called THE BEGINNING OR THE [illegible], I now authorize you to depict me by name as a character in this motion picture and to use my [illegible] connection therewith, my impersonation to be by an actor selected by you.

I understand that although you will attempt to show the historical facts with accuracy, you will, however, have to dramatize your motion picture story, and I have no objections thereto, and you may rely on my personal irrevocable consent to proceed.

I am signing this agreement subject to my receipt of a statement from Mr. Sam Marx that he believes that changes made in the script since I had occasion to examine it on April 20, 1946, will adequately correct the points which were of chief concern to me. In the absence of such a statement, this waiver is not binding.

Very truly yours,

J. R. Oppenheimer

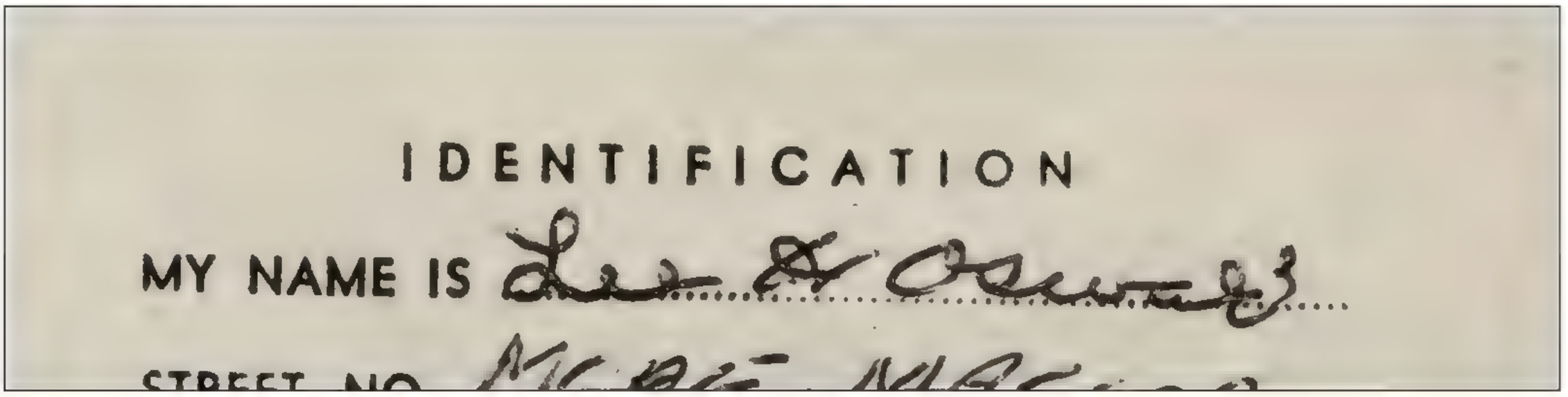
J. Robert Oppenheimer

166. Oppenheimer, Julius Robert. Document signed ("J. R. Oppenheimer"), 1 page (8.5 x. 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), no place, 8 May 1946. The document authorizes Loew's Incorporated, Culver City, California, to depict Oppenheimer in a motion picture. Original binder holes and staple removal remnant at upper margin; otherwise, fine condition.

The "father of the atomic bomb", J. Robert Oppenheimer authorizes the use of his name for a character in a film regarding The Manhattan Project.

Oppenheimer writes in full: *Gentlemen: In connection with the motion picture you are about to produce concerning the atomic bomb project and its ramifications, tentatively called THE BEGINNING OR THE END, I now authorize you to depict me by name as a character in this motion picture and to use my name in connection therewith, my impersonation to be by an actor selected by you. I understand that although you will attempt to show the historical facts with accuracy, you will, however, have to dramatize your motion picture story, and I have no objections thereto, and you may rely on my personal irrevocable consent to proceed. I am signing this agreement subject to my receipt of a statement from Mr. Sam Marx that he believes that changes made in the script since I had occasion to examine it on April 20, 1946, will adequately correct the points which were of chief concern to me. In the absence of such a statement, this waiver is not binding. Very truly yours, [signed] J. R. Oppenheimer*

The Beginning or the End (MGM, 1947) was a docudrama about the development of the atomic bomb in World War II. It was directed by Norman Taurog and starred Brian Donlevy as Maj. Gen. Leslie R Groves and Hume Cronyn as Dr. J. Roberts Oppenheimer. Oppenheimer stipulated that this release not be binding unless his criticisms of the script be addressed. The technical details of atomic processes and the bomb's design as portrayed in the film were wildly inaccurate by intention as these details where highly classified and the true nature of the weapon could not be depicted. A number of experts from Oak Ridge and Los Alamos acted as technical advisors on the film, including Leslie Groves. After MGM won White House approval for the project, it hired Groves as a primary consultant.
$2,500 - $3,500

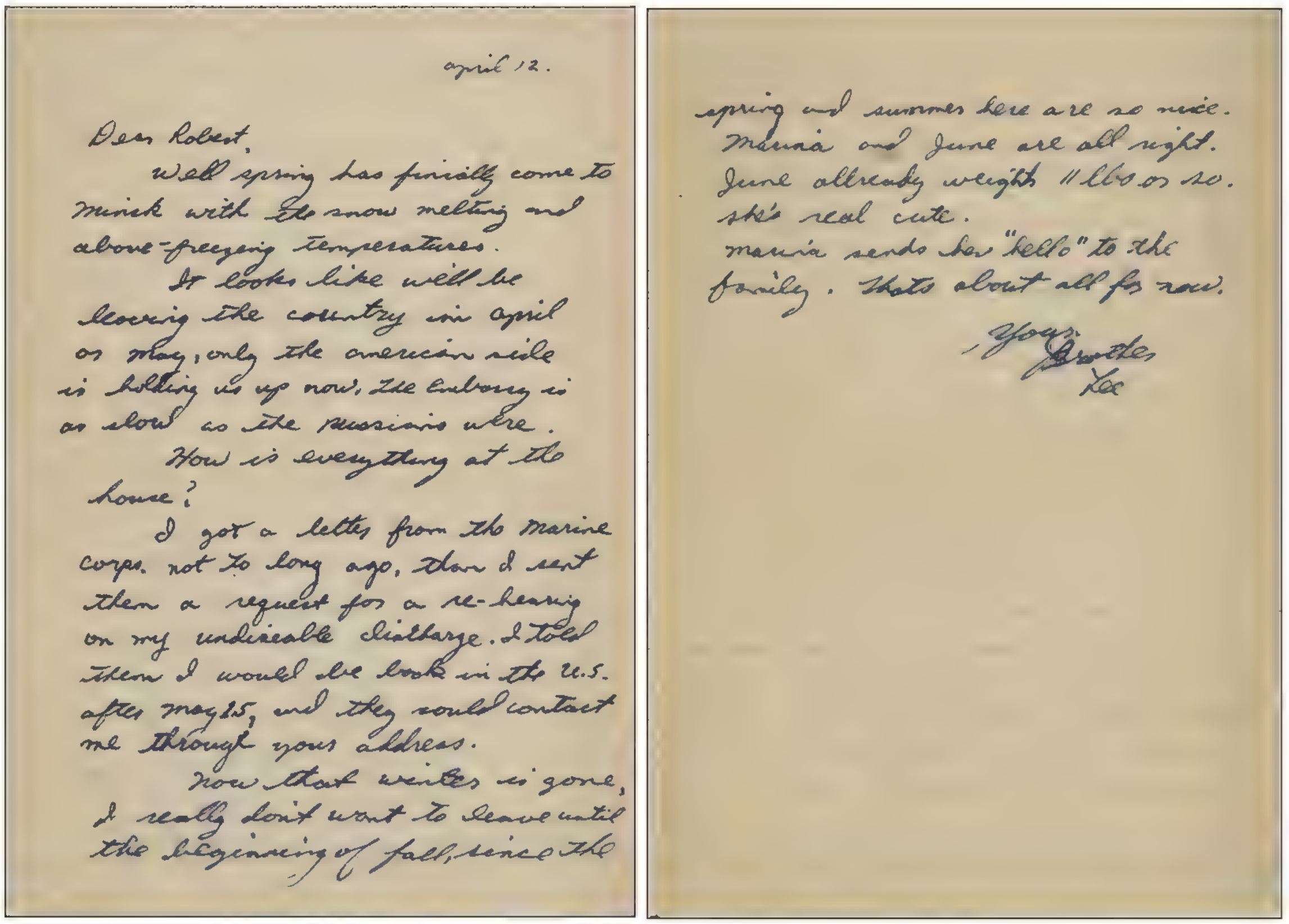


IDENTIFICATION

MY NAME IS Lee H. Oswald

STREET NO. [illegible]

167. Oswald, Lee Harvey. Bold signature ("Lee H. Oswald"), penned in black ink on a 3.9 x 1 in. (99 x 25 mm.) identification card on heavy stock paper. Printed "Identification", "My Name Is" and "Street No.", Oswald has completed "Lee H. Oswald" to the right and filled out his street address, however, the card was cut horizontally through the address making it illegible. Fine condition.
$400 - $600



april 12.

Dear Robert,

Well spring has finally come to Minsk with the snow melting and above-freezing temperatures.

It looks like we'll be leaving the country in April or May, only the american side is holding us up now, the Embassy is as slow as the Russians were.

How is everything at the house?

I got a letter from the marine corps. not to long ago, then I sent them a request for a re-hearing on my undireable discharge. I told them I would be back in the U.S. after may 25, and they could contact me through your address.

Now that winter is gone, I really don't want to leave until the beginning of fall, since the spring and summer here are so nice.

Marina and June are all right. June already weighs 11 lbs. or so. she's real cute.

marina sends her "hello" to the family. Thats about all for now.

Your Brother
Lee

168. Oswald, Lee Harvey. Autograph letter signed ("Your Brother Lee"), 2 pages (5.5 x 8 in.; 140 x 203 mm.), separate conjoined sheets. [Minsk, Russia], 12 April [1962], written to his brother, Robert Oswald. Fine condition.

Warren Commission Exhibit No. 317: Lee Harvey Oswald's letter to his brother as he and his family prepare to leave Russia, informing him that he has sent the Marine Corps a request for a rehearing on his undesirable discharge.

Oswald writes in full: *Dear Robert, Well spring has finally come to Minsk with the snow melting and above-freezing temperatures. It looks like we'll be leaving the country in April or May, only the American side is holding us up now. The Embassy is as slow as the Russians were. How is everything at the house? I got a letter from the Marine Corps. not to [sic] long ago. Then I sent them a request for a re-hearing on my undireable [sic, undesirable] discharge. I told them I would be back in the U.S. after May 25, and they could contact me through your address. Now that winter is gone, I really don't want to leave until the beginning of fall, since the spring and summer here are so nice. Marina and June are all right. June already weighs 11 lbs. or so. she's real cute. Marina sends her "hello" to the family. That's about all for now. Your Brother Lee.* [Their daughter, June Marina Oswald, was born in Minsk on 15 February 1962.]

Part of Warren Commission Exhibit No. 317. This two-page letter is pictured on pages 877-878 of Volume XVI of the Warren Commission Hearings. The postmarked envelope is pictured on page 879. Photocopies of pages 877-879 are included.

Ex-Charles Hamilton Auction Number 29, 12 September 1968 (photocopies included). From the collection of Dr. John K. Lattimer (1914-2007). The family of President John F. Kennedy chose Dr. Lattimer to be the first nongovernmental medical specialist to review evidence in Kennedy's assassination. On 7 January 1972, at the National Archives, Dr. Lattimer examined 65 X-rays, color transparencies, and black-and-white negatives taken during Kennedy's autopsy, concluding, according to *The New York Times*, that "they 'eliminate any doubt completely' about the validity of the Warren Commission's conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald fired all the shots that struck the President." **$12,000 - $15,000**

Wir greifen an!

Tagesbefehl!

Soldaten der Westfront!

Eure große Stunde hat geschlagen.

Starke Angriffsarmeen sind heute gegen den Anglo-Amerikaner angetreten. Mehr brauche ich Euch nicht zu sagen. Ihr fühlt es alle: **Es geht ums Ganze!** Tragt in Euch die heilige Verpflichtung, alles zu geben und Uebermenschliches zu leisten.

Für unser Vaterland und unseren Führer!

Der Oberbefehlshaber West
(gez.) von Rundstedt
Generalfeldmarschall

Im Westen, den 16. 12. 1944.

Zusatz zum Tagesbefehl!

Wir werden [illegible] Vertrauen des Führers und der Heimat, [illegible].

Vorwärts im Geiste von Leuthen!

Unser Part[illegible] **Kein Soldat der Welt darf besser sein als der Soldat der Eifel und von Aachen!**

(gez.) **Model**
Generalfeldmarschall

[illegible], den 16. Dezember 1944

VI. 580

169. [Patton, George S., Jr. - Battle of the Bulge]. Printed German broadside – a general order issued on the opening day of the German Ardennes Offensive, entitled "*Wir greifen an!*" ("*We shall attack!*"), 1 page (6 x 8.25 in.; 152 x 210 mm.), "*Im Westen,*" 16 December 1944, signed in print, "*von Rundstedt Generalfeldmarschafl [sic]*" and "*Model Generalfeldmarschall.*" Weak at folds with partial separations with a few minor pinholes.

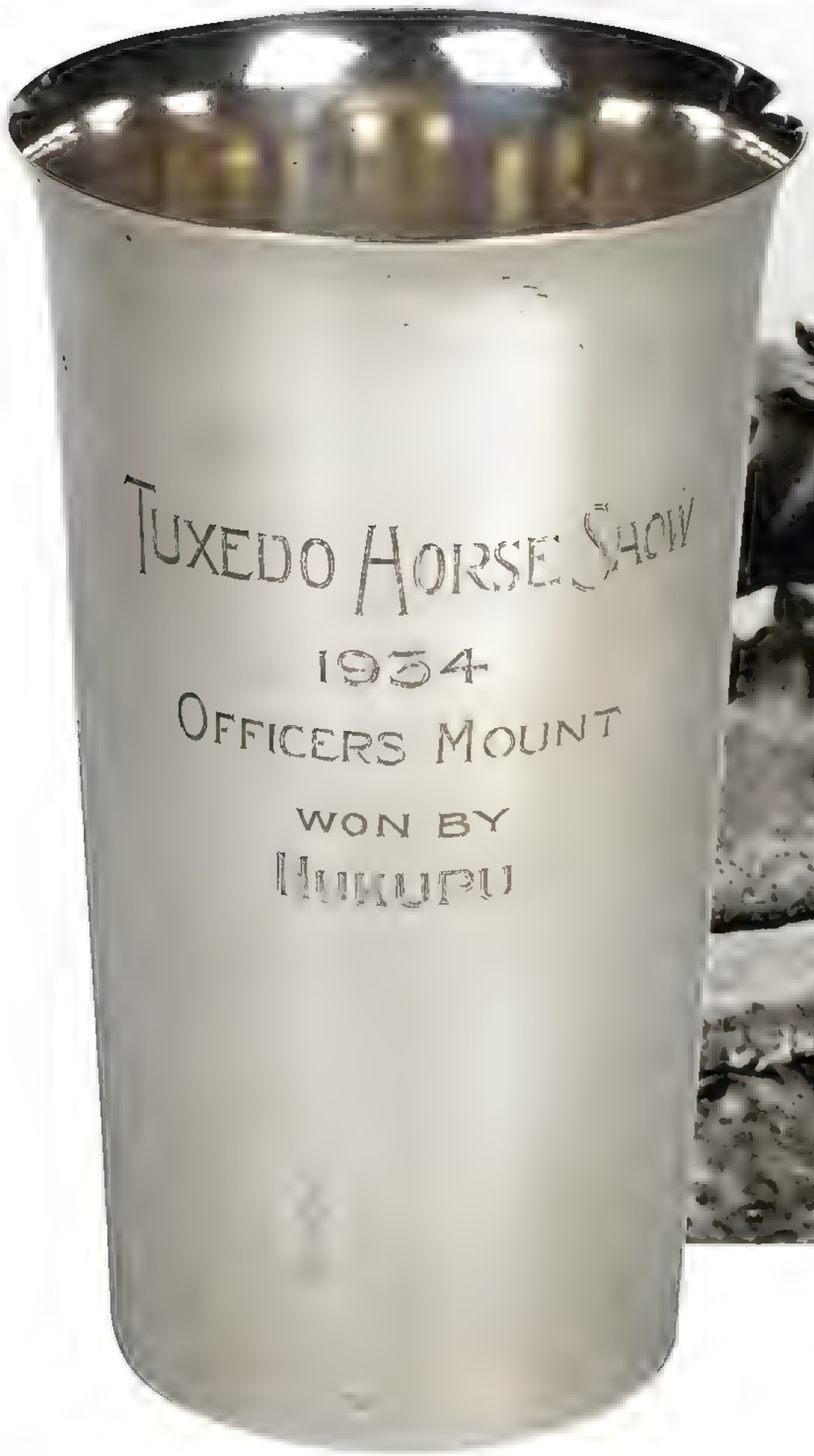
Rare printed leaflet issuing the general order for the Wehrmacht to begin the Ardennes Offensive, better known as the Battle of the Bulge, on 16 December 1944 - a move that was crushed within weeks by George Patton's Third Army.

A broadside announcing what would be Germany's last offensive of the war – the desperate attack in the Ardennes aimed at breaking the Allied lines in two. The Germans then planned to recapture the important port of Antwerp and hopefully encircle four Allied armies in an effort to force a negotiated end to the war. At dawn on 16 December 1944, a force of approximately 200,000 men, supported by over 500 tanks and other armored vehicles moved against the weakest point on the Western Front in the dense forests of the Ardennes. The Americans were completely taken by surprise and suffered heavy casualties.

Field Marshal Gerd von Runstedt (1875–1953) exhorts his men (in full; translated from German): *"We shall attack! Today's Command! Soldiers at the Western Front! The hour proving yourselves has arrived. Powerful combat troops are lining up today against the Anglo-Americans. I need not say more. You all are feeling it: Everything is at stake! Carry out your sacred responsibility to give your all performing super human feats. For our fatherland and our Fuher!"*

Field Marshal Walther Model (1891–1945), the commander of Army Group B, which formed the body of the attacking force adds an additional order, vowing, *"Addendum to the Command of the Day! We will not betray the trust placed in us by the Füher and our homeland that created the retaliatory sword. Advance in the Spirit of Leuthen! Our slogan, particularly now, shall remain: Let no soldier in this world surpass the bravery of the soldier at Eifel and at Aachen!* In the Battle of Leuthen (1757), Frederick the Great used maneuver and terrain to defeat a much larger Austrian Army during the Seven Years War. In that engagement, the Germans employed a number of unconventional tactics including deploying saboteurs in American uniforms to switch road signs leading unsuspecting Allied soldiers into ambuscades. Perhaps most tragically, in an effort to keep the offensive running at full pace, the Germans sought to take no prisoners. On the second day of the offensive, at Malmedy, Belgium, SS men machine gunned a group of approximately captured 150 members of the 285 Field Artillery Observation Battalion, murdering over 80 of them. (The American retaliated on New Year's Day 1945, shooting 60 German prisoners of war near Bastogne.)

Although the German advance was initially quite successful, they soon became bogged down as the Allies reacted to the advance. Omar Bradley commanding the First Army (to the north) and George S. Patton commanding the Third Army (to the south) both sent in heavy reinforcements. Surrounded at Bastogne, the commander of the 101st Airborne, Gen. Anthony MacAuliffe, resisted the assault which forced the Germans to concentrate on taking the town rather than advancing further west toward their objective. (When ordered to surrender by the Germans, MacAulliffe famously responded with one word: "nuts.") The advance stalled on 25 December1944, and within a month the Germans were pushed back to where they began. This would prove to be the final German offensive of the war. Germany would capitulate only a few months later in early May 1945. **$3,000 - $5,000**

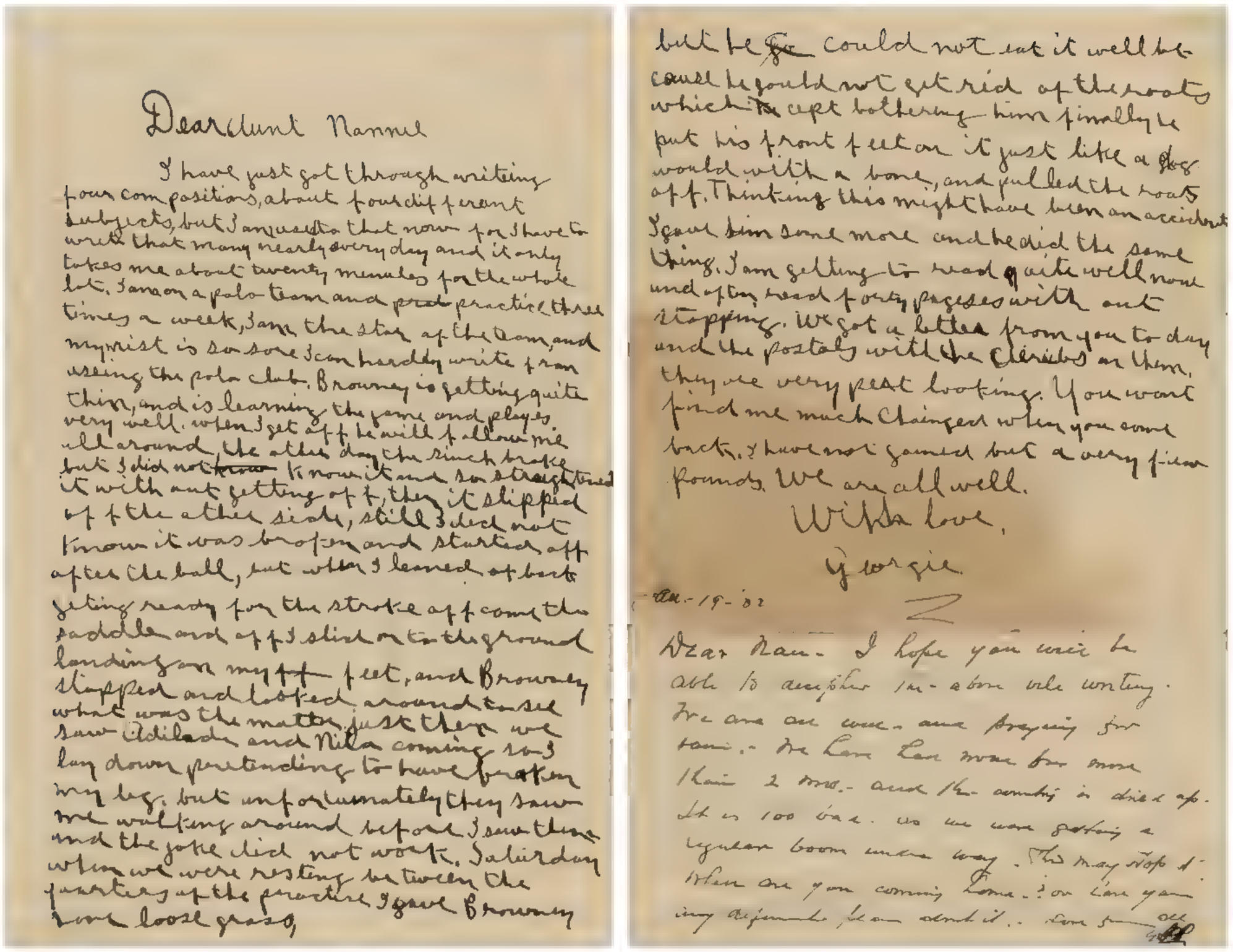


170. Patton, George S., Jr. Lieutenant Colonel George S. Patton, Jr., won this sterling silver cup at the 1934 Tuxedo Horse Show held in Tuxedo Park, New York, 1-2 June 1934. The Sterling silver Cartier cup has a 3.5 in. (89 mm.) diameter opening and stands 6 in. (152 mm.) high. Engraved on the side: "Tuxedo Horse Show 1934, Officers Mount, won by Hukupu." Hallmarked on base "Cartier" Sterling 8158". Cup exhibits expected patina with mild tarnishing.

Lieutenant Colonel George S. Patton, Jr. rode to victory on his Hawaiian-bred chestnut gelding Hukupu at the 1934 Tuxedo Horse Show and won this Cartier engraved sterling silver Officers Mount Cup.

The 7 April 1934, edition of the *Washington Post* wrote about the third annual Riding and Hunt Club hunter trials to be held that day at Bradley Farms, Potomac, Maryland. In part, "Most prominent among the exhibitors are Lieut. Col. George S. Patton, M.F.H. [Master of Fox Hounds] of the Cobbler Hunt at Delaplane, Va. … Hukupu, Lieut. Col. Patton's Hawaiian-bred chestnut gelding, will be a hot contender for the Riding and Hunt Club plate for hunters owned by members of recognized hunts and Army officers. The Hawaiian carried off the championship trophy a year ago at the West Point Horse Show, and last Monday won the Marshall Motor Co. cup at the Cobbler trials. Plenty of competition will be given the chestnut by [daughter] Miss Beatrice Patton's Keanakolu, bay gelding that captured the Joint Master's Cup at Delaplane last Monday, and Mrs. Patton's Quick Silver, second in the same event. Lieut. Col. Patton also has entered his Little John and Egoist, both of which are good hunters…"

Originally from the family of George S. Patton, Jr. **$4,000 - $6,000**



Dear Aunt Nannie

I have just got through writing four compositions, about four different subjects, but I am used to that now for I have to write that many nearly every day and it only takes me about twenty minutes for the whole lot. I am on a polo team and practice three times a week, I am the star of the team, and my wrist is so sore I can hardly write from using the polo club. Browney is getting quite thin, and is learning the game and plays very well. When I get off he will follow me all around the other day the sinch broke but I did not know it and so straightened it with out getting off, then it slipped off the other side, still I did not know it was broken and started off after the ball, but when I leaned back getting ready for the stroke off came the saddle and off I slid on to the ground landing on my feet, and Browney slipped and looked around to see what was the matter. Just then we saw Adilade and Nita coming so I lay down pretending to have broken my leg. But unfortunately they saw me walking around before I saw them and the joke did not work. Saturday when we were resting between the quarters of the practice I gave Browney some loose grass but he could not eat it well because he could not get rid of the roots which kept bothering him finally he put his front feet on it just like a dog would with a bone, and pulled the roots off. Thinking this might have been an accident I gave him some more and he did the same thing. I am getting to read quite well now and often read forty pages with out stopping. We got a letter from you today and the postals with the cherubs on them, they are very pert looking. You won't find me much chainged when you come back. I have not gained but a very few pounds. We are all well.

With love,

Georgie

Jan-19-'02

Dear Nan - I hope you will be able to decipher the above vile writing. We are all well and praying for rain. We have had none for more than 2 mos and the country is dried up - It is too bad - as we were getting a regular boom under way. This may stop it - When are you coming home? Or have you any definite plans about it. Love to all, GSP

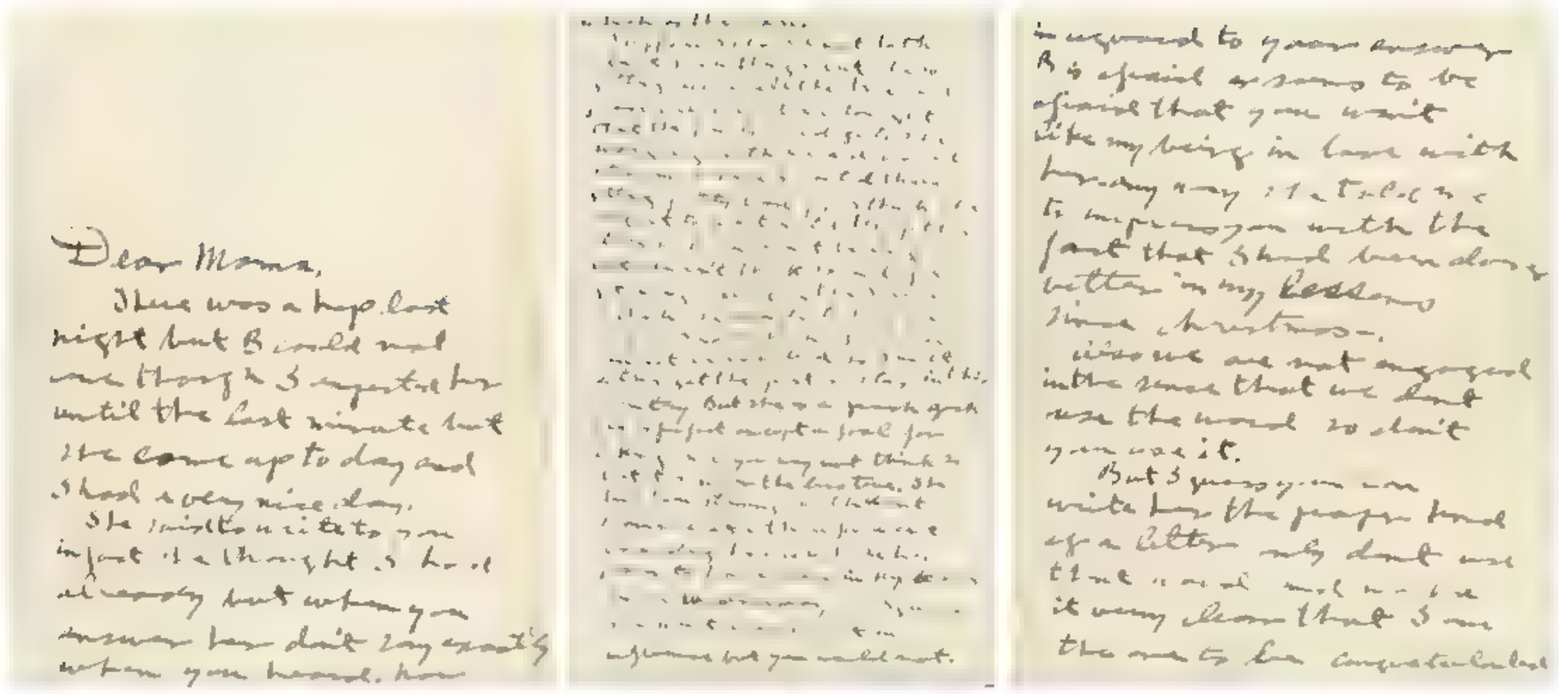
171. Patton, George S., Jr. Autograph letter signed ("Georgie"), 2 pages (5.6 x 8.9 in.; 142 x 226 mm.), front and back, [no place, 19 January 1902], written to his "Aunt Nannie", with a postscript signed "GSP", evidently from George's father, George S. Patton, Sr. Uneven toning present on page two; minor separations at edges of folds.

17-year-old George Patton Jr. writes a long letter to his "Aunt Nannie" with a postscript from his father, George S. Patton.

In full: *Dear Aunt Nannie, I have just got through writing four compositions, about four different subjects, but I am used to that now for I have to write that many nearly every day and it only takes me about twenty minutes for the whole lot. I am on a polo team and practice three times a week, I am the star of the team, and my wrist is so sore I can hardly write from using the polo club. Browney is getting quite thin, and is learning the game and plays very well. When I get off he will follow me all around, the other day the sinch broke but I did not know it and so straightened it with out getting off, then it slipped off the other side, still I did not know it was broken and started off after the ball, but when I leaned back getting ready for the stroke off came the saddle and off I slid on to the ground landing on my feet, and Browney slipped and looked around to see what was the matter. Just then we saw Adilade and Nita coming so I lay down pretending to have broken my leg. But unfortunately they saw me walking around before I saw them and the joke did not work. Saturday when we were resting between the quarters of the practice I gave Browney some loose grass but he could not eat it well because he could not get rid of the roots which kept bothering him finally he put his front feet on it just like a dog would with a bone, and pulled the roots off. Thinking this might have been an accident I gave him some more and he did the same thing. I an getting to read quite well now and often read forty pages with out stopping. We got a letter from you today and the postals with the cherubs on them, they are very pert looking. You won't find me much chainged (sic) when you come back. I have not gained by a very few pounds. We are all well. With love, Georgie*

The postscript by George's father reads: *Jan-19-'02 Dear Nan - I hope you will be able to decipher the above vile writing. We are all well and praying for rain. We have had none for more than 2 mos and the country is dried up - It is too bad - as we were getting a regular boom under way. This may stop it when are you coming home? Or have you any definite plans about it. Love to all, GSP*

As a child, Patton had difficulty learning to read and write, but eventually overcame this and was known in his adult life to be an avid reader. Patton was described as an intelligent boy and was widely read on classical military history. He was also a devoted horseback rider. During a summer trip to Catalina Island in 1902, young George met Beatrice Banning Ayer, the daughter of Boston industrialist Frederick Ayer. The two wed on 26 May 1910 and they had three children. In 1903 George began his illustrious military career at the Virginia Military Institute. **$3,000 - $5,000**



172. Patton, George S., Jr. Autograph letter signed ("George Patton"), 6 pages (5 x 6.25 in.; 127 x 159 mm.), front and verso of two conjoined sheets plus front and verso of a separate sheet, on West Point embossed stationery, 7 February 1909, to his mother. Mailing folds, light soiling and edge wear to page 6, else fine condition.

George S. Patton writes to his mother from West Point about his love for Beatrice, his future wife.

"If you have any doubt about my being very much devoted get rid of it for I am. I would do anything that kid told me and I never thought I would be that weak but she likes me so much that I can't help it."

Patton writes in full: *Dear Mama, There was a hop last night but B[eatrice] could not come though I expected her until the last minute but she came up today and I had a very nice day. She said to write to you in fact she thought I had already but when you answer her don't say exactly when you heard. Now in regard to your answer B is afraid or seems to be afraid that you won't like my being in love with her. Anyway she told me to impress you with the fact that I had been doing better in my lessons since Christmas. Also we are not engaged in the sense that we don't use the word so don't you use it. But I guess you can write her the proper kind of a letter only don't use that word and make it very clear that I am the one to be congratulated which is the case. I suppose I should not talk about such things but she is getting wise all the time and practically told me tonight that the family could go to[o.] she was going with me and would stay any where I wanted this is getting pretty bad for I think she ought to wait until her father dies which won't be long but she don't think so. And if I get a long detail in the Islands I think she wants to marry me before I go which of course cannot be considered so I must either get the first or stay in this country. But she is a peach gosh she is perfect except a fool for liking me you may not think so but it is never the less true. She had been staying with Aunt Nannie at a three for a cent boarding house while her parents have been in NY ever since Wednesday so I guess you won't loose out in influence but you would not anyway. If you have any doubt about my being very much devoted get rid of it for I am. I would do anything that kid told me and I never thought I would be that weak but she likes me so much that I can't help it. I think we shocked Miss Crory and all the niggers at the hotel for they insist on coming around and naturally see more than they should as it takes a long time to get hair unfouled from bell buttons. I guess I have said a little more than I should but it is all right with you. Please write to her soon I would not write to Mrs. A.[yers, B's mother] until you have had a letter from B and don't tell B that I asked you to write. I am very well as you can see by these pictures taken at about seven above and I did not catch cold. But I won't try it again so don't worry. Your devoted son, George Patton. Feb 7 1909*

During a summer trip to Catalina Island in 1902, young George met Beatrice Banning Ayer, the daughter of Boston industrialist Frederick Ayer. In 1903 George began his illustrious military career at the Virginia Military Institute where he remained until 1904, when he transferred to West Point. In his plebe year, Patton adjusted easily to the routine, but his academic performance was so poor he was forced to repeat his first year. After studying throughout his summer break, he returned showing substantial academic improvement. For the remainder of his career at West Point, Patton excelled at military drills though his academic performance remained average. Patton graduated from the academy ranked 46 out of 103 students. He was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the cavalry on 11 June 1909. George S. Patton Jr. and Beatrice Ayer wed on 26 May 1910 in Beverly Farms, Massachusetts, and they had three children: Beatrice Smith, Ruth Ellen and George Patton IV. **$3,000 - $5,000**

MAJOR GEORGE S. PATTON JR
FORT MYER
VIRGINIA

May 29 1933.

Dear Nita:

I have been rather bad about writing lately and am sorry I cant plead excess businness for while I am as usual much occupied I have realy nothing important to do.

I think I wrote you that we did nothing in the National Capital Horse Show. In the Front Royal Show we did very well and I got a bad fall which should have but did not hurt me.Too old and tough

Toddy George and I are leaving Wednesday Morning for two shows at Tuxeado and West Point we will be gone a week I hope he breaks his neck bit he wont.

I have finished my boat all except some few jobs of painting and will launch it when I get back from W.P. on the 7th.

How is Uncle Billy Wills and Mary Scally also give my love to Mary Post. I am sorry about her loss and would have written a dozen times but simply cant find words with which to start. If I were there I could talk all right. She and Henry were so particularly nice at the time of Papa's death. Give her my love.

We are all well. With lots of love your devoted brother.

GS Patton Jr

173. Patton, George S., Jr. Typed letter signed ("GS Patton Jr."), 1 page (6 x 7 in.; 152 x 178 mm.), on "Major George S. Patton, Jr., Fort Myer, Virginia" personal letterhead stationery, 29 May 1933, to his sister Anne "Nita" Patton. Accompanied by the Sterling silver footed bowl trophy won by Colonel Patton the following year. Bowl exhibits expected patina with some tarnishing; dented on rim and at foot of bowl; letter in fine condition.

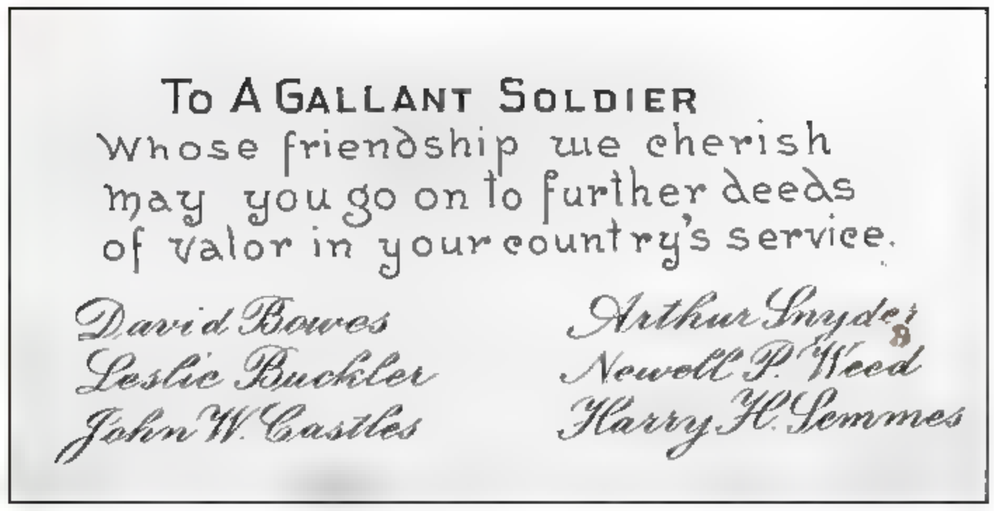
Preparing to participate in a horse show at West Point, Patton writes his sister Nita, that *"we did nothing in the National Capital Horse Show..."* – the following year, Patton wins 1st Prize at the same event – his engraved sterling silver bowl is present with the letter.

Patton writes in full: *Dear Nita, I have been rather bad about writing lately and am sorry I cant plead excess businness*[sic] *for while I am as usual much occupied I have really nothing important to do. I think I wrote you that we did nothing in the National Capital Horse Show. In the Front Royal Show we did very well and I got a bad fall which should have but did not hurt me. Too old and tough* [he was 47] *Toddy George and I are leaving Wednesday Morning for two shows at Tuxeado* [sic, Tuxedo] *and West Point we will be gone a week I hope he breaks his neck bit* [sic, but] *he wont. I have finished my boat all except some few jobs of painting and will launch it when I get back from W.P. on the 7th. How is Uncle Billy Wills and Mary Scally also give my love to Mary Post. I am sorry about her loss and would have written a dozen times but simply cant find the words with which to start. If I were there I could talk all right. She and Henry were so particularly nice at the time of Papa's death. Give her my love. We are all well. With lost of love your devoted brother. GS Patton Jr*

Col. Charles Peasley "Toddy" George attended West Point. Son-in-law of Hoover's Vice President Charles Curtis, he was on the 1928 U.S. Olympic Riding Team.

Patton's fortune changed at the National Capital Horse Show the following year. The 20 April 1934 edition of the *Washington Post*, wrote about the 19 April "Cherry Blossom Festival Horse Show ... The horsemen's parade was brought to a close by six hunt teams of three horses each, ridden in hunt colors. The Cobbler Hunt, of Delaplane, Va., was represented by Col. George S. Patton, Mrs. Patton and their daughter, Beatrice – always a familiar little group at the Virginia horse shows and hunter trials ... The excellent hunters of Col. Patton and family ... were foremost among the performers..." Major Patton had been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel on 1 March 1934.

Accompanied by the Sterling Silver Bowl Trophy won by Col. Patton at the 1934 Cherry Blossom Festival Horse Show. The bowl has a 9 in. (229 mm.) diameter opening and measures 4.25 in. (108 in.) high. Engraved on the side: "Cherry Blossom Festival Horse Show, National Capital, 1934, Hunter Class 1st Prize, Presented by Hotel Powhatan, Won By Wild Ben, Ridden By Colonel Patton." Originally from the family of George S. Patton, Jr. **$6,000 - $8,000**



174. Patton, George S., Jr. Silver engraved box (7.25 x 3.25 x 2.5 in.; 184 x 83 x 64 mm.) presented to George S. Patton, Jr. (ca. 1941–42) by six officers of his World War I 304th Tank Brigade, the first American tank unit to ever engage in battle. Engraved on the top of the hinged lid: "Auld Lang Syne" [with insignia of a gloved arm holding a dagger with "Pro Patria" beneath] "from Officers of World War I Light Tanks." Engraved beneath the lid, visible when opened: "To A Gallant Soldier Whose friendship we cherish may you go on to further deeds of valor in your country's service. David Bowes, Arthur Snyder, Leslie Buckler, Newell P. Weed, John W. Castles, Harry H. Semmes." Expected patina; in fine condition.

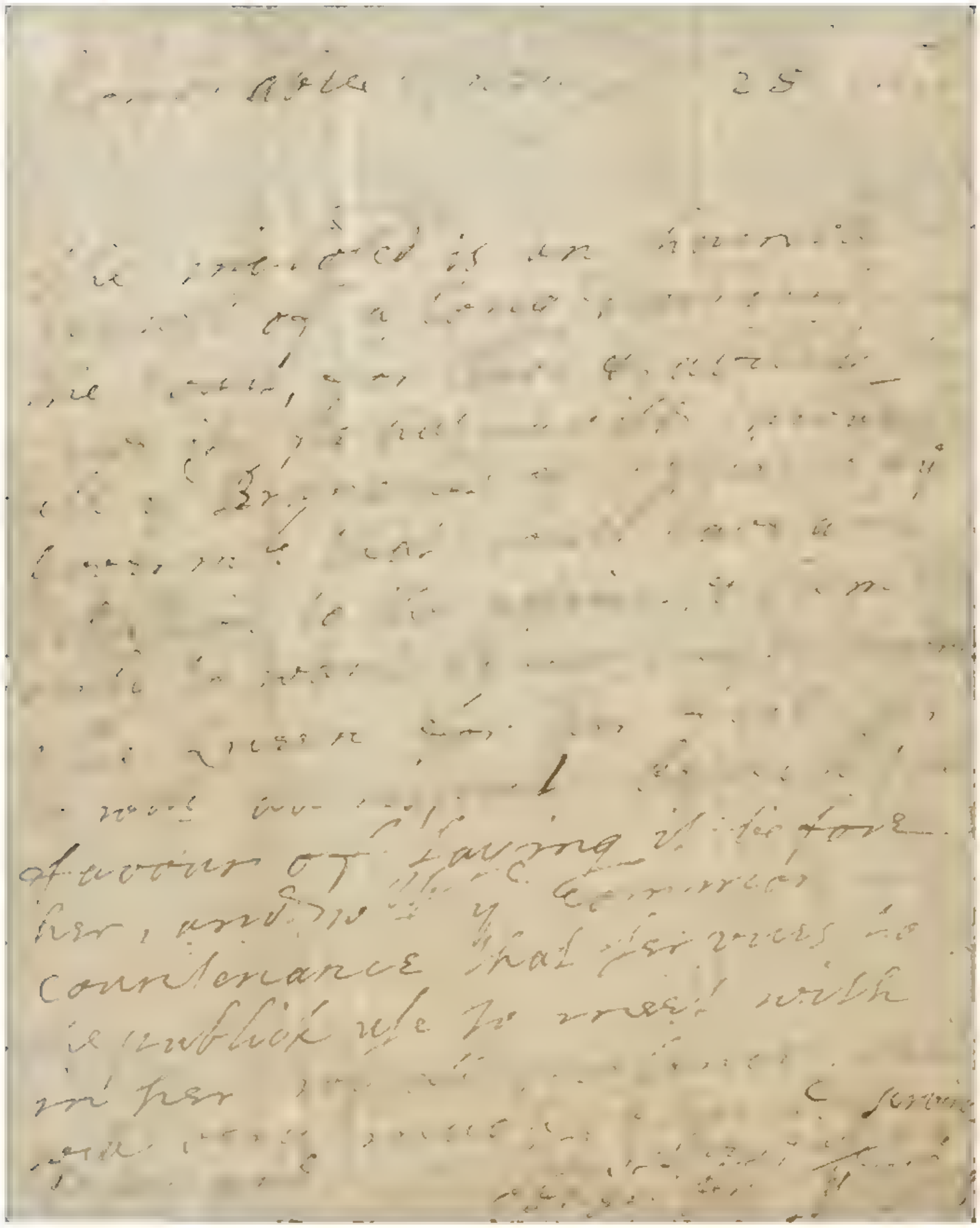
Silver engraved box presented (ca. 1941-42) to George S. Patton by officers of his World War I 304th Tank Brigade – the first American tank unit to ever engage in battle.

2nd Lieutenant David Bowes, Capt. Newell P. Weed, and Capt. Harry S. Semmes were each awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. 2nd Lieutenant Leslie H. Buckler studied at Harvard Law (1915–1916), 2nd Lieutenant John W. Castles was severely wounded in action. Sgt. Arthur Snyder was later commissioned as a Lieutenant.

The officers are all men of historical note who participated with Patton in pivotal battles at St. Mihiel and the Argonne in September 1918. In the second battle, on September 26, Patton was seriously wounded and, along with several of the officers who later gave this box to him, received a Distinguished Service Cross for valor under fire … Semmes, Weed, Castles, and Bowes are all mentioned in Patton's diaries and letters compiled in The Patton Papers Vol. I.

This piece has considerable historical value both for its personal link to Patton and also as a record of the 304th Tank Brigade, the first American tank unit to ever engage in battle. Moreover, since the designation "World War One" did not come into common usage until "World War Two" dawned, it seems clear that this piece was given to Patton either upon his promotion to the rank of Major General in April 1941 or, more likely, as a personal send-off on the eve of his departure for North Africa to command the Western Task Force of the Allied Torch landings in November 1942. This of course gives the silver box even more historical significance.

Originally from the family of George S. Patton, Jr. **$15,000 - $20,000**



175. Penn, William. Autograph letter signed ("Wm Penn") 1 page (6 x 7.75 in.; 152 x 197 mm.), [England], 1708–1710. Addressed on integral leaf by Penn *"For the Honble Henry Boyle Esqr Principall Secretary of State at Windsor"*. Docketed, probably by Boyle, next to address panel: *"Wm Penn abt Mr Clement to be sent to Ld Prv for D Sunderland."* Remnants of original red wax seal on address leaf with mending of seal tears on verso.

William Penn requests a royal fiat from Queen Anne.

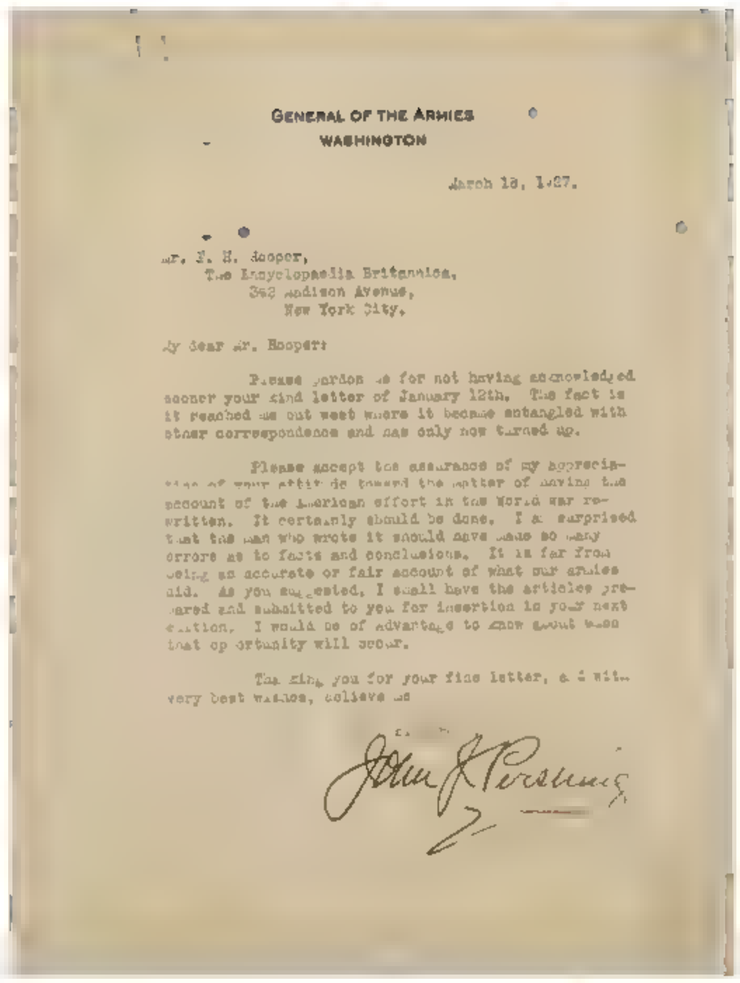
Penn writes in part: *"Honorable Friend. 28 curr* [28th current month] *The enclosed is an honorble request of a long dependant upon the Court, for leave & ability to serve it. He has travild through all of ye Branche's & offices of ye Govermte that could have any relation to the affaire, & seems only to want being Layd before the Queen for her fiat. I to with all respect beseech the favour of Laying it before her…"* [Queen Anne reigned from 1702–1714.]

William Penn first arrived in America in 1682. The colonists pledged allegiance to Penn as their new Proprietor and the first general assembly was held in the Colony. Afterwards, Penn journeyed up river and founded Philadelphia. In 1684, Penn sailed back to England, returning to Philadelphia in 1699. When threats by France put Penn's charter in jeopardy, Penn decided to return to England in 1701, never returning to America.

Henry Boyle (1669–1725) served as Principal Secretary of State for the Northern Department from 13 February 1708 to 21 September 1710.

In the past 20 years, only four other autograph letters signed of William Penn have appeared at major public auctions.
$6,000 - $8,000

176. Pershing, John J. Two typed letters signed ("John J. Pershing"), each 1 page (9.25 x 7 in.; 235 x 178mm), Washington D.C., 21 July 1923 and 18 March 1927, to Franklin Hooper, American Editor of The Encyclopedia Britannica, on "General of the Armies Washington" stationery. Both letters with indentation at top left corner of each letter from a paper clip.



GENERAL OF THE ARMIES
WASHINGTON

March 18, 1927.

Mr. F. H. Hooper,
The Encyclopaedia Britannica,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York City,

My dear Mr. Hooper:

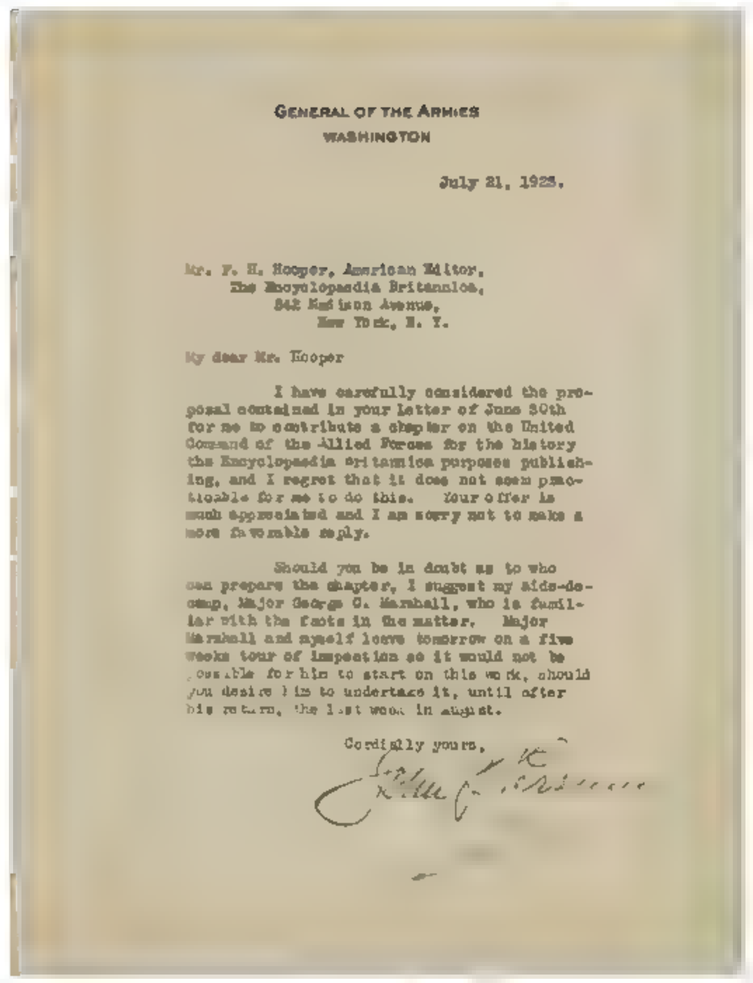
Please pardon me for not having acknowledged sooner your kind letter of January 12th. The fact is it reached me out west where it became entangled with other correspondence and has only now turned up.

Please accept the assurance of my appreciation of your attitude toward the matter of having the account of the American effort in the World war rewritten. It certainly should be done. I am surprised that the man who wrote it should have made so many errors as to facts and conclusions. It is far from being an accurate or fair account of what our armies did. As you suggested, I shall have the articles prepared and submitted to you for insertion in your next edition. I would be of advantage to know about when that opportunity will occur.

Thanking you for your fine letter, and with very best wishes, believe me

Sincerely yours,

John J. Pershing



GENERAL OF THE ARMIES
WASHINGTON

July 21, 1923.

Mr. F. H. Hooper, American Editor,
The Encyclopaedia Britannica,
342 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Hooper

I have carefully considered the proposal contained in your letter of June 30th for me to contribute a chapter on the United Command of the Allied Forces for the history the Encyclopaedia Britannica purposes publishing, and I regret that it does not seem practicable for me to do this. Your offer is much appreciated and I am sorry not to make a more favorable reply.

Should you be in doubt as to who can prepare the chapter, I suggest my aide-de-camp, Major George C. Marshall, who is familiar with the facts in the matter. Major Marshall and myself leave tomorrow on a five weeks tour of inspection so it would not be possible for him to start on this work, should you desire him to undertake it, until after his return, the last week in August.

Cordially yours,

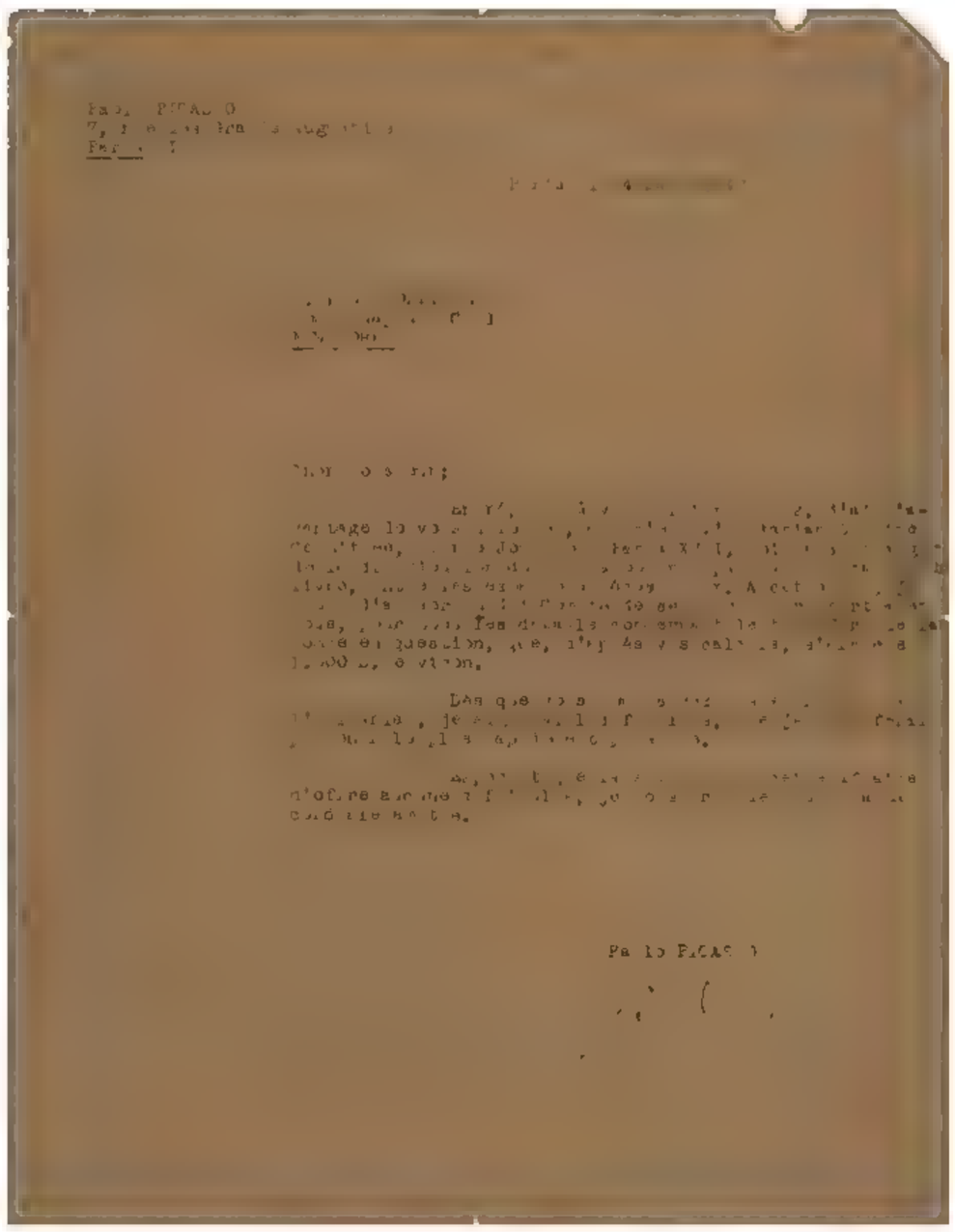
John J. Pershing

The letter in which Pershing writes in part: *I have carefully considered the proposal contained in your letter of June 30th for me to contribute a chapter on the United Command of the Allied Forces for the history the Encyclopaedia Britannica purposes publishing, and I regret that it does not seem practicable for me to do this…Should you be in doubt as to who can prepare the chapter, I suggest my aide-de-camp, Major George C. Marshall, who is familiar with the facts in the matter…*

Although one can assume Mr. Hooper was disappointed that General John "Black Jack" Pershing would not be writing the chapter, the Encyclopaedia Britannica could have done much worse than General Pershing's aide-de-camp. Major George C. Marshall would later Command all American armed forces in World War II and, as Secretary of State would be the creator of the "Marshal Plan" (for which he would receive the Nobel Peace Prize).

In his letter of 18 March 1927 Pershing writes in part:…*Please accept the assurance of my appreciation of your attitude toward the matter of having the account of the American effort in the World War rewritten. It certainly should be done. I am surprised that the man who wrote it should have made so many errors as to facts and conclusions. It is far from being an accurate or fair account of what our armies did. As you suggested, I shall have the articles prepared and submitted to you for insertion in your next edition…* **$200 - $300**

177. Picasso, Pablo. Typed letter signed ("Picasso"), 1 page (10.5 x 8 in.; 268 x 207mm), in French, Paris, 4 March 1947, to Paul Hollister of Doubleday & Company, New York; browned, loss to top right corner, splits to horizontal and vertical folds; framed.



Picasso's strong feelings for the welfare of his needy Spanish compatriots.

Among the books of which Paul Hollister was editor at Doubleday & Company was Picasso, The Recent Years 1939-1946 by Harriet and Sidney Janis published in 1946. It was the first book to show in black-and-white as well as color plates Picasso's prodigious painting output during World War II. Picasso's letter herewith to Hollister is about the distribution of funds obtained from sales of the book, which he wishes to be given through the Unitarian Service Committee *to the needy Spanish people.* At the time of the letter, the funds amounted to approximately $1,500. When this is arranged Picasso confirms he will sign the illustrations in the book *as quickly as possible.*

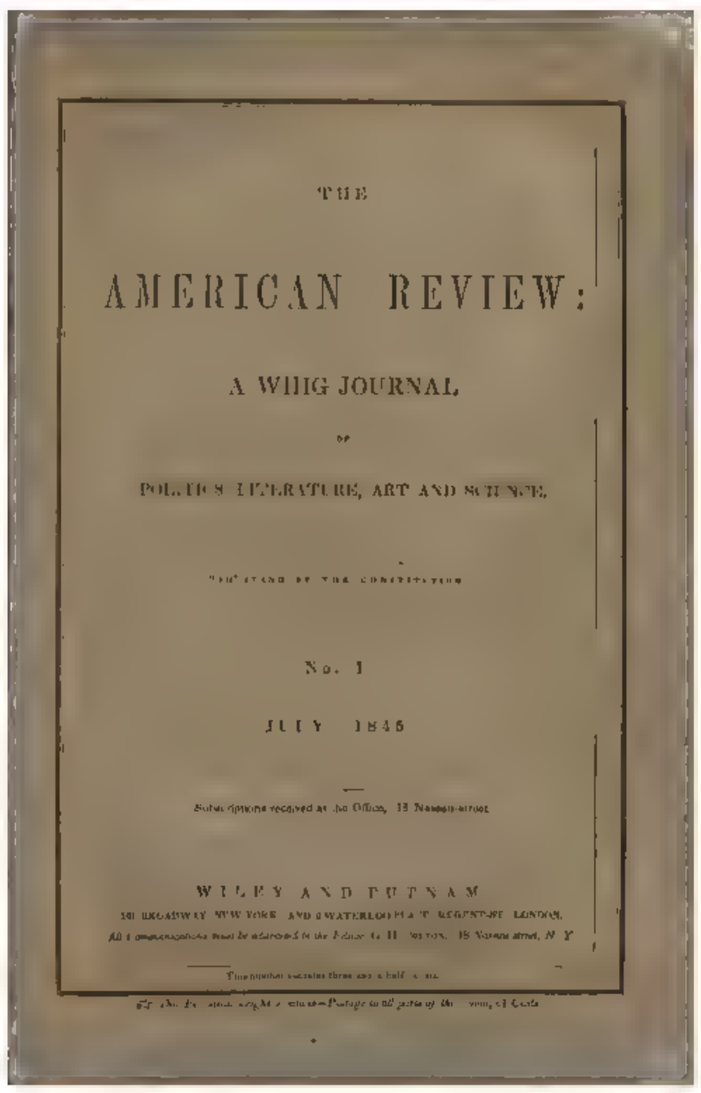
An important letter in which Picasso articulates his desire to the financial aid of his needy Spanish compatriots. **$800 - $1,200**

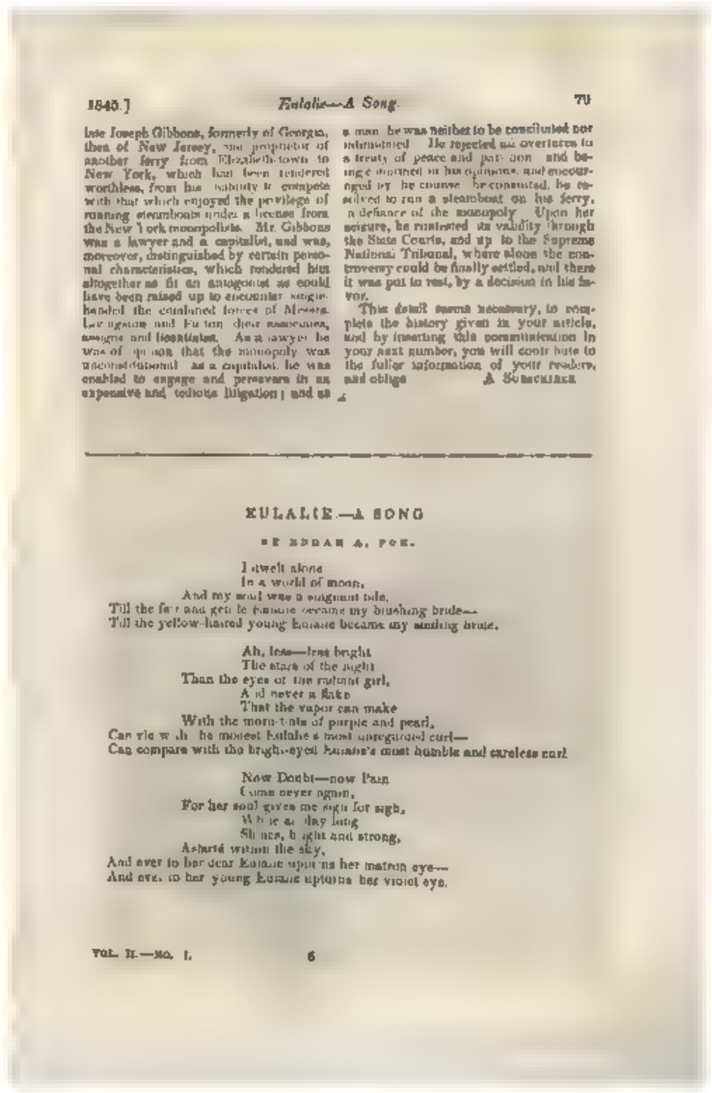
178. Poe, Edgar Allan. Complete Works. *New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Company, 1902.* 17 volumes octavo (6 x 4 in.; 155 x 101 mm.) Burgundy cloth gilt in pristine condition housed in the publisher's burgundy cloth box gilt.

Virginia edition, edited by James A.Harrison. James Albert Harrison (1848-1911) was a professor of English at the University of Virginia. For the volume of poems, the notes were prepared by Charles William Kent (1860-1917). The bibliographical study and textual analyses for the tales were done by Robert Armistead Stewart (1877-1950).

A scarce boxed set in pristine condition.

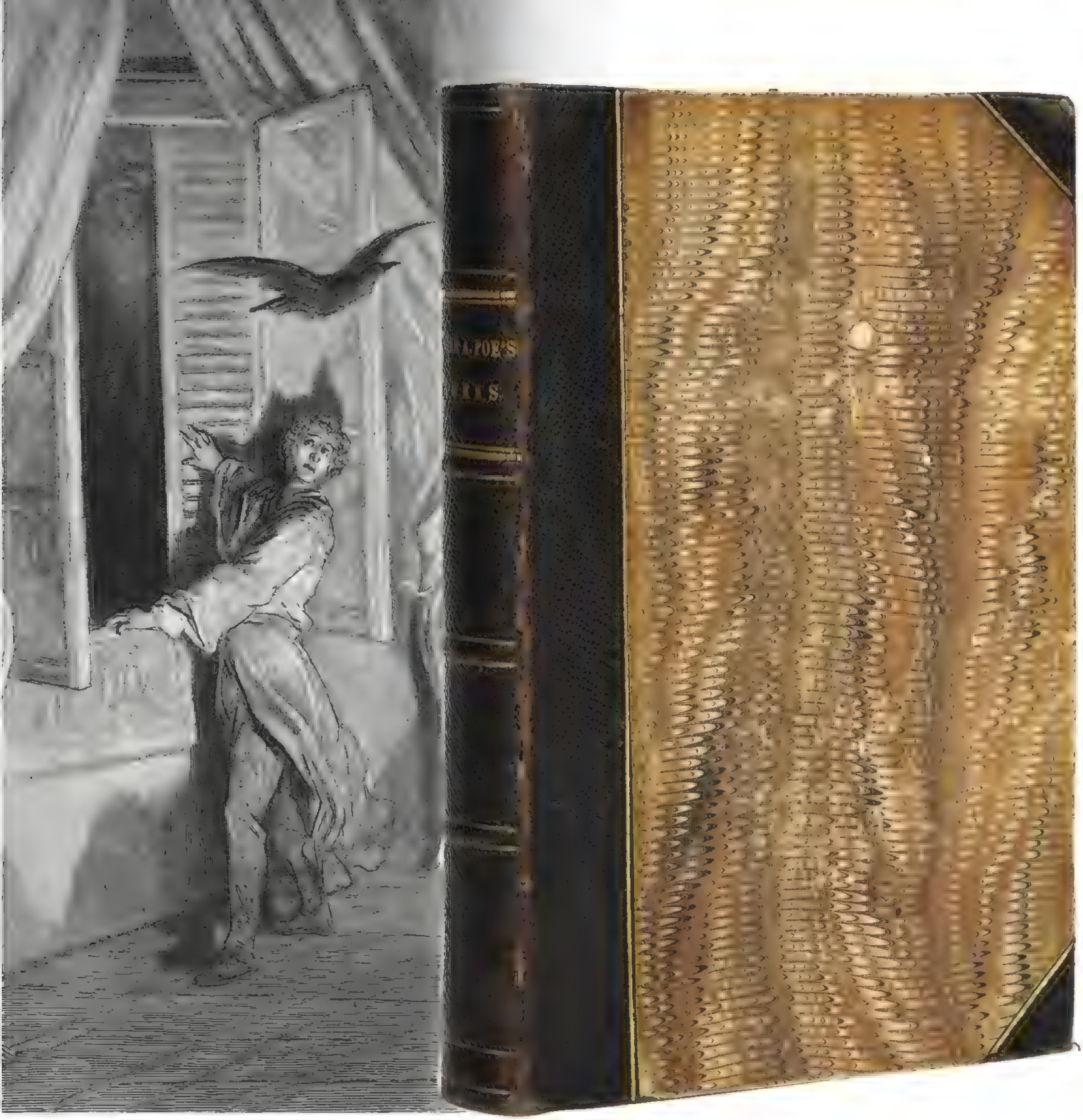
Provenance: "Everett T. Findley, Newark N.J Dec. 8, 1909" (inscribed at front of each volume). **$800 - $1,200**


THE
AMERICAN REVIEW:
A WHIG JOURNAL
OF
POLITICS, LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE.
No. I
JULY 1845
WILEY AND PUTNAM


1845.] *Eulalie—A Song.* 71
EULALIE.—A SONG
BY EDGAR A. POE.
I dwelt alone
In a world of moan,
And my soul was a stagnant tide,
Till the fair and gentle Eulalie became my blushing bride—
Till the yellow-haired young Eulalie became my smiling bride.
Ah, less—less bright
The stars of the night
Than the eyes of the radiant girl,
And never a flake
That the vapor can make
With the moon-tints of purple and pearl,
Can vie with the modest Eulalie's most unregarded curl—
Can compare with the bright-eyed Eulalie's most humble and careless curl.
Now Doubt—now Pain
Come never again,
For her soul gives me sigh for sigh,
While all day long
Shines bright and strong,
Astarté within the sky,
And ever to her dear Eulalie upturns her matron eye—
And ever to her young Eulalie upturns her violet eye.
VOL. II.—NO. I. 6

179. [Poe, Edgar Allan.] The American review: A Whig Journal, Volume II No. I. New York: Wiley and Putnam, July 1845. Octavo (9 x 5.75 in.; 230 x 145mm). Paper covers soiled and spine a bit frayed; very scattered marginal light spotting.

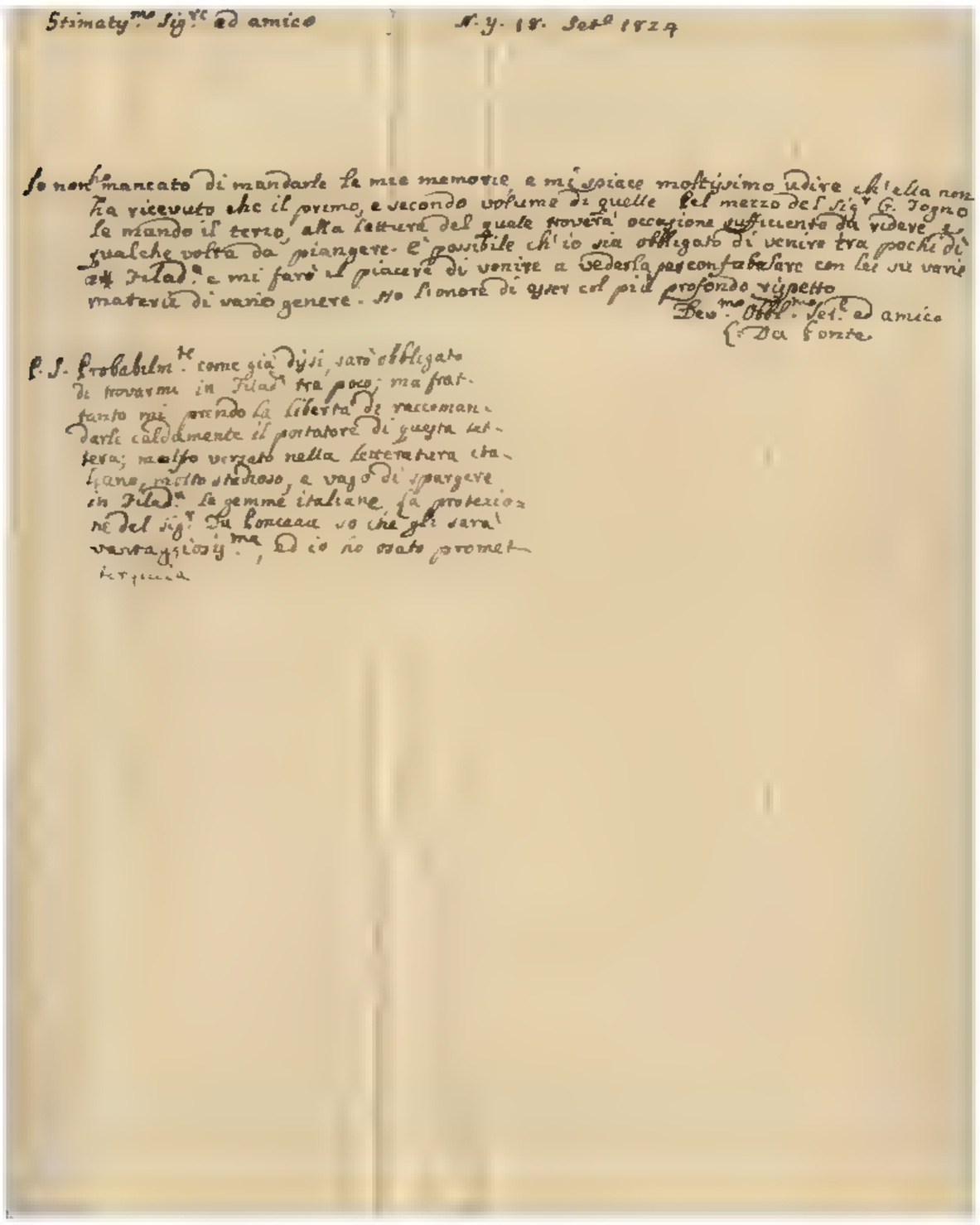
The first appearance of Poe's "Eulalie," or "Eulalie - A Song." The poem was then reprinted shortly thereafter in the 9 August 1845 issue of the Broadway Journal. **$400 - $600**



180. Poe, Edgar Allan. The Raven and Other Poems bound with Tales. *New York: Wiley and Putnam, 1845.* Two works in one octavo (7.25 x 4.85 in.; 188 x125 mm). Lacking publisher's advertisements. Handsome marbled boards with dark brown leather spine and corners with matching clamshell box; light scattered spotting.

First combined edition in book form and first editions of both works, *Tales* being the third printing. Printed as Volume VIII of Wiley and Putnam's Library of American Books, Poe's "The Raven" was one of his most popular, and most famous American poems ever written. First published in the *Evening Mirror*, part of the *American Review*, a New York monthly periodical, it was an immediate success, and resulted in Wiley and Putnam's publication of Tales in June 1845. Tales includes for the first time in book form all three Dupin stories (The murders in the Rue Morgue, The Mystery of Marie Roget, and The Purloined Letter). The Raven and Other Poems was first printed in 185 November.

References: BAL 16146/16147 **$8,000 - $12,000**



181. Ponte, Lorenzo Da. Autograph letter signed ("L. Da Ponte"), 1 page (9.75 x 7.65 in.; 245 x 194 mm), in Italian, New York, 18 September 1824, to Signore Luponceau in Philadelphia; integral address leaf.

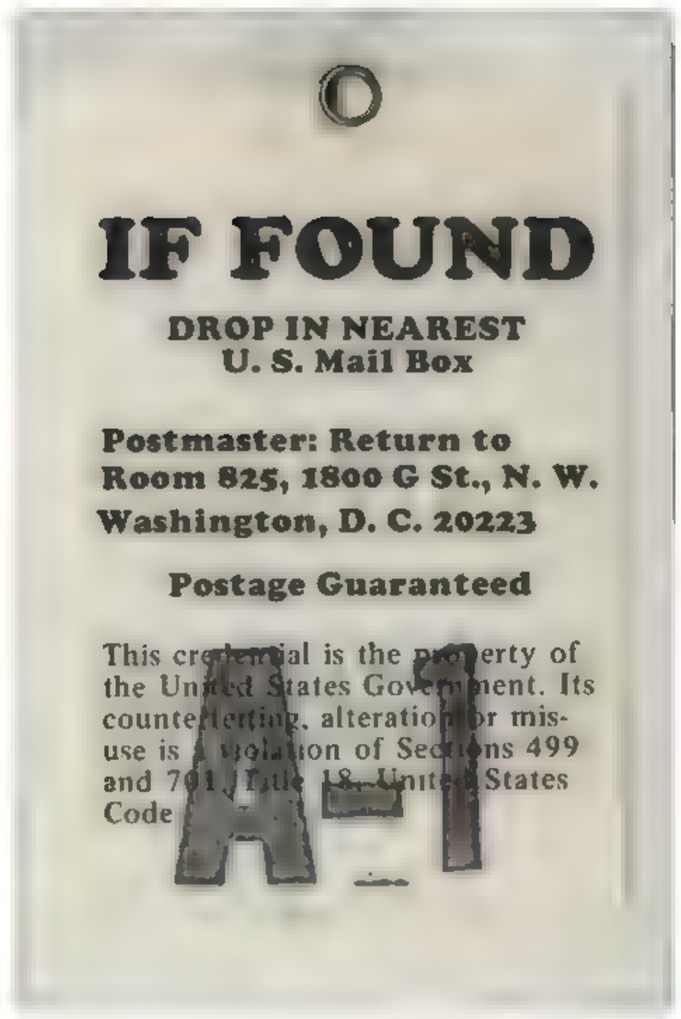
Da Ponte replies to a request for his *Memoirs*.

With great grace and formality, Da Ponte responds to a request for a copy of his Memoirs: *I have not failed to send her my memoirs and I'm very sorry to hear that she has not received the first and second volumes. Through Mr. G. Togno I send a third volume, the reading of which will find sufficient opportunity to laugh and sometimes cry. It is possible that I am obliged to come to Philadelphia soon and I will be pleased to come to see you with various materials of various kinds. I have the honor to be with pious reverence, Your most devoted and grateful servant and friend, L. Da Ponte."*

In a postscript, the great opera librettist writes: *As I have already said, I will be obliged to go to Philadelphia before long, but in the meantime, I am taking the liberty of warmly commending to you the carrier of this letter; very well versed in Italian literature, very studious, and unlikely to scatter Italian gems in Philadelphia. I know that the protection of Sig. Du Ponceau will be invaluable to him, and I have actually been so forward as to promise it to him already.*

In 1807, Da Ponte began to write his *Memoirs* first published in 1823 with the complete edition of six parts in three volumes in 1829-1830. Although he thought that the greatest achievement of his life was to have introduced the Italian language to the United States where he became Professor of Italian at Columbia University, the memoirs contain illuminating and entertaining passages about the Viennese years. "Mozart whom I had occasion to meet at the house of Baron Wetzlar at that time, although gifted with talents perhaps superior to those of any other composer of the past, present, or future, had never been able, thanks to the cabals of his enemies, to exercise his divine genius in Vienna… it was due in large part to my perseverance and firmness to which Europe and the whole world owes the exquisite vocal works of this admirable genius." He relates in detail his collaboration and incidents during the joint work on writing three libretti simultaneously for three composers: *Don Giovanni* for Mozart, *L'arbore di Diana* for Martin y Soler, and for Salieri a translation of *Tarare* suitable for Italian opera. "I will write at night for Mozart and will think of Dante's Inferno, I will write in the morning for Martin and it will feel like studying Petrach. In the evening for Salieri which will be my Tasso. I sat down at the table and worked twelve hours: a bottle of Tokay on my right, the inkpot in the middle, and a box of tobacco on my left. A lovely 16 year-old girl was staying with her mother in my house… On the first day assisted by Tokay, tobacco, coffee, a bell, and my young Muse, I wrote the first two scenes of Don Giovanni, two of the Arbore de Diana, and half of Act I of Tarare, which I renamed Azur… in 63 days the first two operas were completed, and two-thirds of the last one…" Although Da Ponte almost probably exaggerates the "cabals" against Mozart in order to put his own merits in a more favourable light, his memoirs are among the most exciting documents on late 18th-early 19th century cultural life and may only be rivalled by Casanova's. **$4,000 - $6,000**

182. Pound, Ezra. Photograph signed ("Ezra Pound"), 7 x 9.4 in. (178 x 239 mm.), artistic black & white head & shoulders image of the aged poet. Signed in black ink, *"Cordially Ezra Pound"* vertically at the lower left and dated *"4-9-65"* at the upper right. Masking tape mounting remnants on verso; overall, fine. **$300 - $500**


IF FOUND
DROP IN NEAREST
U. S. Mail Box
Postmaster: Return to
Room 825, 1800 G St., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20223
Postage Guaranteed
This credential is the property of the United States Government. Its counterfeiting, alteration or misuse is a violation of Sections 499 and 701, Title 18, United States Code

183. Reagan, Ronald. A glass jar emblazoned with the Presidential Seal and a facsimile of Reagan's signature, sealed and filled with his trademark jelly beans. Housed in a custom blue box also bearing the Presidential Seal and facsimile Reagan signature printed in silver. The jelly beans were Reagan's gift to Amy Benham, a terminally ill seven-year-old girl who had been invited to the White House to help the President light the White House Christmas Tree on 15 December 1983. Offered together with an original laminated White House guest pass used by Amy and her mother while attending the event. The presentation box housing the jelly beans is lightly worn in the corners; the red flocked plastic interior securing the jar in the box has cracked, the the jar remains sealed and in fine condition.

A touching and poignant memento from Ronald Reagan – a jar of his famous jelly beans given to an ailing child who lit the White House Christmas tree in 1983.

When physicians diagnosed seven-year-old Amy Benham with Hodgkin's disease in May 1983, her parents asked her to choose three wishes. Amy requested a playhouse large enough to accommodate her and her two younger sisters, a canopy bed, and the opportunity to help President Reagan light the White House Christmas tree. She wrote a letter to the Make a Wish Foundation asking "The Christmas tree that light up for our country must be seen all the way to heaven. I would wish so much to help President Reagan turn on those Christmas lights." (*Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon, 16 December 1983, page 1.) The foundation came through for Amy, and the White House invited her to attend the lighting ceremony scheduled for 15 December 1983.

Amy and her mother arrived at the White House, where she was allowed to sit at the President's desk in the Oval Office. At five in the afternoon she stood with Reagan at the diplomatic entrance to the White House where the switch had been placed for the lighting. Before Amy flipped the switch, Reagan read a portion of her letter and added, "Well Amy, the nicest Christmas present I could receive is helping your dream come true. When you press the button over here, the whole world will know Amy Benham lit up the skies sending Americans love, hope and joy all the way to heaven and making the angels sing." Reagan then picked her up to allow her turn on the 500 lights which had been festooned on the 30-foot Colorado blue spruce that had been placed on the Ellipse near the south grounds of the White House. (Ibid.) An ebullient Amy Benham returned to her home in Washington State to find a canopy bed and a backyard playhouse all donated by local merchants and remarked: "I've got all these wishes already, and I'm only 7 years old. I got Christmas cards from people all over the country, people we don't even know. There was even one from Santa Claus." (*Seattle Times*, 26 December 1983, p. A-19.)

The jelly beans are accompanied by several copies of news clippings chronicling Amy's visit to the White House, including an image of Reagan standing with Amy at the lighting ceremony. In addition, there is video footage of the tree lighting (copied to a DVD), as reported by several Seattle television stations, which include interviews with Amy and members of her family. The video, compiled on a DVD, includes reports from KOMO and KIRO in Seattle, as well as reports from the national network outlets, including Dan Rather from CBS, Tom Brokaw from NBC, and Peter Jennings at ABC. **$6,000 - $8,000**

184. Reagan, Ronald. An ornate Christmas stocking, 27 in. long, constructed of green velvet with cord piping, festooned with brass sleigh bells and a brass buckle. The stocking was Reagan's gift to Amy Benham, a terminally ill seven-year-old girl who had been invited to the White House to help the President light the White House Christmas Tree on 15 December 1983. Offered together with an original laminated White House guest pass used by Amy and her mother while attending the event, as well as Amy Benham's diary, 85 pages (9.5 x 11.5 in.; 241 x 292 mm.), clip bound in an orange binder, with entries dating between 5 September 1985 and 6 March 1986, kept in pencil and ink. Beyond some minor blemishing to the brass bells, the stocking is in excellent condition. The diary bears some edge wear, but the pages are overall quite clean and very legible.

A touching and poignant memento from Ronald Reagan - an ornate Christmas stocking given to a terminally ill child who lit the White House Christmas tree in 1983, offered together with the child's diary.

When physicians diagnosed seven-year-old Amy Benham with Hodgkin's disease in May 1983, her parents asked her to choose three wishes. Amy requested a playhouse large enough to accommodate her and her two younger sisters, a canopy bed, and the opportunity to help President Reagan light the White House Christmas tree. She wrote a letter to the Make a Wish Foundation asking "The Christmas tree that light up for our country must be seen all the way to heaven. I would wish so much to help President Reagan turn on those Christmas lights." (*Oregonian*, Portland, Oregon, 16 December 1983, page 1.) The foundation came through for Amy, and the White House invited her to attend the lighting ceremony scheduled for 15 December 1983.

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The stocking is accompanied by several copies of news clippings chronicling Amy's visit to the White House, including an image of Reagan standing with Amy at the lighting ceremony. In addition, there is video footage of the tree lighting (copied to a DVD), as reported by several Seattle television stations, which include interviews with Amy and members of her family. The video, compiled on a DVD, includes reports from KOMO and KIRO in Seattle, as well as reports from the national network outlets, including Dan Rather from CBS, Tom Brokaw from NBC, and Peter Jennings at ABC. **$6,000 - $8,000**

STATE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE

In the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-one.

AN ACT in Addition to two ſeveral Acts of this State paſſed ſince the Commencement of the preſent Year for raiſing and filling up this State's Quota of the Continental Army.

WHEREAS the Acts aforeſaid have not fully anſwered the good Intention for which they were made, and it being neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be compleated:

Therefore,

BE IT ENACTED by the COUNCIL and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES in General Court aſſembled, and it is hereby enacted, That Ephraim Pickering, Eſq, for Colonel Wentworth's Regiment; Major Benjamin Titcomb for Colonel Evans's Regiment; Capt. Moſes Leavit for Colonel Moulton's Regiment; Capt. Daniel Gordon for Colonel Gilman's; Captain John Underhill for Colonel John Webſter's; Lieut. Thomas Hardie for Colonel Bell's; Lieut. David Bryent for Colonel Gale's; Colonel Noah Lovewell for his own Regiment, Capt. Levi Spaulding for Colonel Kelly's Regiment; Capt. Ebenezer Webſter for Colonel Stickney's; Major Simon Marſton for Colonel M'Clary's; Major Moſes Baker for Colonel David Webſter's; Major Davis Howlett for Col. Ellis's; Major Daniel Rand for Colonel Hale's; Capt. Joſiah Goldſmith for the Regiment lately commanded by Colonel Bellow's, Captain Ezekiel Ladd for Col. Morey's Regiment; Colonel Ebenezer Smith for his own Regiment; Captain Caleb Clarke for Colonel Chaſe's, and Lieutenant Nathan Hoit for Colonel Richardſon's Regiment; be, and they are hereby appointed, fully authorized and impowered within the ſaid Regiments reſpectively, to call on each Town and requeſt them ſeverally in the moſt earneſt Manner without the leaſt Delay, to fill up their reſpective Quotas of Men agreeable to the Act of this State paſſed January 12th, 1781, or otherwiſe, if they think the raiſing them for three Years or during the War impracticable to raiſe the Number which they are deficient to ſerve until the laſt Day of December next. And in Caſe any Town, Pariſh, or Place within this State ſhall refuſe or neglect to raiſe their full Proportion of Quota of Men agreeable to the Act aforeſaid, or to ſerve until the laſt Day of December next, and ſhall be found ſo delinquent for the Space of ten Days after the Notice aforeſaid, that then each and every of the Perſons before named, ſhall forthwith proceed to hire as many Soldiers to ſerve until the laſt Day of December next as ſhall be found wanting as aforeſaid in their reſpective Regiments; and the ſame Wages and Depreciation ſhall be allowed and paid the Soldiers engaged as aforeſaid, as is allowed and paid thoſe who are now ſerving in the Regiments to which they ſhall be joined. And each and every Town delinquent as aforeſaid, ſhall be obliged to pay all Coſts and Charges of hiring the Number of Men of which they are reſpectively delinquent, and alſo five ſixth Parts of the Fine or Penalty incurred by ſaid former Act.

And be it further enacted, That the Perſons aforeſaid ſhall as ſoon as poſſible preſent a fair and equitable Account to the Seleſtmen of each Town reſpectively of the Coſt of hiring ſaid Men (including their own reaſonable Time and Expences) and if the ſaid Seleſtmen ſhall not pay ſaid Accounts within thirty Days after the ſame is preſented to them, that then ſaid Accounts ſhall be exhibited to the General Court or Committee of Safety for Adjuſtment, and the Preſident of ſaid Court or Committee of Safety ſhall certify the Amount thereof as adjuſted to the Treaſurer of the State for the Time being, who ſhall immediately on the Receipt thereof iſſue Execution againſt the Seleſtmen of each of ſaid delinquent Towns.

And the Men raiſed to ſerve until the laſt Day of December next, ſhall be ſent forward with the utmoſt Speed to be muſtered by the Muſter-Maſters reſpectively, who were appointed by the Act aforeſaid to muſter the Men raiſed for three Years or during the War.

State of New-Hampſhire.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, June 26th, 1781.

THE foregoing Bill having been read a third Time, voted that it paſs to be enacted.
Sent up for Concurrence,
JOHN LANGDON, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, June 27th, 1781.

THIS BILL was read a third Time, and voted that the ſame be enacted.
M. WEARE, Preſident.

Copy examined by
E. THOMPSON, Secry.

185. [Revolutionary War]. Important, historic Revolutionary War New Hampshire Broadside, (9.4 x 13.25 in.; 239 x 337 mm.) Signed in print by John Langdon, Speaker of the House and M. Weare, President. New Hampshire, 27 June 1781, printed official Broadside, "State of New Hampshire... AN ACT... for raising and filling up this State's quota of the Continental Army," (Exeter, New Hampshire). Marked "Hopkintown" on verso in an unknown hand. Boldly printed in deep black upon period laid paper, having some expert conservation to the upper right margin and header with some reinforced areas on verso with archival tape. All text being very clear and easily readable.

1780 Revolutionary War New Hampshire Broadside to raise its State Battalion quotas for Gen. George Washington's Continental Army.

The Broadside mentions many New Hampshire officers and the need to fill the State's quotas for soldiers in the Continental Army. Enlisted persons to serve for three-year terms. The broadside also states in part: "*...Shall forthwith proceed to hire as many Soldiers to Serve until the last Day of December next as shall be found wanting as aforesaid in their respective Regiments; and the Wages and Depreciation shall be allowed and paid the Soldiers engaged aforesaid, as is allowed and paid those who are now Serving in the Regiments to which they shall be joined. And each and every Town delinquent as aforesaid, Shall be obliged to pay all Costs and Charges of hiring the Number of Men of which they are respectively delinquent, and also five sixth Parts of the Fine or Penalty incurred by said former Act.*"

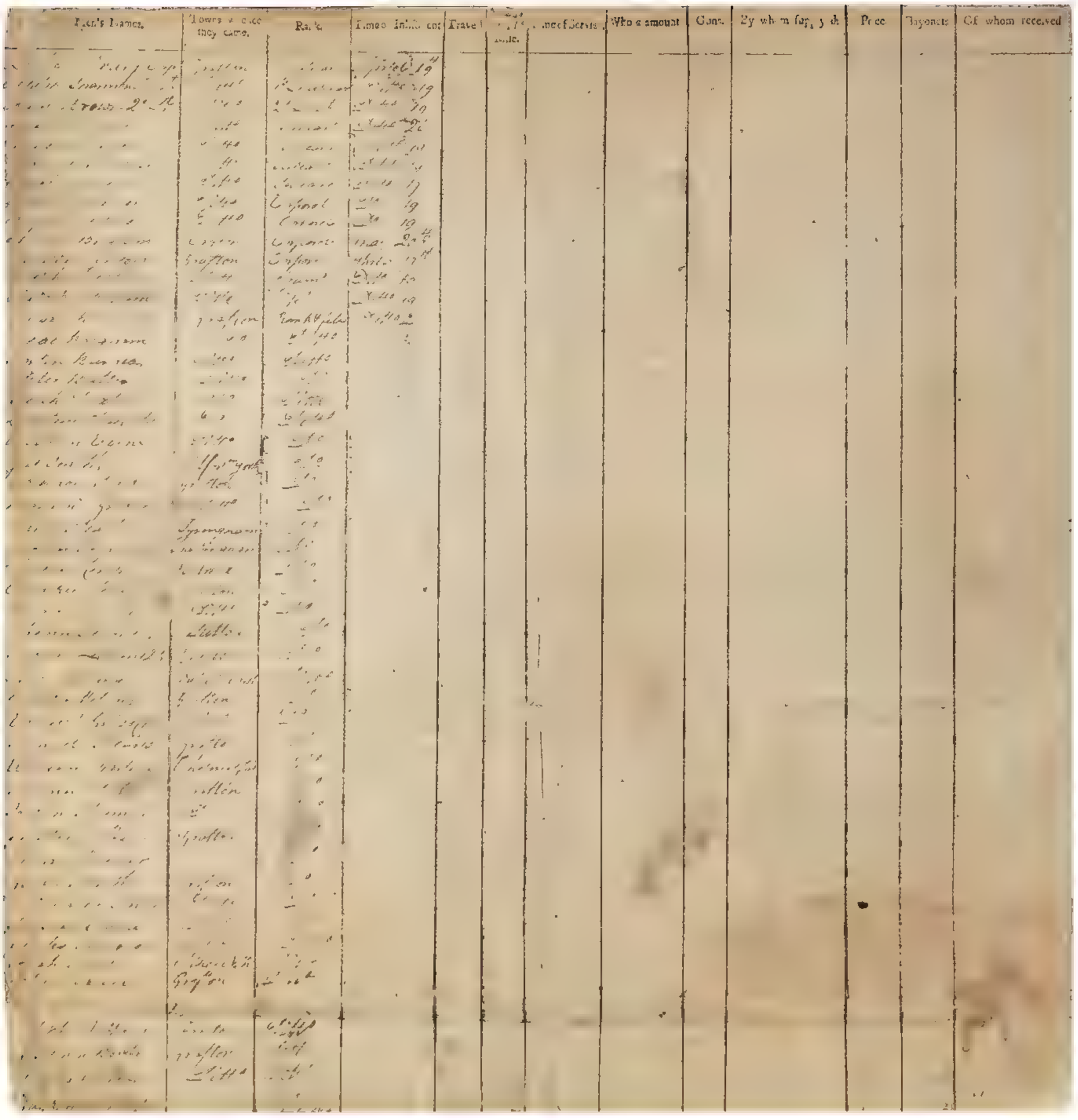
An extraordinary document with important Revolutionary War content. Extremely rare. Evans 16879 (locating the only one other copy at the New York Public Library). **$4,000 - $6,000**

186. [Revolutionary War]. Partly-printed document listing 49 soldiers of Capt. Luke Drury's Company, [ca. May 1775], [probably Cambridge, Massachusetts] [Siege of Boston]. Accomplished by Nathan Morse, 1 page (13.5 x 14 in.; 343 x 356 mm.), with 13 ruled columns, 4 of which – *"Men's Names.," "Towns whence they came.," "Rank.,"* and *"Time of Inlistment.,"* – are accomplished in manuscript; lower margin extended to accommodate the names of the last 4 men. This muster roll bears the names of 49 members of Captain Luke Drury's Company. At least 29 of these men were Grafton, Massachusetts-area Minutemen who had very recently responded to the Lexington-Concord Alarm (19-21 April 1775), including Fortune Burnee, of African-American and Native American heritage, joined by his half-brother, Joseph Anthony, who enlisted on 29 April and died in service. General soiling with a few stains; professionally mended 1.5 in. tear into names column and 2 in. fold separation.

May 1775 Siege of Boston muster roll, listing 29 Lexington Alarm Minutemen - including 2 African-Americans & 1 soldier killed at Bunker Hill.

Names of the soldiers as they appear on the document are shown here:

Luke Drury Capt … April 19th (2)
Asaph Sharmon 1t Lt … April 19th [Asaph Sherman] (2)
Jonas Brown 2d Lt … April 19th (2)
Nathan Morse … Serjeant / April 26th (4)
Shelomith Stow … Serjeant / April 19th (2)
Ebenezer Phillips … Serjeant / April 19th (2)
Jonah Goulding … Serjeant / April 19th (2)
William Walker … Corporal / April 19th (2)
Joseph Leland … Corporal / April 19th (2)
Abner Brigham [of] Crydon [Croydon, NH] / Corporal / May 20th (1)
William Moore … Corporal / April 19th [killed August 17, 1775 on expedition to Canada] (2)
Elijah Rice … Drum.r [Drummer] / April 19th (2)
Zadock Putnam … Fifer / April 19th (2)
Edward Buttrick … April 2[?] (3)
Isaac Brigham (2)
Forten Burnea [Fortin/Fortune/Fortunatus Burnee; African-American] (3)
Peter Butler (2)
Esick Dexter [Esek Dexter] (3)
Zebulon Daniels (1)
William Evens [William Evans] (3)
Gad Smith [of] Gilford, in York [Guilford, ME] (1)
Solomon Stow (1)
Benjamin Grover (1)
Aaron Heath [of] Tyringham [or Alstead, NH; enlisted April 26, 1775; taken prisoner 3 times] (1)
Jonathan Hemenway [Jonathan Hemingway; of Framingham] (1)
Thadeus Kemp [of] Bilreca [Thaddeus Kemp; of Billerica; enlisted 29 April 1775] (1)
Ebenezer Leland [also of Croydon, NH] (2)
Elezar Leland [Eleazer Leland; also of Croydon, NH; enlisted 20 May 1775] (1)
Thomas Leland [Sr.] [of Sutton] (5)
Thomas Leland 2,d (1)
James Marting [of] Walpole, NH [enlisted 26 April 1775] (1)
Ebenezer Melendy (2)
Ebenezer Wadsworth [also of Alstead, NH; guardian of above William Evans] (1)
Samuel Heards [Samuel Heard; killed 17 June 1775 at Bunker Hill] (1)
William Marting [of Chelmsford; enlisted 1 May 1775] (1)
Thomas Pratt (2)
Joseph Plumly [Joseph Plumley; also of Alstead, NH] (1)
Matthias Rice (2)
Henry Redner [also of Sandisfield; enlisted 7 May 1775] (1)
George Smith (3)
Eliphalet Smith [born in Suffield, CT; of Sandisfield] (3)
Samuel Starns [Samuel Stearns] (2)
Moses Sherman (2)
Jonah Stow [of] Alstead, NH [enlisted 26 April 1775] (1)
John Banks [also of Alstead, NH] (1)



Joseph Anthony [enlisted 29 April 1775; African-American (1)
Solomon Brooks (2)
Elisha Aldrich [enlisted 26 April 1775] (3)
Jaazaniah How [Jezaniah Howe; also of Alstead, NH; enlisted 29 April 1775] (1)

Corresponding footnotes:
(1) Not found listed on a surviving Lexington Alarm muster roll. Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors. 20 of the 49 men, counted by us as Militiamen rather than Minutemen.
(2) Captain Luke Drury's Grafton Company, marched 36 miles in response to the Lexington Alarm, 19 April 1775. Also reprinted in History of Grafton. 20 of the 49 men.
(3) Marched 36 miles on April 21, 1775 to join Capt. Aaron Kimball's April 19th Grafton Company. Ibid. Also in History of Grafton. 7 of the 49 men.
(4) Captain Aaron Kimball's Grafton Company, marched 36 miles in response to the Lexington Alarm, 10 April 1775. Ibid. Also in History of Grafton. 1 of the 49 men.
(5) Captain John Putnam's Sutton Company, marched approx. 42 miles in response to the Lexington Alarm, 19 April 1775. Ibid. 1 of the 49 men.

Revolutionary War documents listing Minutemen and black troops are scarce. In addition, this is one of the first printed forms of the American Army listing Samuel Heard, who was killed at Bunker Hill the following month, and William Moore, also killed in service that summer. An extremely rare touchstone to the earliest days of the Revolutionary War. **$15,000 - $20,000**

187. [Revolutionary War]. From a clearly penned journal kept by Miss Faney Clifton, 14 loose pages (4.25 x 6.5 in.; 108 x 165 mm.), some front and verso. On laid paper. [Philadelphia], 1778–1781. Minor toning with some chipping on edges.

A woman's remarkable Revolutionary War-dated caretaker's journal including the hiring out of slaves to such notables as a wounded Benedict Arnold, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Gouverneur and/or Robert Morris.

On 19 June 1778, the day after the British withdrew from Philadelphia for New York, General George Washington wrote a letter to General Benedict Arnold beginning, "You are immediately to proceed to Philadelphia and take the command of the troops there..." On 8 July 1778, from Philadelphia, Gen. Arnold wrote to Gen. Washington, in part, "My extreme illness has prevented my writing as often as I wished; at present I am entirely free from the disorder in my stomach; my wound is in a promising way and pretty free from pain..." He was still recovering from the severe leg wound suffered at Saratoga nine months earlier. Arnold was not well enough to return to the field, so Gen. Washington put him in command of Philadelphia.

Entry for July 13, 1778: *"Hired Jenny to General Arnold at £4-15 pr month hard money."* Arnold was living in one of the largest houses in Philadelphia. Built in 1767, it had been the home of Richard Penn, the Lieutenant-Governor of the colony, and a grandson of Pennsylvania's founder, William Penn. Arnold lived in the house for about a year beginning in June 1778. He married Philadelphia belle Peggy Shippen the following April, and the two lived here for a few months. It has been established that Shippen was involved in Arnold's treason, and may have encouraged him to betray his country. Arnold hired Joseph Stansbury to redecorate the dining room of the house. According to Stansbury's testimony after the Revolutionary War, he was the courier who carried the messages between Arnold in Philadelphia and Major Andre in New York City.

Jenny, identified by first name, was most probably a slave. Slaves and indentured servants, who would usually be listed with their full names, were frequently hired out during wartime to help in homes temporarily occupied by the military, politicians, or businessmen staying in Philadelphia.

A receipt is present, Autograph Document Signed ("Daedesqui") on verso of a page of entries. In full: *"Received of Miss Faney Clifton Two Half Joes to Purchase one Barril of muscarde Suggar and a Barril of Coffee which Suggar & Coffee I will send to Miss Faney Clifton by the first opportunity when I shall be arrived in the west indias. Philadelphia March the 30th 1780."* A Half Joe was a Portuguese coin worth about £3.

One page, possibly the first, begins *"Begun houskeeping [sic] December the 10 at which time I had in the house £97-15.10 in hard Money – About 1 hundred and forty dollars Continental. December changed a half Joe..."*

Other entries include:

"July 7 [1778] Bot 3 Pounds of Bohea Tea 19.6 – 3 Pounds of Green Tea 5,5. [July] 10. 1 Barrell of flour."

"Recd January 9 1779 of Emanuel Eyres One hundred and Twenty five Pounds for a half years rent due the first of January." Eyres was a shipbuilder.

"1779 ... Febry 15 Recd of Mr Lee 102-26 for two Months rent. March 29 recd of Mr Biddle for Muslin 7.11.10 1/2"

"1780 Feb 1 hired Jenny to Don Marelles [sic] at 4 Pound pr Month - March 3 Recd of Don Mirelles [sic] one Months Wages for Jenny due the first of March . 4.00" Juan de Miralles was an agent of Spain sent to the United States during the American Revolution to observe the Continental Congress. He became a partner in the trading firm of Robert Morris and Thomas Willing and became a personal friend of Gen. Washington. He was in Philadelphia from August 1777 until his death in May 1780.

"July 19. Sam Return'd from Genl Thomson [July] 21 hired Sam to Mr. Hasenclever at 8 pound pr Month Cloaths shoes and stockings."

"April 10 hired Jenny to Mr Morris at the rate of 3 Pound hard money to be paid in Continental Money." Possibly Gouverneur Morris. A signer of the Articles of Confederation in 1778 and a Member of the Continental Congress in 1778 and 1779, he moved from New York to Philadelphia in 1779. Possibly Robert Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Member of the Continental Congress 1775–1778.

"May 13 Recd of Mr Morris one Months wages for Jenny due the 12. £3.00. June 16 recd one months wages of Mr Morris for Jenny Due the 12."

"April ... 15 Recd of Mr. F. Lee one hundred and twenty Pounds for the rooms &c" Undoubtedly, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Member of the Continental Congress meeting in Philadelphia, 1775–1779, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

"Dec ... 15 Let the rooms furnished and use of the servants to Mr & Mrs Lee & Mr Smith at the rate of Seven hundred and forty pounds pr year." Both Francis Lightfoot Lee and his wife Rebecca lived in Philadelphia while he served in Congress. **$3,000 - $5,000**

Paid December 14 to William Ritter
£1.16.6 for making and repairing
Linen and sack

15 Set the rooms for rent at 10s
of this month. to Mr Le
Smith at the rate of Seven
pounds ten and Eight pence p
year

1st Paid Mr Jones for breakfast
£0.1.

6 Paid for make washing 1.2.6

21 Paid Mr Ellis for Taking up
stone 1.10.0

Rec'd of Mr Jones Lewis 22.10 on
on Loan Wages

Rec'd of Mr Jones Lewis 25.10 on
on Loan Wages

Rec'd of Mr Jones Lewis 25.10 on
on Loan Wages

Rec'd 3 Pounds of Rice Jan 1781
3 Pounds of Green Tea 3,5,
1 Barrel of flour

To be given to General Knox
at 6 in Smith Row house

April 4 Rec'd of Mr Sergeant Spencer 1 Rice
1 Barrell of Sugar, 1 Barrel of Salt
1 Box of Candles, 1 Box of Soap
half hundred of Coffee - Six pounds
of Green Tea

July 1 Left this House with Part of the
Family Mrs Lyon and Family
for year one months warning
To be given by Each Party

July 19 Sam Returned from Genl Thomson
21 hires Sam to Mr Rosencrantz at
8 pounds p Month Cloaths
Shoes and Stockings

July 9 Gave Mr Neville 1 Barrell Sugar
Put per at the House for Sam
Equal quantity of Coffee
quality weight as he drew three
quarters and four Pounds

April 6 Paid James Kellam for two Chairs
and a Box of Mast. £0.1.

9 Settled with Mr Lawson for
three fears of Sam & Rice

April 10 Lent Jenny to Mrs Ronis at
the rate of Three hard money
to be paid in Continental
money

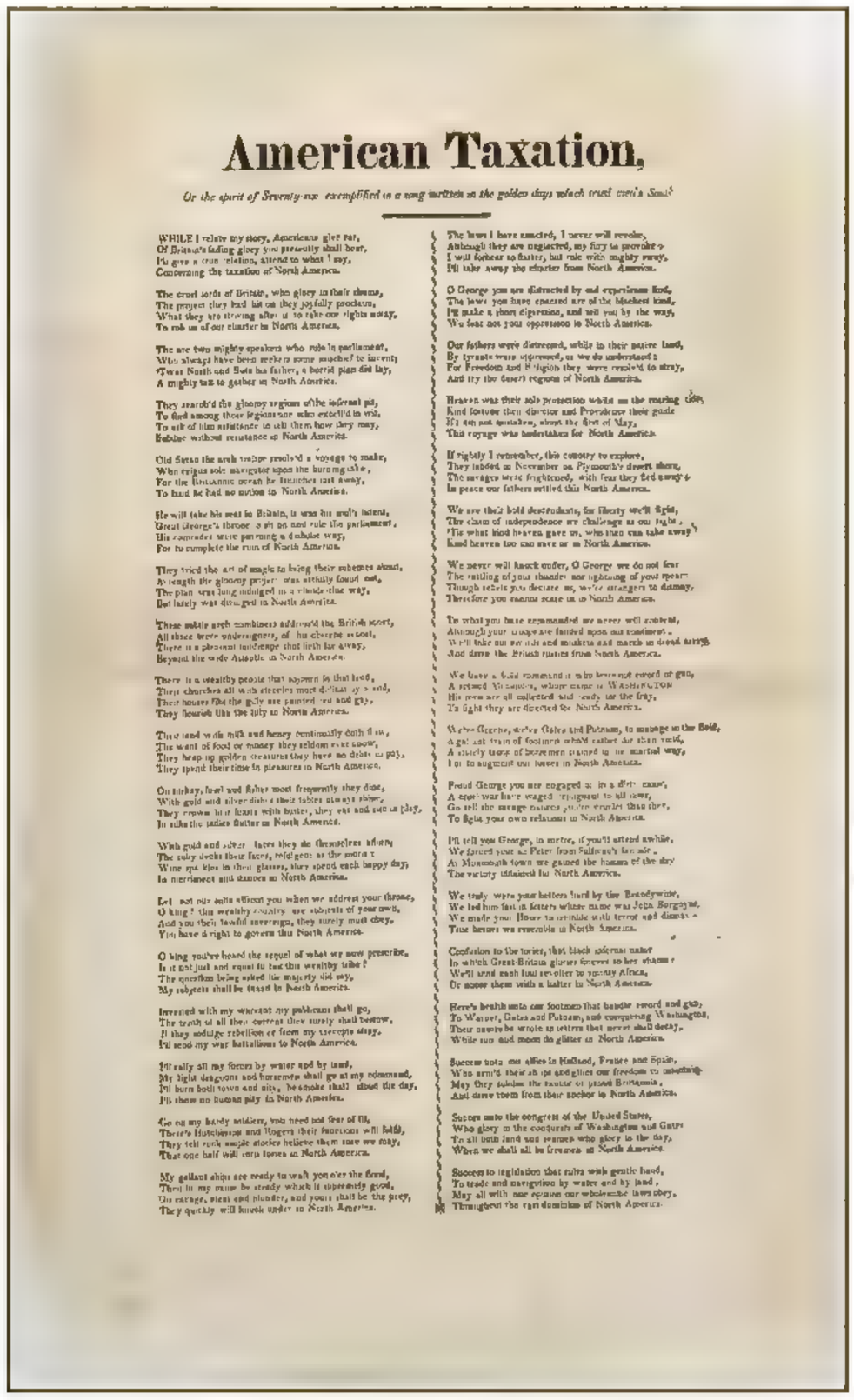
April 13 Gave Mr Gomez 1 Bottle
as 1 Gallon

11 Sent at the Request of Mr and
Mrs Gomez pound Sugar

Received of Messrs Fenno
Fitton Two Half Tons to
Curehase one Barrel of Sugar
Sugar and a Barrel of Coffee
which Sugar & Coffee I
will have to settle the
Charges by the first opportunity
by which I shall be supplied
in the next meantime I Defy
March the 30th 1780 —

Saidergue

August 1780 Paid two months Wages for Jenny
Due the 1st Inst £6



American Taxation,

Or the spirit of Seventy-six exemplified in a song written in the golden days which tried men's Souls

WHILE I relate my story, Americans give ear,
Of Britain's fading glory you presently shall hear,
I'll give a true relation, attend to what I say,
Concerning the taxation of North America.

The cruel lords of Britain, who glory in their shame,
The project they had hit on they joyfully proclaim,
What they are striving after is to take our rights away,
To rob us of our charter in North America.

The are two mighty speakers who rule in parliament,
Who always have been seekers some mischief to invent;
'Twas North and Bute his father, a horrid plan did lay,
A mighty tax to gather in North America.

They search'd the gloomy regions of the infernal pit,
To find among those legions one who excell'd in wit,
To ask of him assistance to tell them how they may,
Subdue without resistance all North America.

Old Satan the arch traitor resolv'd a voyage to make,
With frigus sole navigator upon the hurricane lake,
For the Britannic ocean he launches fast away,
To land he had no notion to North America.

He will take his seat in Britain, it was his well's intent,
Great George's throne assist to rule the parliament,
His commands were pursuing a double way,
For to complete the ruin of North America.

They tried the art of magic to bring their schemes about,
At length the gloomy project was artfully found out,
The plan was long indulged in a private cruel way,
But lately was divulged in North America.

These subtle arch combiners address'd the British court,
All three were underminers, of his throne to oust,
There is a pleasant landscape that lieth far away,
Beyond the wide Atlantic in North America.

There is a wealthy people that support is that land,
Their churches all with steeples most elegant are said,
Their houses fine the gaily are painted red and gay,
They flourish like the lily in North America.

That land with milk and honey continually doth flow,
The want of food or money they seldom ever know,
They heap up golden treasures they have no debts to pay,
They spend their time in pleasures in North America.

On turkey, fowl and fishes most frequently they dine,
With gold and silver dishes their tables always shine,
They crown their heads with butter, they eat and sport in play,
In silk the ladies flutter in North America.

With gold and silver laces they do themselves adorn,
The ruby decks their faces, refulgent as the morn;
Wine sparkles in their glasses, they spend each happy day,
In merriment and dances in North America.

Let not our oaths offend you when we address your throne,
O king! this wealthy country are subjects of your own,
And you their lawful sovereign, they surely must obey,
You have a right to govern this North America.

O king you've heard the sequel of what we have prescribe,
Is it not just and equal to tax this wealthy tribe?
The question being asked his majesty did say,
My subjects shall be taxed in North America.

Invested with my warrant my publicans shall go,
The tenth of all their current they surely shall bestow,
If they indulge rebellion or form my excepts decay,
I'll send my war battalions to North America.

I'll rally all my forces by water and by land,
My light dragoons and horsemen shall go at my command,
I'll burn both town and city, the smoke shall cloud the day,
I'll show no human pity in North America.

Go on my hardy soldiers, you need not fear of ill,
There's Hutchinson and Rogers their functions will fulfil,
They tell such ample stories believe them sure we may,
That one half will earn crowns in North America.

My gallant ships are ready to waft you o'er the flood,
Then in my cause be steady which is supremely good,
Go ravage, plent and plunder, and yours shall be the prey,
They quickly will knock under in North America.

The laws I have enacted, I never will revoke,
Although they are neglected, my fury to provoke;
I will forbear to flatter, but rule with mighty sway,
I'll take away the charter from North America.

O George you are distracted by our experiment kind,
The laws you have enacted are of the blackest kind,
I'll make a short digression, and tell you by the way,
We fear not your oppression in North America.

Our fathers were distressed, while in their native land,
By tyrants were oppressed, as we do understand;
For Freedom and Religion they were resolv'd to stray,
And fly the desert regions of North America.

Heaven was their sole protection whilst on the roaring seas,
Kind fortune their direction and Providence their guide
It's ten past quotation, about the first of May,
This voyage was undertaken for North America.

If rightly I remember, this country to explore,
They landed in November on Plymouth's desert shore,
The savages were frightened, with fear they fled away;
In peace our fathers settled this North America.

We are their bold descendants, for liberty we'll fight,
The claim of independence we challenge as our right,
'Tis what kind heaven gave us, who then can take away?
Kind heaven too can save us in North America.

We never will knock under, O George we do not fear
The rattling of your thunder nor lightning of your spear:
Though rebels you declare us, we're strangers to dismay,
Therefore you cannot scare us in North America.

To what you have commanded we never will consent,
Although your troops are landed upon our continent.
We'll take our rifle and muskets and march in dread array,
And drive the British routes from North America.

We have a bold commander who fears not sword or gun,
A second Alexander, whose name is WASHINGTON
His men are all collected and ready for the fray,
To fight they are directed for North America.

We've Gates, brave Lee and Putnam, to manage in the field,
Against the train of footmen which cannot do them yield,
A nimble troop of horsemen trained to the martial way,
For to augment our forces in North America.

Proud George you are engaged in a dirty cause,
A civil war have waged throughout to all nations,
Go tell the savage natives you're crueler than they,
To fight your own relations in North America.

I'll tell you George, in metre, if you'll attend awhile,
We forced your ar Peter from Saltreach for to go,
At Monmouth town we gained the honors of the day
The victory obtained in North America.

We truly were your betters hard by the Brandywine,
We led him fast in fetters whose name was John Burgoyne,
We made your Howe to tremble with terror and dismay
True heroes we resemble in North America.

Confusion to the tories, that black infernal band
In which Great-Britain glories forever to her shame;
We'll send each foul revolter to sunny Africa,
Or smoke them with a halter in North America.

Here's health unto our Soldiers that handle sword and gun,
To Warner, Gates and Putnam, and conquering Washington,
Their names be wrote in letters that never shall decay,
While sun and moon do glitter in North America.

Success unto our allies in Holland, France and Spain,
Who arm'd their ships and allies our freedom to maintain,
May they subdue the traitor of proud Britannia,
And drive them from their anchor in North America.

Success unto the congress of the United States,
Who glory in the exploits of Washington and Gates
To all both land and seamen who glory in the day,
When we shall all be freemen in North America.

Success to legislation that rules with gentle hand,
To trade and navigation by water and by land,
May all with one opinion our wholesome laws obey,
Throughout the vast dominion of North America.

188. [Revolutionary War]. Historic original printed broadside poem, entitled "AMERICAN TAXATION - Or the spirit of Seventy-six, exemplified in a song written in the golden days which tried men's Soul's." Broadside measures (11 x 18 in.; 279 x 457 mm.), being boldly printed in rich black, on fine quality early wove paper. It is archivally and expertly laid onto an acid-free tissue for preservation. There are some slight minor marginal tears in the top and bottom selvage, with a piece of the upper far right corner missing, not affecting any of the printed text.

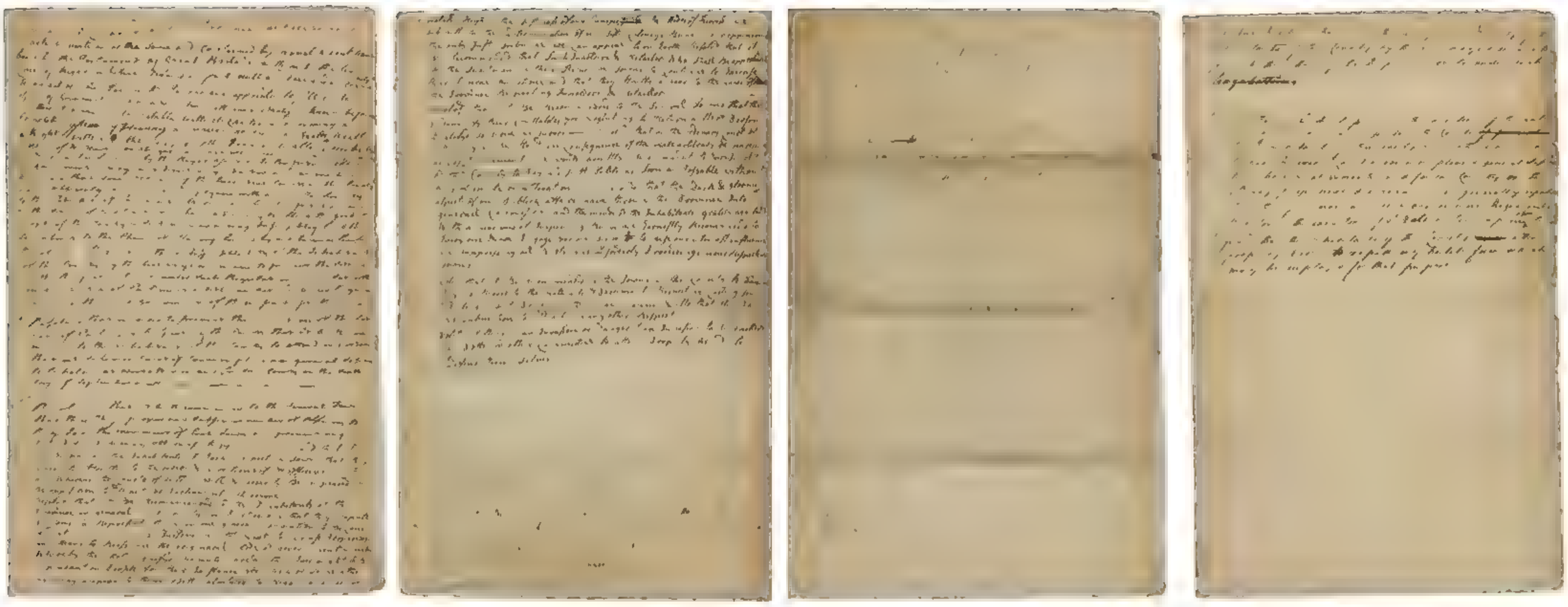
Revolutionary War Era broadside *"AMERICAN TAXATION - Or The Spirit Of Seventy-six, exemplified in a song written in the Golden Days which Tried Men's Souls"*, a 36 stanza poem.

This outstanding, 36 stanza song or poem, which is directed against the British Taxation of the American colonies, a source of ire ("Taxation Without Representation") that eventually led to the Revolutionary War. Some sample verses read, in part:

While I relate my story, Americans give ear,
Of Britain's fading glory you presently shall hear;
I'll give a true relation, attend to what I say,
Concerning the taxation of North America...
We have a bold commander who fears not sword or gun,
A second Alexander, his name is WASHINGTON;
His men are all collected and ready for the ëfray,
To fight they are directed for North America....

This work was originally written during the Revolutionary War but was not published and printed until 1783 in Hartford, CT. The light wove paper and typeface indicates that this Broadside was probably printed as a patriotic piece sometime ca. 1783, at the official end of the Revolutionary War with the signing of our Peace Treaty with England. This is a most important printing of the period, as it touches upon many of the reasons for fighting the Revolutionary War.

An historic and important Revolutionary War-era printed broadside commemorating American Taxation by the British and George Washington. **$3,000 - $5,000**



189. [Revolutionary War - Captain Luke Drury]. Manuscript document, 4 pages (8.25 x 13 in.; 210 x 330 mm.), Grafton, Massachusetts, 5 September 1774. This document embodies one of the first instances of open rebellion against the Crown, and records a critical step in the formation of an independent government. General soiling; separations at folds archivally reinforced; one margin expertly infilled.

Defying the tyranny of the Intolerable Acts: ***"Resolved that it is the Indispensable duty of the Inhabitants of this County … to prevent the sitting of the Respective court…the Inhabitants of this County will attend in person the next inferior court of common pleas and general session…properly Armed to repel any hostile force which may be employed…"***

The document reads in part:
"Whereas this Charter…as well as laws enacted by virtue of the same…by the Parliament of Great Britain without the least color of right or justice… Declared in part null and void… forming a Complete System of Tyranny and whereas no Power on Earth hath a right without the Consent of this Province to alter the minutest tittle of the Charter…as the sitting of said Court, may have a Tendency to Effect the good people of this county in such manner as may Insensibly lead them to submit to the Chains of Slavery…Therefore Resolved that it is the Indispensable duty of the Inhabitants of this County … to prevent the sitting of the Respective court…the Inhabitants of this County will attend in person the next inferior court of common pleas and general session…properly Armed to repel any hostile force which may be employed…"

The manuscript starts with a copy of resolves issued on 31 August 1774, in response to one of the Intolerable Acts, by a convention of the Worcester County Committees of Correspondence. The Intolerable Act barred the commonwealth from holding town meetings. Delegates conclude that the act rendered the royal charter "null and void," and they resolve that the various towns should take over the function of the British-run court system. They ask citizens to select their own town officials, choose representatives for a Provincial Convention, and take action to prevent the courts from sitting under the new system. One resolve specifies that citizens attend the upcoming court session "properly Armed to repel any hostile force" sent by the governor, and another votes to send "Letters by Post to other Committees" should an invasion appear imminent.

Remarkably, the document not only shows a key step in separation between the Crown and the colony, but also shows the chain of action; county and town. The Worcester resolve is followed by a record of the Grafton town meeting held to consider those measures. It's a fascinating look at the grassroots nature of independence, uniting citizens of the smaller towns to take over their own governmental functions. This pivotal step helps explain why the towns were ready to send militia the day they received word of the Lexington alarm.

On 5 September 1774, Captain Luke Drury moderated a Grafton town meeting held to consider the resolves. By a unanimous vote, the townspeople agreed. More than 15 town officers and militia leaders were elected, as recorded here. The notes authorize the new officials to "inflict punishment" on disorderly individuals – essentially, to substitute for the now invalid court system.

In response to the resolution, the next day, when the court met, more than 5,000 Worcester men, "properly Armed," leading to the courthouse. The royal justices were quickly persuaded that it was in their best interest to stay the proceedings.

Luke Drury (1734–1811) of Grafton, Massachusetts joined the militia in 1757 during the French and Indian Wars. As captain of a company of Minutemen, he responded to the Lexington Alarm, and later joined Colonel Jonathan Ward's regiment to fight at Bunker Hill. Drury and his men served in different areas during the war, from West Point to Grafton, where his company guided military stores. He also supported the Continentals financially, at one point giving £50 fifty pounds to enlist soldiers in Grafton.

In 1786–1787, Drury became deeply involved in Shays' Rebellion, a tax revolt led by farmers in western Massachusetts. The uprising was quashed, and Drury imprisoned as "a person dangerous to the state." He was eventually released on good behavior. Drury remained active in state and local politics, serving terms as a Constable, Deputy Sheriff, Tax Collector, Assessor, Selectman, and State Legislator. **$6,000 - $8,000**

190. [Revolutionary War]. Carmichael, William. Autograph letter signed, 12 pages (7.75 x 9 in.; 197 x 229 mm.), on 3 sets of conjoined pages, front and back, Madrid [Spain], 1 March 1781, written to signer of the Declaration of Independence Elbridge Gerry. Includes a 12-line autograph docket by Gerry acknowledging receipt and dating the letter, as well as dating Gerry's response. Minor separations and chipping at folds.

Continental Congress member William Carmichael writes to Elbridge Gerry from Spain, giving extended views of the politics of the court, of Europe, and their disposition to America. He evokes John Jay, John Adams, Silas Deane, Arthur Lee and others.

Carmichael writes in part: *The situation of Europe is critical at present and puzzles much better politicians than myself to divine what it will be some months hence. Prussia who had the armed Neutrality hath not yet taken a decided part & to retard this, the Emperor hath prepared his mediation Jointly with the Empress to terminate the present disputes. This offer I believe is not well timed nor at Bottom is it well received. I have been assured that our friends will make our Independence the basis of their acceptation of it.*

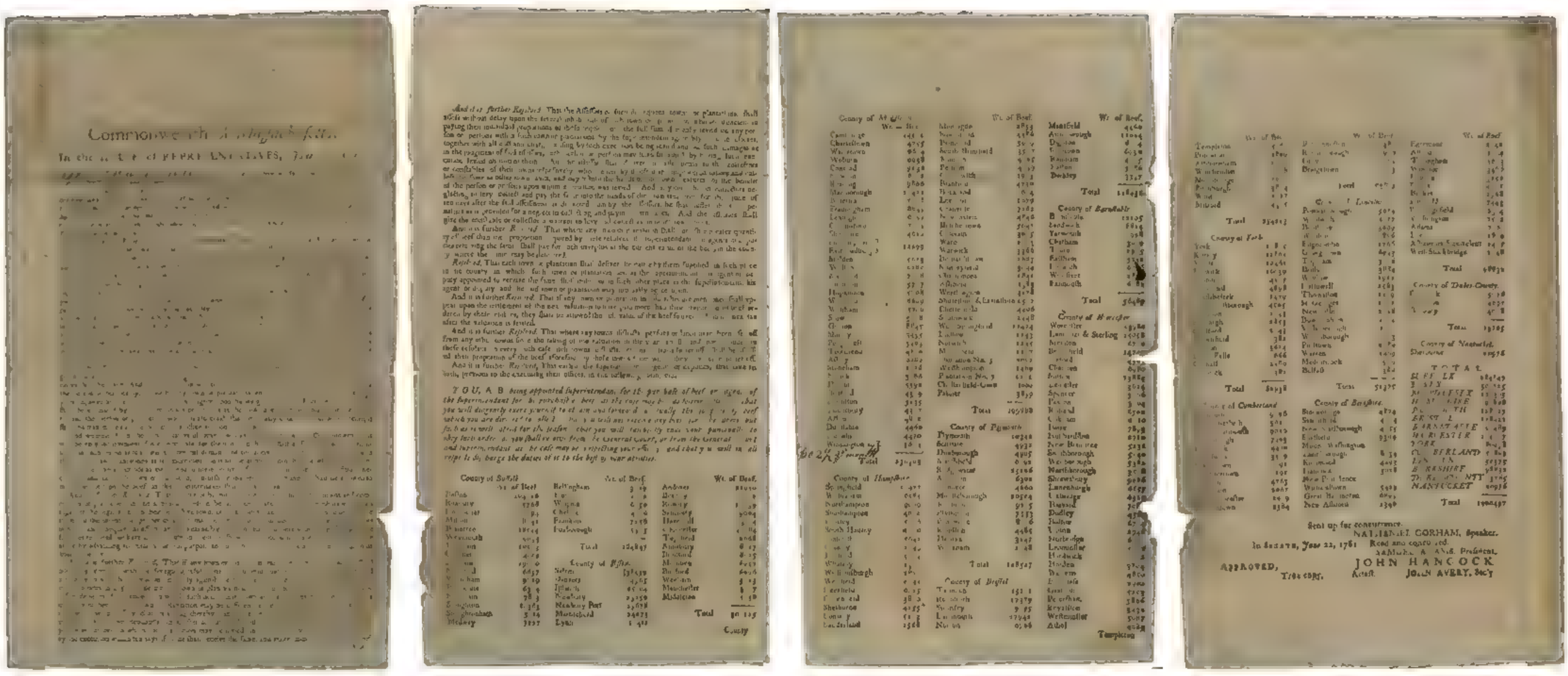
The Dutch war is not so impolitic as we may imagine. The ruin of their Commerce will enrich individuals most attached to government & the restoration of their Possessions will be good compensation for the sacrifices G. B. [Great Britain] may be constrained to make.

The Dutch seem in good spirits, but I am afraid they are too much disposed to think that G.B. wishes finish their disputes with them. This conduct of G.B is meant to relax their preparations & those of the Armed Neutrality who may be disposed to support them. However you will receive much more accurate information from Mr. Adams who is on the spot. I am informed that he is on the point of opening a loan for the States. May it be attended with success, for we din great difficulties here to procure money here.

The English fleet is at sea – on the 8th of last month they had 30 sail of the line ready… This is the latest & most excel state of their actual Marine force that I have been able to obtain. If our Frigates could carry 18 pounders instead of 12 pounders we should a great advantage & if our Privateers could have 9 & 12 pounders although few in number we should have equal advantage. The weight of metal would give a superiority & as our cruisers I suppose cannot be completely manned, the guns being fewer would be better served. Congress ought to send ample powers to Mr. Adams to act in Holland & ought to authorize him to regulate the terms of advantages arising from recaptures of Dutch vessels on the same principles of those adopted by our Ally. In every thing we ought to mask the strongest desire to conform to the present system of Europe as pointedly as possible mask our opposition to the practical measures of our foreseen Mother Country.

Perhaps this long letter may fall into the hands of the Philistines. Let it tell them that I pity almost as much as I despise them. Their gallantry and firmness in a bad cause excites my compassion, while their abject subjection to a Junto of would-be great men moves my contempt, mingled with visibility and indignation. Gracious Heaven, to see the mischief that a single individual can do. If anything could reconcile me to private assassination, this reflection would do it.

William Carmichael was a diplomat and a man of fortune who resided in London at the beginning of the Revolution. He was on his way to America in July of 1776, with dispatches from Arthur Lee, but was detained in Paris by illness, and assisted Silas Deane in his correspondence and business for over a year. He communicated with the King of Prussia, at Berlin, intelligence concerning American commerce, and assisted the commissioners at Paris. He is the one who convinced the Marquis de Lafayette to visit America, introducing him to George Washington. After his return to America in 1778, he was a delegate to congress from Maryland from 1778–1780. He was secretary of legation during John Jay's mission to Spain, and when the latter left Spain in June of 1782, he remained as charge d'affaires. In March of 1792, William Short joined him in a commission to negotiate a treaty with Spain regarding the navigation of the Mississippi River, but they were unsuccessful. Carmichael returned to the United States in May of 1794. His letters were published in Sparks' "Diplomatic Correspondence." **$4,000 - $6,000**



191. [Revolutionary War]. Printed Act of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 4 pages (7.5 x 12.5 in.; 191 x 318 mm.), front and verso. [Boston], 22 June 1781, this copy was sent to the town of Wilmington, Massachusetts. Signed in type at the conclusion by the Speaker of the House, Nathaniel Gorham, the President of the Senate, Samuel Adams and the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, John Hancock. Overall toning; two old horizontal folds obliterate four of the words in the opening paragraph; edges are chipped with small tears affecting five town names and five beef quotas. Paper and glassine are along the spine edge of the fourth page where this printing had undoubtedly been affixed to an album page.

Printed order to Massachusetts towns to supply beef for the Army as urgently requested by General Washington.

Document reads in part: *Whereas the supplies of beef hitherto made by the several towns and plantations in this Commonwealth, for the purpose of [furnishing our army] with that [article], are found to be insufficient; and without a further punctual and adequate supply, our brethren who are now hazarding their lives for our defence, must soon be obliged to quit the field, and leave the country to the merciless ravages of our enemies. And whereas the Commander in Chief of the army hath represented, in the most pressing terms, the necessity of an immediate supply of provisions, to enable him to carry on the operations of the present campaign with vigour, and, by the blessing of Heaven, with success.* The House of Representatives then resolved, and the Senate concurred *That the inhabitants of the several towns and plantations in this Commonwealth be, and are hereby required, to furnish the quantity of live beef, including hides and tallow, set to such towns and plantations respectively, as is in the schedule hereunto annexed, or such sums of money as in the judgement of the superintendent shall enable him to purchase the same…*

The listing of Massachusetts towns and plantations, arranged by counties, begins in the lower portion of the second page and fills the third and fourth pages. The weight of the beef required is listed next to each town. Included is a timetable requiring one-sixth of the town's quota to be delivered monthly beginning on or before July 10th, ending on December 10th. "*Willmington*" [sic] is penned in the upper left margin of the first page of this document and, after the listing of *"Wilmington"* on the third page, the words *"is Wtt 602 ½ pr month"* have been added in ink. The quantity of beef listed next to "*Wilmington*" is 3614; six beef deliveries of 602 ½ each amounts to 3615. This copy was undoubtedly the one sent to Wilmington, Middlesex County, Massachusetts, about 18 miles northwest of Boston. Six weeks earlier, in a "Circular to the New England States" sent to the Governors, dated from Head Quarters, New Windsor, New York, 10 May 1781, the Commander in Chief, George Washington, wrote, in part, "Major General Heath…is prevailed upon to proceed to the several Eastern States, to represent the present distresses of the Army for want of provision, and the consequences which must inevitably ensue, unless a more regular system, and more vigorous measures for affording supplies are speedily adopted. From the Post of Saratoga to that of Dobbs Ferry inclusive, I believe there is not (by the Returns and Reports I have received) at this moment, one day's supply of Meat on hand. Our whole dependence for this Article is on the Eastern States: their resources of it, I am persuaded are ample, to request and urge that they may be drawn forth regularly, and to be informed with precision and certainty what may absolutely be depended upon thro' the Campaign, are the object of this application. I have already made representations to the States of the want of Provisions, the distress of the Army, and the innumerable embarrassments we have suffered in consequence, not merely once or twice, but have reiterated them over and over again. I have struggled to the utmost of my ability, to keep the Army together; but all will be in vain, without the effectual assistance of the States. I have now only to repeat the alternative, which has been so often urged: that Supplies, particularly of Beef Cattle must be speedily and regularly provided, or our Posts cannot be maintained or the Army kept in the Field much longer." Four months after this act was passed, on 19 October 1781, British General Cornwallis surrendered to General Washington at Yorktown, Virginia, and, while the Treaty of Paris ending the war was not signed until 1783, the Revolutionary War was, in effect, over. Evans 17221.

$1,500 - $2,500

192. [Revolutionary War]. Manuscript document signed by 34 soldiers of Capt. Luke Drury's Company, 9 February 1776, Dorchester, Massachusetts [Siege of Boston], 1 page (7.75 X 12.5 in.; 197 x 318 mm.) At least 23 of the signers were Grafton, Massachusetts-area Minutemen who had responded to the Lexington-Concord Alarm on April 19-21, 1775, including Fortune Burnee, of African American and Native American heritage, joined by his half-brother, Joseph Anthony, who enlisted on April 29 and died in service. Light soiling to laid paper with folds and untrimmed margins.

1776 Siege of Boston document signed by 23 Lexington Alarm Minutemen – including 2 African-Americans.

The document reads in full: *Recd of Capt. Luke Drury the full of all our Wages as Officers & Soldiers in his Company in Colo Wards Regt in the Continantal [sic] Army for the Months of November & December Last To a 1 Leiut [sic] £4-0-0, to a 2d Lt [£] 3-0-0, to a Serj [£] 2-8-0, to a Corpl [£] 2-4-0, to a Drum [£] 2-4-0, to a Privet [£] 2-0-0, We have likewise Re[c]d all the money due to us for milk Peas & Indian meal & Ration Money to Carey us home in full as witness our Hand…*

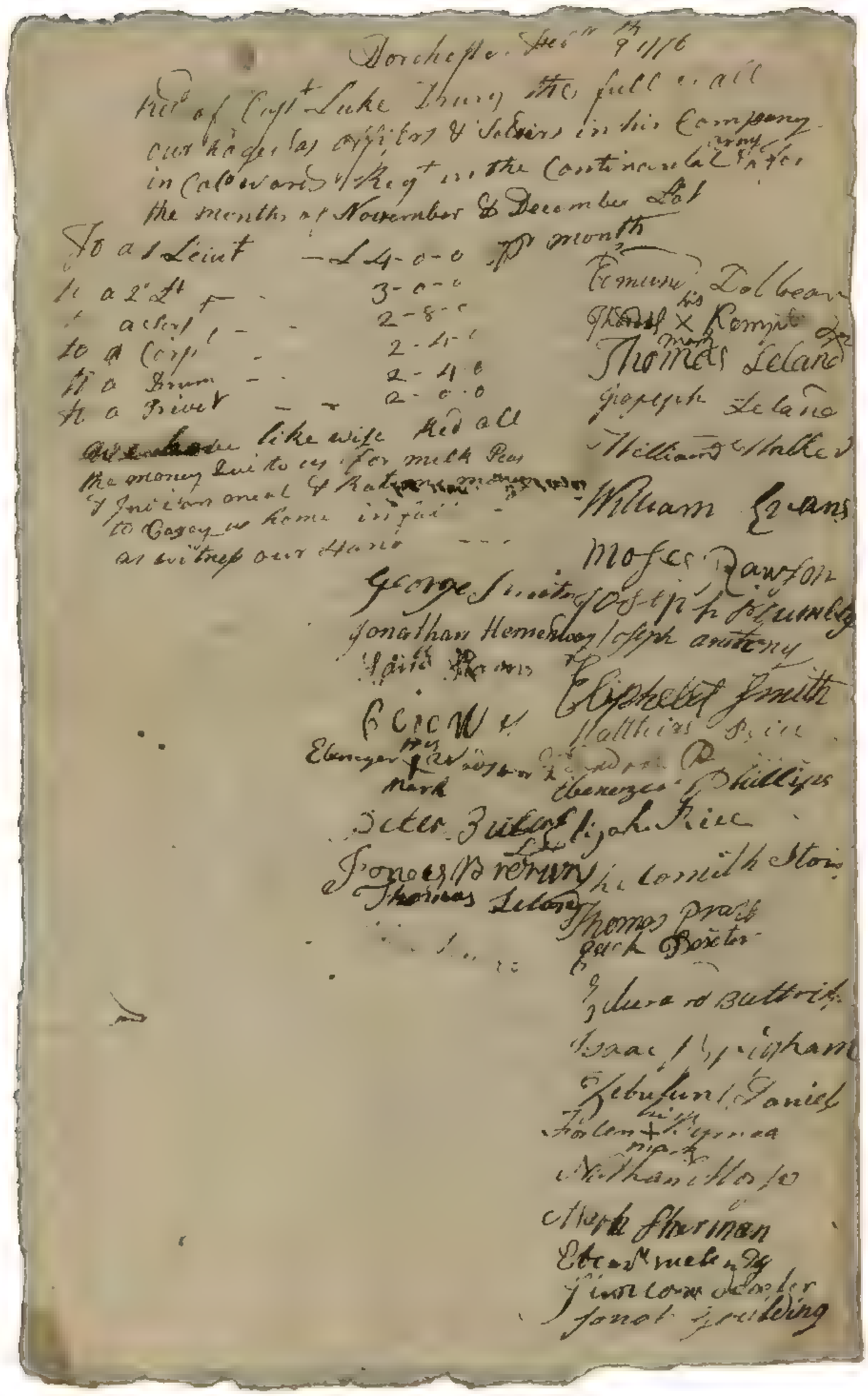
The following signatures appear in the order they are listed on the document. Additional information from The History of Grafton, by Frederick Clifton Pierce, Worcester County, Massachusetts (1879), is added in brackets:

"Edmund Dolbear [of Boston], Thaddeus Kemp [mark] [of Billerica; enlisted April 29, 1775], Thomas Leland, Jr., [Cpl.] Joseph Leland, [Cpl.] William Walker, William Evans, Moses Rawson, Joseph Plumley [of Alstead], Joseph Anthony [enlisted April 29, 1775; African-American], Eliphalet Smith [born in Suffield, CT; of Sandisfield], Matthias Rice, [Fifer] Zadock Putnam, [Sgt.] Ebenezer Phillips, [Drummer] Elijah Rice, [Sgt.] Shelomith Stow, Thomas Pratt, Eseck Dexter [Esek Dexter], Edward Buttridge [Edward Buttrick], Isaac Brigham, Zebulon Daniels, Forten Burnea [mark] [Fortin / Fortune / Fortunatus Burnee; African-American], [Sgt.] Nathan Morse, [1st Lt.] Asaph Sherman, Ebenezer Melendy, Simeon Dexter [of Cumberland], [Sgt.] Jonah Goulding, George Smith, Jonathan Hemenway [Jonathan Hemingway; of Framingham], Samuel Starns [Samuel Stearns], Ebenezer Wadsworth [mark] [of Alstead; guardian of above William Evans], Peter Butler, [2nd] Lt. Jonas Brown, Thomas Leland [Sr.], John Banks [of Alstead]"

Captain Luke Drury of Grafton had commanded a company of Minutemen since 1773. When word of the Lexington Alarm arrived, Drury and his men began the 36-mile march to Cambridge. They arrived on the morning of April 20th to join a massive army of volunteers from across Massachusetts. Drury's company was soon incorporated into a Continental Army regiment under Col. Jonathan Ward, and stationed on the lines at Dorchester. On 17 June 1775, they fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill (Breed's Hill), with at least one man, Samuel Heard, being killed. Also serving under Drury that day was Aaron Heath, who later recalled: "I fired thirty-two rounds at the red-coats." Many of Drury's men reenlisted when their term of service expired on 1 January 1776. Less than a month after this document was signed, most likely some of these men also took part in the 4 March 1776 overnight seizure of Dorchester Heights – the celebrated action that forced the British to evacuate Boston.

Joseph Anthony was born in Grafton on 24 December 1753, son of Joseph/William Anthony, "Negro" and Abigail (Printer) Abraham, "Indian." According to a Nipmuc leader and genealogist, Anthony's ancestors include Hassanamisco Nipmuc Chief Anaweakin [second in command in King Philip's War in 1675-76; along with Philip/Metacom, Anaweakin who was killed, and his children sold into slavery]; his father, Noas, Sachem of Hassanamesit, forced into exile at the same time and died at Deer Island in Boston Harbor; and Nanapashemet, Great Sagamore of the Massachuset Federation who was killed in battle in 1619 at Rock Hill, Medford, the year before Massachusetts was colonized by the English. In 1728, seven Indian "Planters" or householders and 33 English re-divided the land at Hassanamesit to incorporate the town of Grafton. In 1739, Abigail Printer married Andrew Abraham, Jr., "Indian Planter." Based on Abigail Printer's surname, and the very small population left at Hassanamesit in the 1700s, it is believed that she is a descendant of Rev. John Eliot's notable contemporary James Printer, a Harvard student in 1645-46, who worked for Samuel Green, printing Eliot's famous "Indian Bible" in 1663. Abigail and Andrew had three sons, before he died in August 1746, after returning from service in the Port Royal Campaign.

Abigail remarried 14 November 1752, Joseph/William Anthony. Little is known of him, other than his listing in town records as a "Negro." It appears he died circa 1756. Their son, the signer of this document, Joseph Anthony, married Lydia Mercy (Johnson). He enlisted in the army 29 April 1775, and was reported missing 6 July 1777, and dead 26 December 1777. At the time, he was a private in Capt. Blanchard's Company of Col. James Wesson's 9th Massachusetts Regiment. This sparse record may indicate that he was a prisoner of war. Fortune Burnee, Jr. [Grafton records spell his name a number of different ways.] Abigail, again a widow, married a third time, 27 January 1757, to Fortune Burnee, [Sr.], described as "Negro," a veteran of one or more expeditions to Canada during the French and Indian War and widower of another Hassanamisco, Sarah (Muckamaug) Whipple. It is thought that Burnee Sr. died about 1771. If so, his son Fortune Burnee, Jr., is the man who served under Capt. Luke Drury. It is as yet unknown if he is the son of Fortune Burnee, Sr.'s second wife Abigail (Printer) Abraham Anthony Burnee, who died in 1776, or his first wife, Sarah (Muckamaug) Whipple Burnee, who died in 1751 [thus, he is either Anthony's younger half-brother, or older step-brother]. It is interesting to observe that Burnee signs this document with a mark, while Anthony is capable of signing in full. Fortune Burnee, Jr. marched on 21 April 1775 in response to the Lexington-Concord Alarm. Marriage records then show that Fortune Burnee, [Jr.] married 31 July 1778, "Phylis…negro servant of Rev. Mr. Frost…of Mendon [both are listed as "Negroes"], and then November 8, 1781, Sarah Hector, of Sutton [again, both are listed as "Negroes"]. He died in 1795.

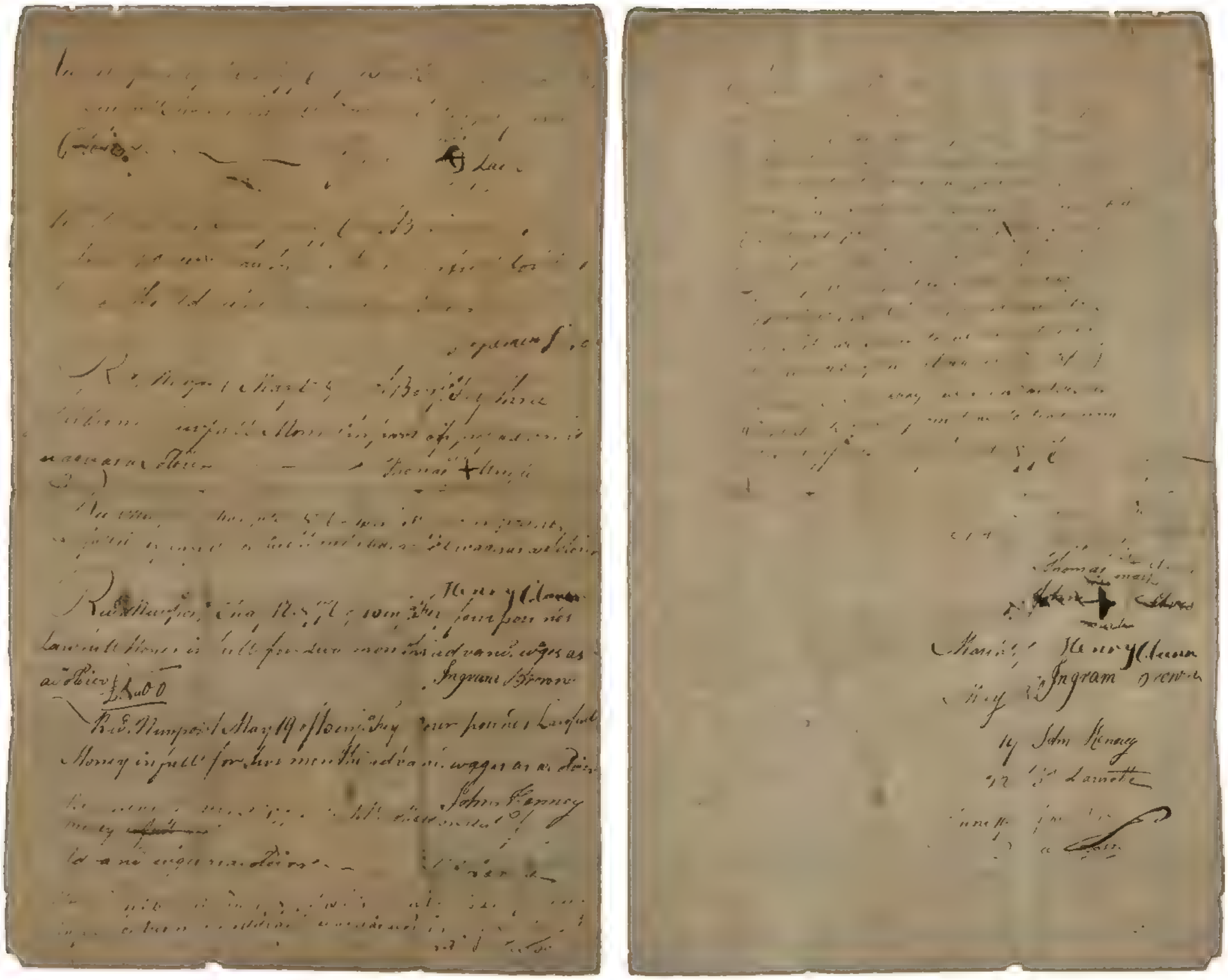

Dorchester Dec^r 9th 1776

Rec^d of Capt^t Luke Drury the Roll & all
our Regular Officers & Soldiers in his Company
in Colonel Ward's Reg^t in the Continental Army
in Canada for the
the months of November & December Last

To a Lieut — £4-0-0 P^r month
To a 2^d Lt — 3-0-0
To a Serj^t — 2-8-0
To a Corp^l — 2-4-0
To a Drum — 2-4-0
To a Privet — 2-0-0

Rec^d also like wise Rec^d all
the money due to us for mileage
& Incidentals & Rations
to Cooper us home in full
as witness our Hands

Ebenezer Drury
Thomas Drury
Thomas Drury
Thomas



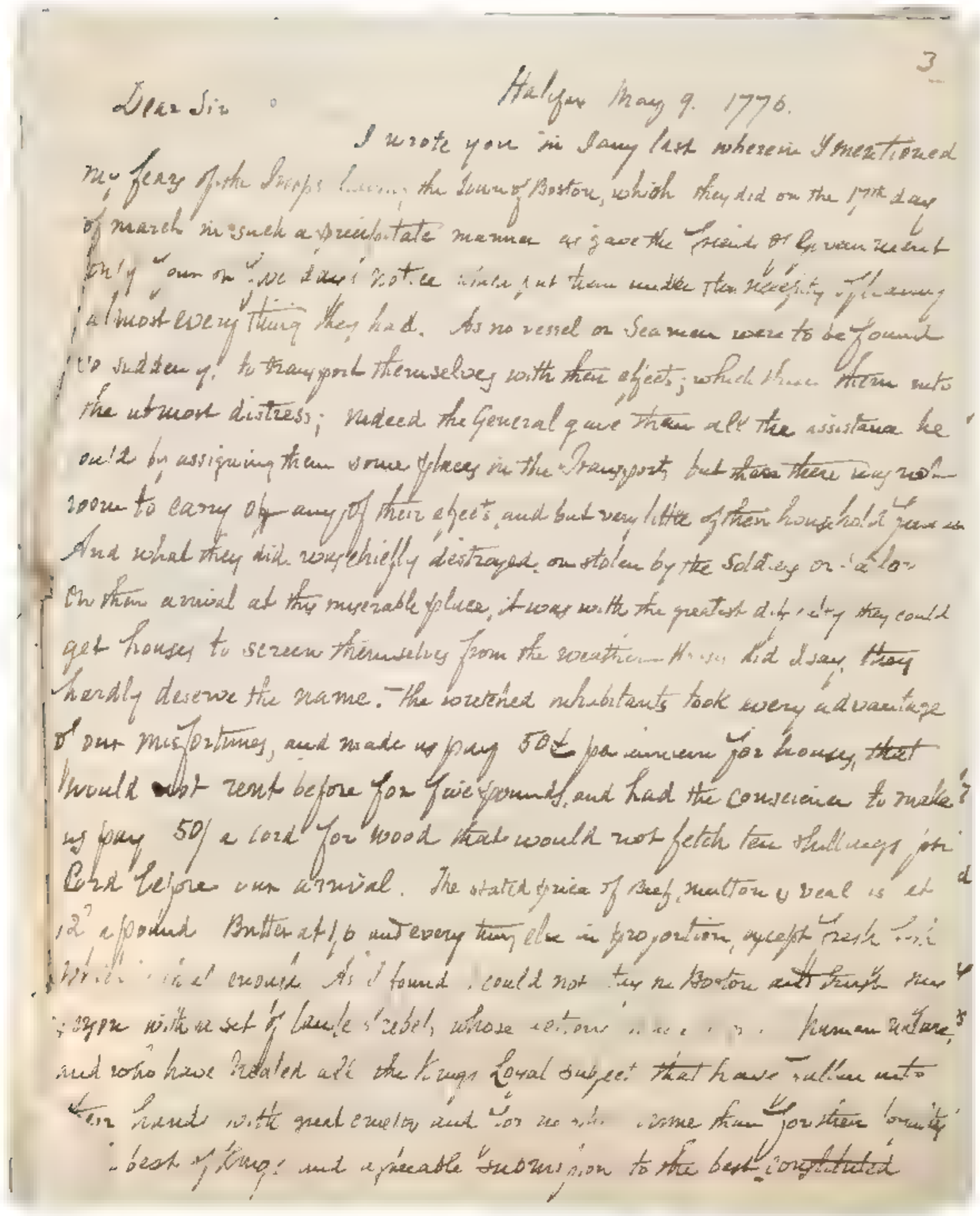
193. [Revolutionary War]. Manuscript document signed by nine soldiers, 2 pages (8 x 13 in.; 203 x 330 mm.), on a single leaf, Newport Rhode Island, 28 April 1776, in which they agree to serve *"as soldiers in ye Pay of the Colony of Rhode Island for the preservation of the Liberties of America..."* Fold separations repaired with archival tissue; overall toning.

1776 Rhode Island Revolutionary War enlistment document signed or marked by nine militiamen, one of whom later served at the Siege of Yorktown.

A rare Rhode Island enlistment document, signed or marked by nine soldiers, all of whom promise to, *"solemnly engage and enlist our selves as Soldiers in ye pay of the Colony of Rhode Island for the preservation of the Liberties of America and the Defence [sic] of the United Colonies in General and of this Colony in Particular From the Day of our Enlistment for one year unless the Service Admit of a Discharge sooner Which Shall Bee [sic] at the Discretion of the General Assembly And We Hereby Promise to Submit our selves to all the orders and Regulations of the Army and Faithfully to observe and obey all Such orders as We shall Receive from time to time from our Officers."* Underneath, nine men have subscribed themselves either with their signature or their mark. On the verso, each accepts a £4 advance on their pay (being two months wages for their service), and again sign their names (or add their mark) acknowledging the same.

All the men were paid by Benjamin Fry (c.1755-1840) who, according to pension records served as a private in several Rhode Island companies between 1776 and 1783 as well as participating in Sullivan's Expedition of 1778. During the War of 1812, Fry commanded the Newport Artillery Company.

One of the privates, Thomas Angles (who marked the document with an "x") went on to serve in Capt. Thomas Hughes' company in Col. Jeremiah Onley's Rhode Island Regiment from January 1780 to December 1783. Pension records reveal that during Angles' time in the Continental Army he served at Yorktown, and, in an interesting twist, was discharged at Saratoga. **$2,500 - $3,500**



3

Dear Sir Halifax May 9. 1776.

I wrote you in Jany last wherein I mentioned my fears of the Troops leaving the Town of Boston, which they did on the 17th day of march in such a precipitate manner as gave the Friends of Government only four or five days notice, which put them under the necessity of leaving almost every thing they had. As no vessel or Seaman were to be found so suddenly to transport themselves with their effects; which threw them into the utmost distress; indeed the General gave them all the assistance he could by assigning them some places in the Transport but there was not room to carry off any of their effects, and but very little of their household furniture. And what they did was chiefly destroyed or stolen by the Soldiers or Sailors. On their arrival at this miserable place, it was with the greatest difficulty they could get houses to screen themselves from the weather. Housed did I say, they hardly deserve the name. The wretched inhabitants took every advantage of our misfortunes, and made us pay 50£ per annum for houses, that would not rent before for five pounds, and had the conscience to make us pay 50/ a cord for wood that would not fetch ten Shillings per Cord before our arrival. The stated price of Beef, mutton & Veal is 6d 12d a pound Butter at 1/6 and every thing else in proportion, except fresh fish which is at a great exhorbitant price. As I found I could not live in Boston and Enjoy myself with a set of Lawless rebels, whose actions are inconsistent with human nature, and who have treated all the Kings Loyal subjects that have fallen into their hands with great cruelty and for no other crime than for their loyalty to their King and a peaceable submission to the best constituted

194. [Revolutionary War]. 19th century fair copy string-bound book of the letters of Silvester Gardiner, Compiled by Alpheus S. Packard, Sr., consisting of (50+) pages, dated between 1776 and 1785. Pages are toned and unnumbered with minor edge wear.

Fair copy letters, string-bound, compiled by Alpheus Packard, from wealthy American-born physician and loyalist, Silvestor Gardiner, beginning 9 May 1776.

"my fears of the Troops leaving the Town of Boston, which they did on the 17th day of March in such a precipitate manner as gave the friends of Government only four or five days notice, which put them under the necessity of leaving almost every thing they had."

The first letter was written from Halifax, Nova Scotia – *"this miserable place"* – shortly after Gardiner, loyal to the British crown, had fled Boston and the American rebels. He explains in his first letter how he and the other loyalists left Boston and arrived at Halifax. It began with his "*fear of the Troops leaving the Town of Boston, which they did on the 17th day of March in such a precipitate manner as gave the friends of government only four or five days notice, which put them under the necessity of leaving almost everything they had. As no vessel or Seaman were to be found so suddenly to transport themselves with their effects, which threw them into the utmost distress; indeed the General gave them all the assistance he could by assigning them some places in the Transport, but then there was not room to carry off any of their effects, and but very little of their household furniture. And what they did was chiefly destroyed or stolen by the Soldiers or Sailors. On their arrival at this miserable place, it was with the greatest difficulty, they could get houses to screen themselves from the weather. Housed did I say, they hardly deserve the name. The wretched inhabitants took every advantage of our misfortunes.* Throughout the book, Gardiner also writes of *"the Rebellion""*; the military leadership by the Howes; *"this poor nation"* of England (which has *"not only the Americans to contend with but France & Spain"*); and much more. Worthy of further research.

Silvester Gardiner (also Sylvester) (1708–1786) was a physician who became a wealthy merchant importing drugs to the colonies. He was born in Rhode Island and remained loyal to England throughout the Revolutionary War. He was in Boston when the British Army evacuated the city in March 1776. When he and other loyalists fled to Canada, they lost their possessions to the American rebels. From Canada, Gardiner sailed to England, where he lived during the remaining years of the war. His original letters were written from various places, including Halifax, Nova Scotia; Poole, England; and London. In 1785, after the war was ended, he returned to Rhode Island where he died the next year.

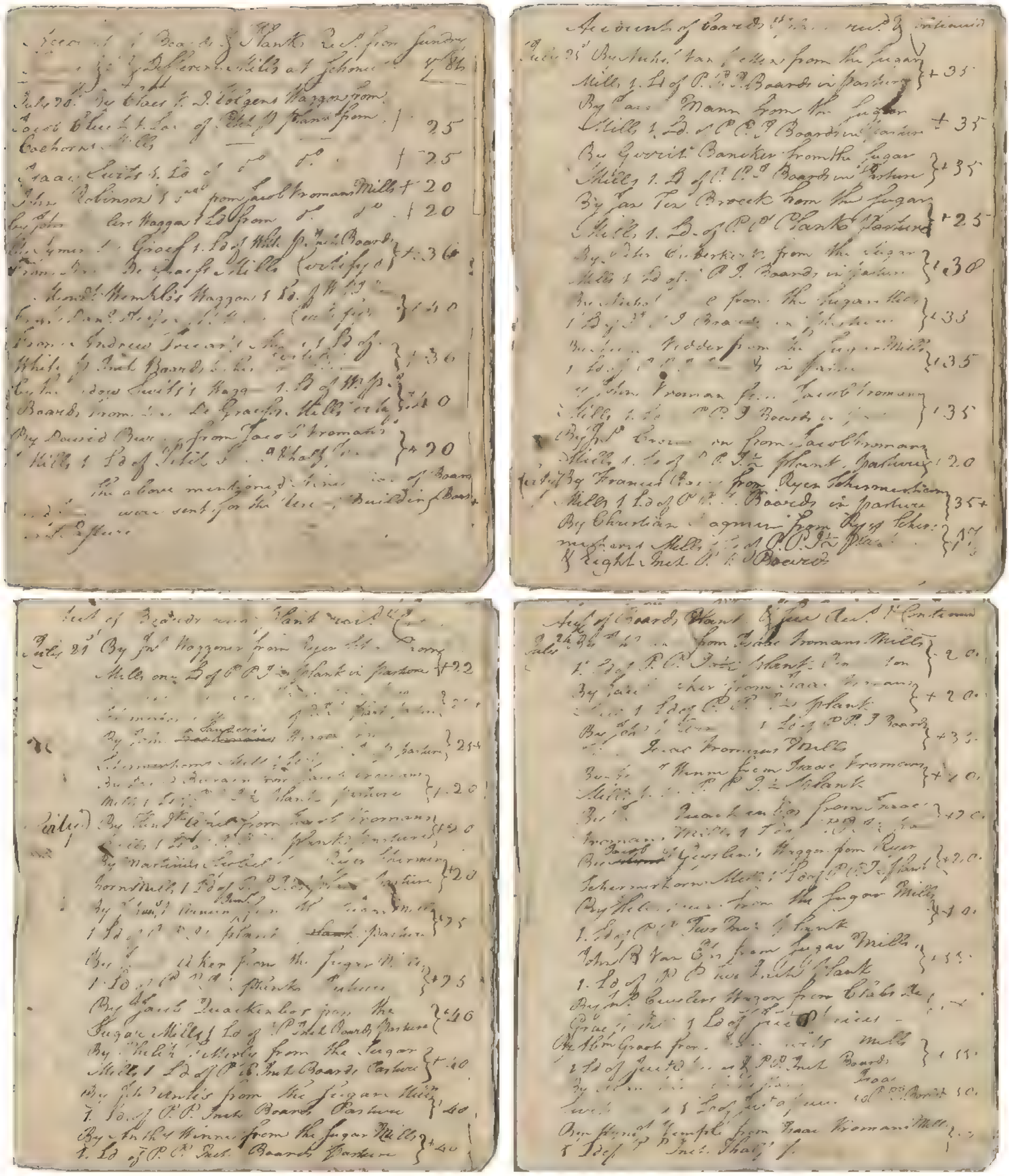
Alpheus S. Packard, Sr. (1798 –1884) served as a faculty member of Bowdoin College for sixty-five years and was trained as a minister, educator and librarian. He also served as acting President of Bowdoin College the year before his death. **$1,500 - $2,500**

195. [Revolutionary War]. Fine content ledger kept by Revolutionary War figure Nicholas Quackenbush, 28 pages (19 pages with writing), (9 x 13.5 in.; 229 x 343 mm.), Albany, [ca. 1783] bound with string. Margins somewhat rough with some chipping; scattered spotting and soiling.

Important Revolutionary War ledger from 1783 with mention of many famous New York figures.

The ledger concerns settlements with various suppliers and vendors to the Continental Army together with prominent officers. The names include numerous important New Yorkers including Anthony Wayne, Philip Schuyler, Marinus Willet, William Pemberton and Abraham Ten Broeck. In addition numerous prominent family names appear, including Beekman, DeWitt, Van Renselear, Van Schanck, and even Van Buren. All accounts are *"To the United States"* and include a wide variety of supplies and expenses. Henry Bogart submitted a bill for £25.11.4 which included *"105 Pounds of White rope," "16 Pounds Deck nails," "2 Soldier Coats by Leonard Van Buren,"* and *"6 pounds of Tallow"* among other things. General Schuyler billed £53 for variety of items including, *"Shoeing 17 Horses," "17 Bushels of lime,"* and *"Making 4 Candlesticks..."*

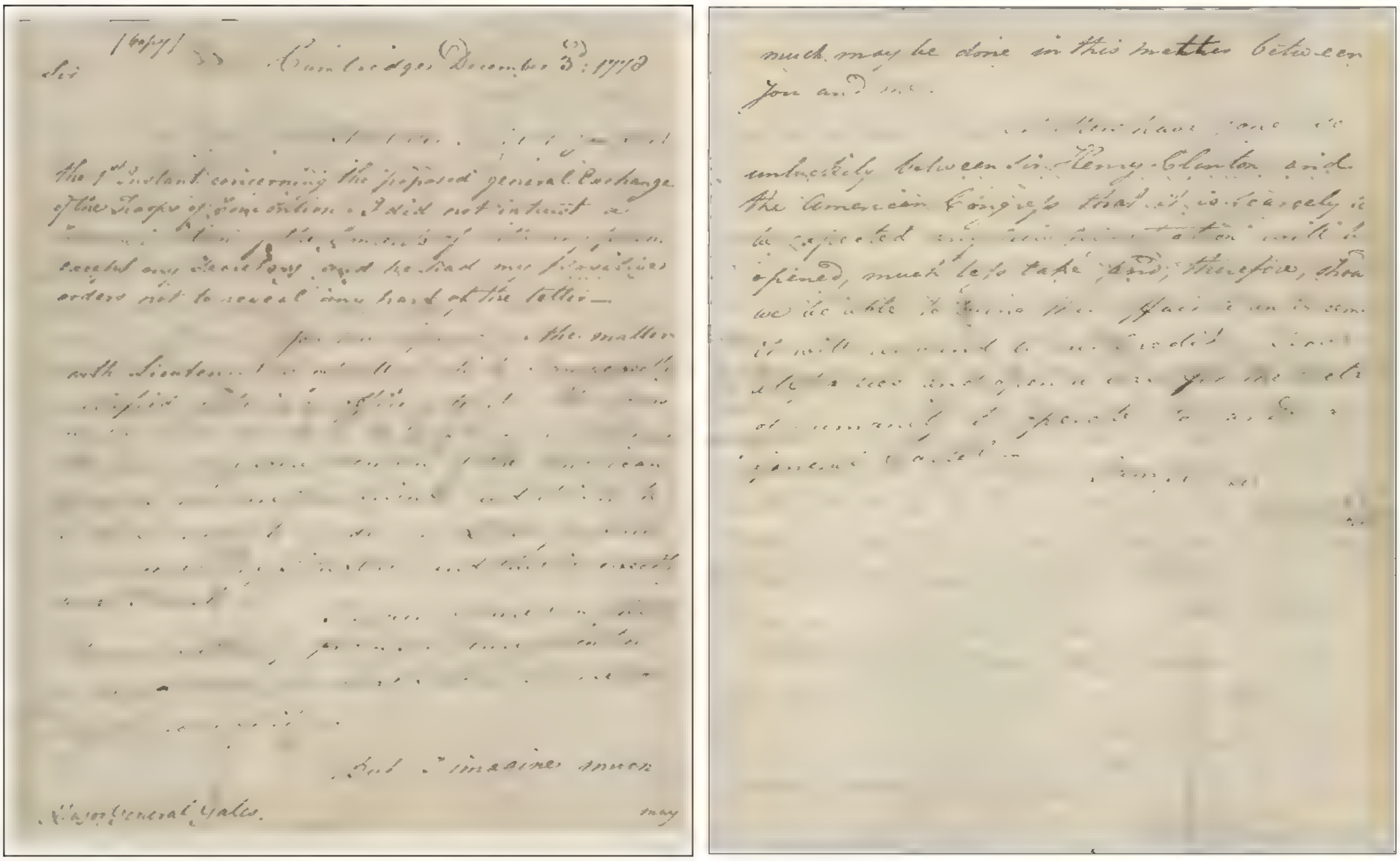
Nicholas Quackenbush (1734-1813) was a member of a powerful Dutch family in the Hudson River Valley. He sided with the Revolutionary cause, serving as Assistant Deputy Quartermaster to the Continental forces in Albany with rank as Major. In this capacity, Quackenbush, situated roughly half way between Albany and Montreal, was one of the most important people in the region, coordinating critical supplies that would ultimately result in the defeat of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777 and help secure the Mohawk valley frontier against Loyalist and Indian raids. The letters are primarily from others in the quartermaster corps concerning critical supplies for the campaign of 1777. **$3,000 - $5,000**



196. [Revolutionary War]. Manuscript account book, 14 pages filled in (6.5 x 8 in.; 165 x 203 mm.), Schenectady, New York, 20 July to 29 August 1781, entitled an *"Account of Boards & Plank Recd from sundry Persons &c & Different Mills at Schenectady 1781."* Simply string bound with irregular edges; first page loose; usual folds with light soiling.

Manuscript account book exhibiting the broad importance of the Hudson River during the American Revolution.

Notes deliverers of boards, planks, together with pitch and other materials. Suppliers included Jacob Fonda, "Col Jno. Renselears Mills," Tobias Ten Eyck, "Shermerhorn Mills," Jacob Quackenbush, Isaac Swift, and many others. The lumber was used for a variety of purposes including the construction of shipping for the Hudson River and for housing of Continental troops and cavalry. **$1,500 – $2,500**

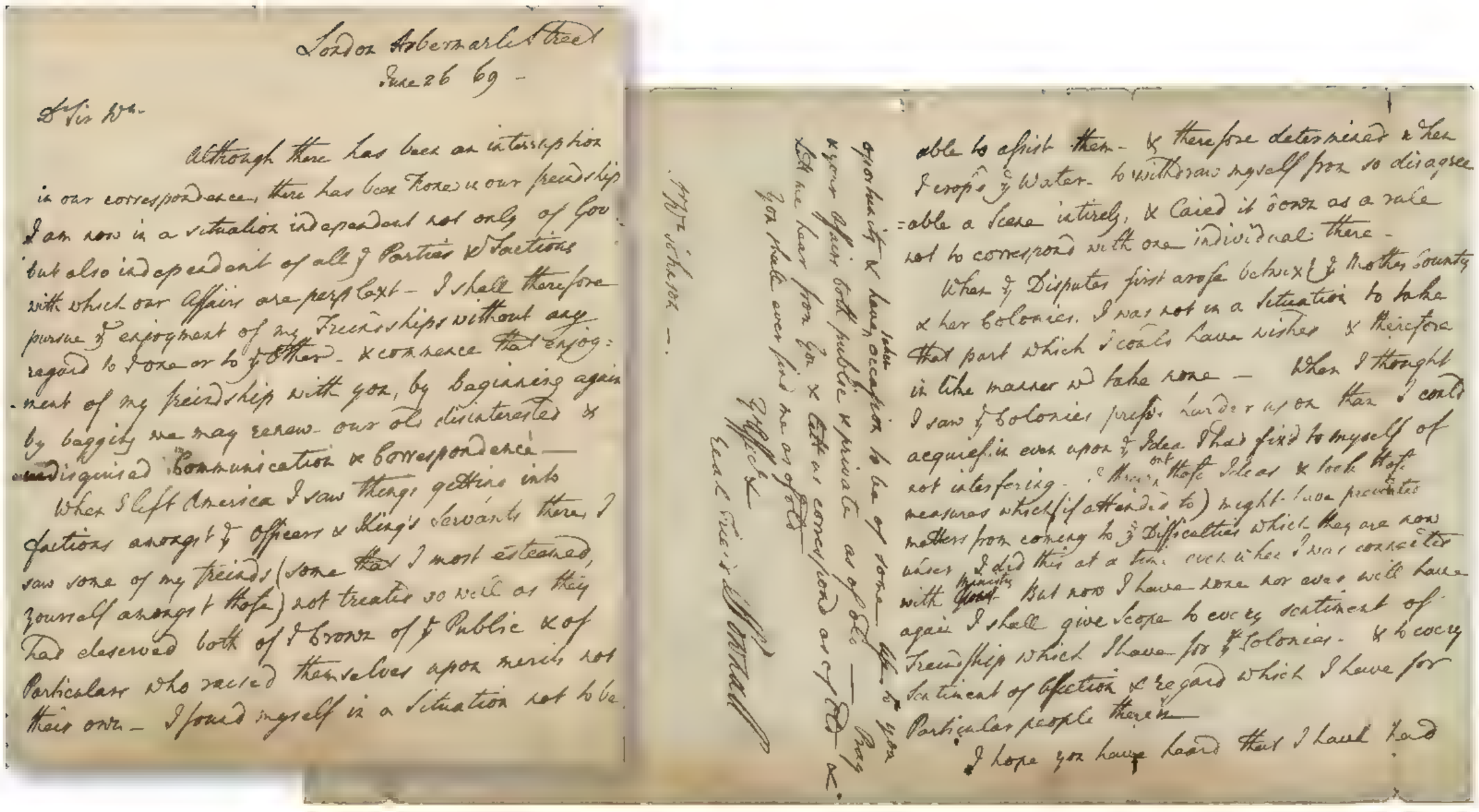


197. [Revolutionary War]. Phillips, William. British General retained copy of his letter to General Horatio Gates documenting secret negotiations to affect a prisoner exchange of the Troops of Convention. 2 pages (7.5 x 9 in.; 190 x 228 mm.) paper leaves and tipped to a (10.5 x 15 in.; 266 x 381 mm.) linen sheet, (Cambridge), 3 December 1778. Revolutionary War period, original contemporary copy autograph letter bearing the Secretarial Signature of William Phillips, likely in the hand of William Collier, aide to British Commander-in-Chief Sir Henry Clinton, to American general Horatio Gates. A few scattered spots; the right margin on verso, where hinged, is slightly affected by archival tape.

"Matters have gone so unluckily between Sir Henry Clinton and the American Congress it is scarcely to be expected any new negotiation will be opened."

The letter reads in part: *The letter I wrote to you dated the 1st Instant concerning the proposed general exchange of the Troops of Convention [British prisoners captured at Saratoga] I did not entrust a Communication of the Contents of with any person accept my secretary and he had my positive orders not to reveal any part of the letter. You have opened on the matter with Lieutenant Campbell [Charles Campbell, d. 1780, a lieutenant with Fraser's Highlanders captured at Saratoga] of which I am perfectly satisfied as he is an officer of trust - He informs me you mean to collect...my letters for the perusal of some members of the American Congress who are your friends... I again assure you I have no authority from Sir Henry Clinton or any person for what I do... Matters have gone so unluckily between Sir Henry Clinton and the American Congress that it is scarcely to be expected any new negotiation will be opened, much less take place and therefore, should we be able to bring this affair to an agreement it will redound to our Credit - Serve all parties and open a way for the dictates of humanity to operate towards a General Cartel.*

Phillips had proposed, in his letter of 1 December, that he and Gates secretly forge an agreement whereby the British troops captured at Saratoga might be returned to Britain by means of ransom. Washington, however, wanted no part of any repatriated troops, arguing that the arrival of these men in Britain would simply free up a like number of troops for service in America. Congress in turn refused to honor Gates' terms of surrender – and by delay and evasion, assured that the Troops of Convention were never released, and finished the war as prisoners. **$4,000 - $6,000**



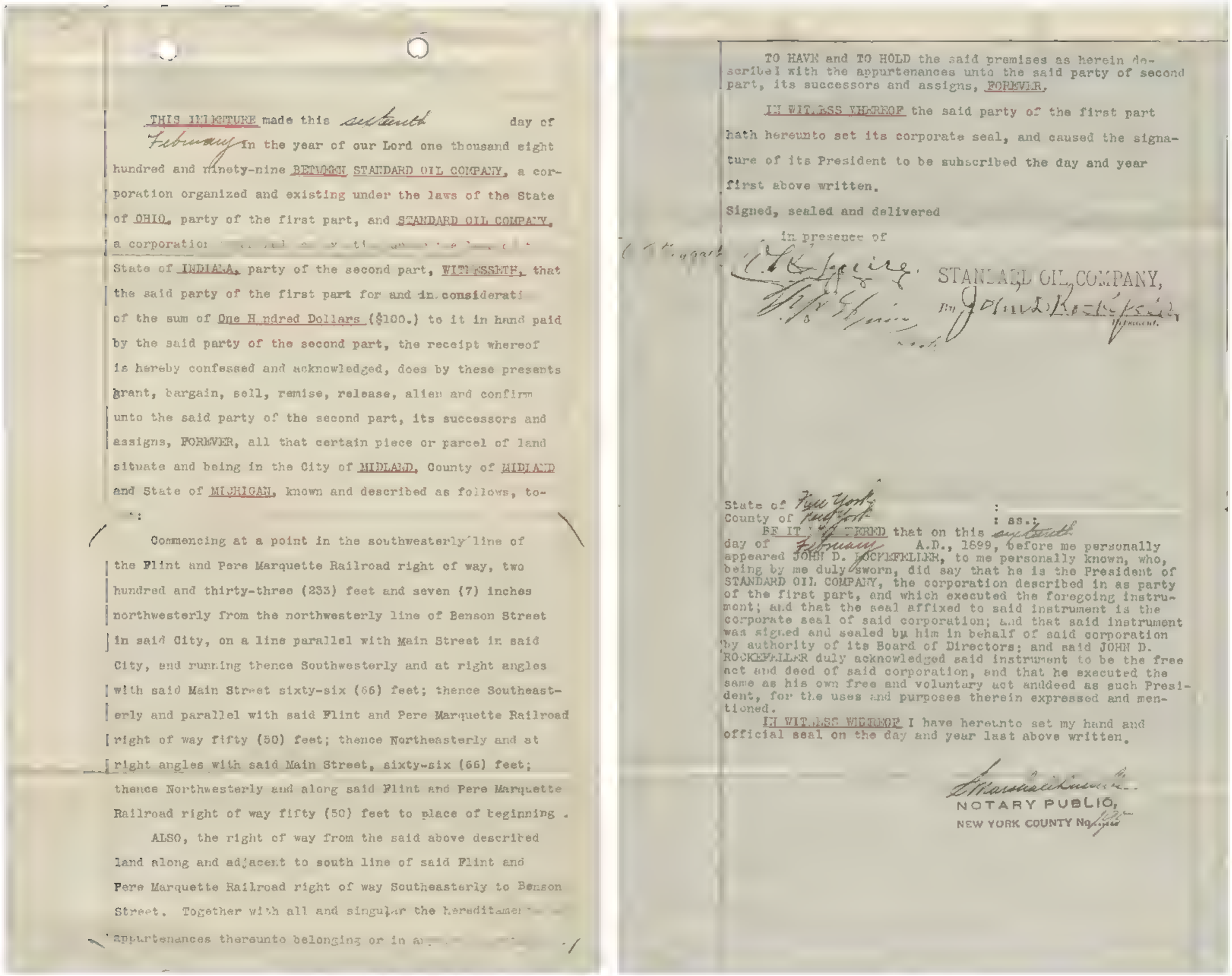
198. [Revolutionary War]. Pownall, Thomas. Excellent content autograph letter signed ("Th. Pownall"), 2.5 pages (7.25 x 8.75 in.; 184 x 222 mm.), on two conjoined sheets, London, 26 June 1769, to Sir William Johnson who has docketed on the verso "*London, June 26th, 1769, Govr. Pownall's Letter.*" The writer of this great colonial letter, an intimate friend of Benjamin Franklin, had been the colonial governor of Massachusetts until 1760, and continued to be an ardent champion of American causes in the British Parliament. Usual folds with marginal soiling.

Colonial governor of Massachusetts Thomas Pownall lauds the American cause in 1769.

The letter reads, in part: *Although there has been an interruption in our correspondence, there has been none in our friendship. I am now in a situation independent not only of Gov but also independent of all the Parties & Factions with which our Affairs are perplext....When I left America I saw things getting into factions amongst ye Officers & King's Servants there. I saw some of my friends (some that I most esteemed, yourself amongst those) not treated so well as they deserved both of ye Crown, of ye Public & of Particulars who raised themselves upon merits no their own....When ye Disputes first arose betwixt ye Mother Country & her Colonies, I was not in a Situation to take that part which I could have wished - & therefore in like manner wd take none. When I thought I saw ye Colonies pressed harder upon than I could acquiesce in, even upon ye Idea I had fixed to myself of not interfering, I threw out those Ideas & took those measures which (if attended to) might have prevented matters from coming to ye Difficulties which they are now under. I did this at a time even when I was connected with ye Ministry. But now I have none nor ever will have again, I shall give Scope to every sentiment of Friendship which I have for ye Colonies - & to every Sentiment of Affection & regard which I have for particular people therein...*

Thomas Pownall (1722–1805) was a British politician who served as governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1757 to 1760, and afterward served in the British Parliament. He travelled widely in the North American colonies prior to the Revolutionary War and opposed Parliamentary attempts to tax the colonies and was a minority advocate of colonial positions until the Revolution. Upon his return to England, Pownall regularly received visitors from the colonies and Benjamin Franklin, his old friend from Pennsylvania, was a frequent guest. He observed with alarm the rise in tension in the colonies and the missteps of Parliamentary leadership and colonial administration that exacerbated rather than reduced them. When troops were sent in 1768 after protests against the Townshend Acts turned violent, he took to the floor of Parliament, warning that the connections between Britain and the colonies were unraveling, and that the end result could be a permanent breach.

Provenance: From the Henry E. Luhrs Collection. **$4,000 - $6,000**



THIS INDENTURE made this sixteenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine BETWEEN STANDARD OIL COMPANY, a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of OHIO, party of the first part, and STANDARD OIL COMPANY, a corporation [illegible] State of INDIANA, party of the second part, WITNESSETH, that the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One Hundred Dollars ($100.) to it in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, does by these presents grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns, FOREVER, all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of MIDLAND, County of MIDLAND and State of MICHIGAN, known and described as follows, to-wit:

Commencing at a point in the southwesterly line of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad right of way, two hundred and thirty-three (233) feet and seven (7) inches northwesterly from the northwesterly line of Benson Street in said City, on a line parallel with Main Street in said City, and running thence Southwesterly and at right angles with said Main Street sixty-six (66) feet; thence Southeasterly and parallel with said Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad right of way fifty (50) feet; thence Northeasterly and at right angles with said Main Street, sixty-six (66) feet; thence Northwesterly and along said Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad right of way fifty (50) feet to place of beginning.

ALSO, the right of way from the said above described land along and adjacent to south line of said Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad right of way Southeasterly to Benson Street. Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any [illegible]

TO HAVE and TO HOLD the said premises as herein described with the appurtenances unto the said party of second part, its successors and assigns, FOREVER.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said party of the first part hath hereunto set its corporate seal, and caused the signature of its President to be subscribed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered

in presence of

O.F. Taggart
W.R. Squire

STANDARD OIL COMPANY,
By John D. Rockefeller
President.

State of New York
County of New York : ss.:

BE IT REMEMBERED that on this sixteenth day of February A.D., 1899, before me personally appeared JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did say that he is the President of STANDARD OIL COMPANY, the corporation described in as party of the first part, and which executed the foregoing instrument; and that the seal affixed to said instrument is the corporate seal of said corporation; and that said instrument was signed and sealed by him in behalf of said corporation by authority of its Board of Directors; and said JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER duly acknowledged said instrument to be the free act and deed of said corporation, and that he executed the same as his own free and voluntary act anddeed as such President, for the uses and purposes therein expressed and mentioned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and official seal on the day and year last above written.

[illegible]
NOTARY PUBLIC,
NEW YORK COUNTY No. [illegible]

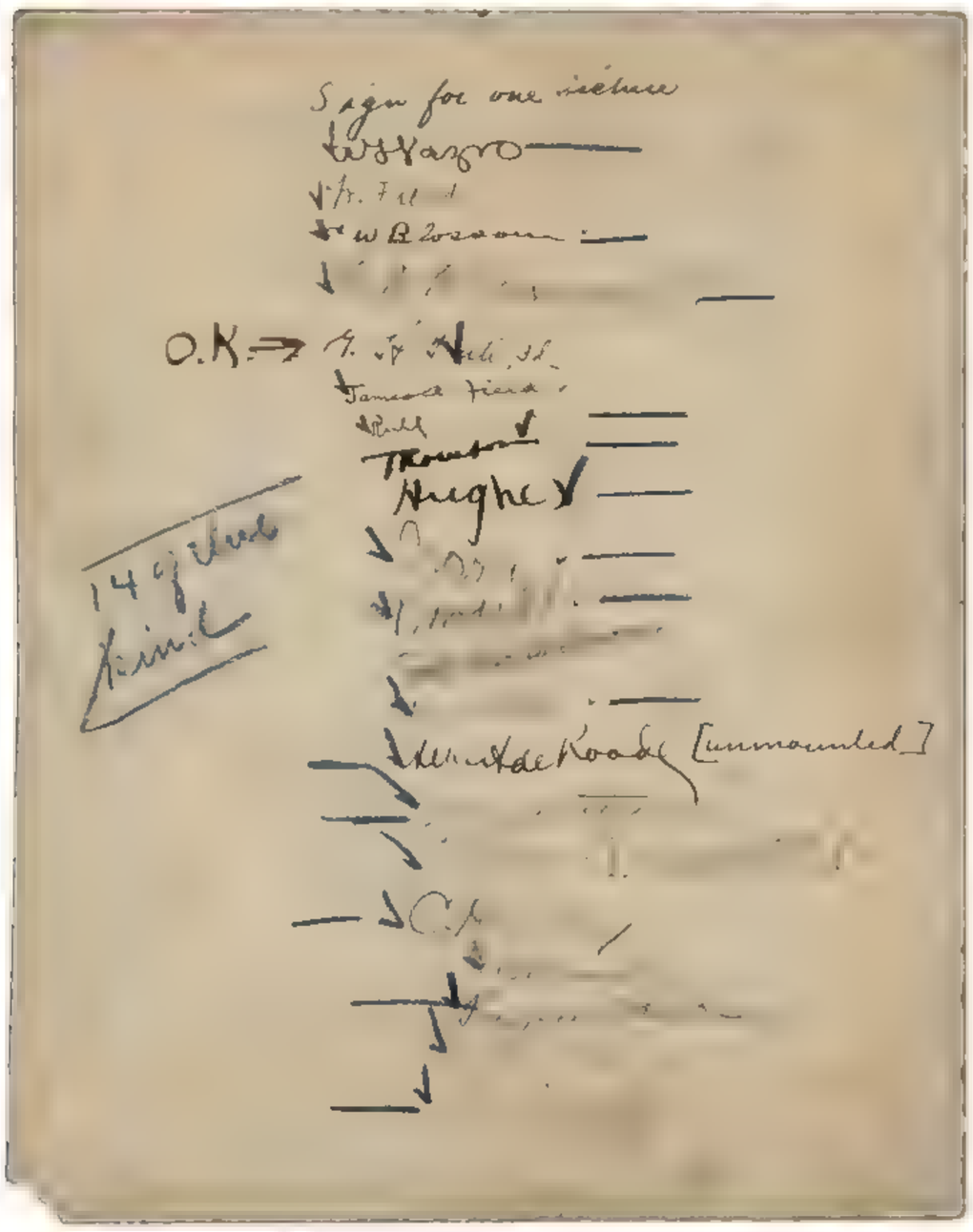
199. Rockefeller, John D. Typed document signed ("John D. Rockefeller") as President of Standard Oil Company of Ohio, 2 pages (8 x 13 in.; 203 x 330 mm.), New York, 16 February 1899, and countersigned by witnesses O.F. Taggart and W.R. Squire. Pages affixed with metal grommets at top center. Minor partial separations at folds; a few contemporary pencil marks, else fine.

John D. Rockefeller executes a land transaction between Standard Oil of Ohio and Standard Oil of Indiana for a parcel of land in Midland, Michigan, signed only months before he would resurrect his oil trust in New Jersey.

Rockefeller, as President of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, purchases a plot of land in Midland, Michigan from the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for the sum of $100.00. Midland, Michigan was the home of the recently founded Dow Chemical (1897), which is still headquartered there.

Only 22 years after its founding in 1870, John D. Rockefeller's Standard Oil Company had grown into a powerful national monopoly, compelling the State of Ohio to declare it an illegal holding company and ordering its breakup in 1892. In response, Rockefeller separated Standard Oil of Ohio but remained in control of the entire empire by virtue of being the largest stockholder in all of them. In 1899, only months after Rockefeller executed the present agreement, New Jersey modified its business laws and allowed Standard Oil to incorporate there as a holding company. That arrangement lasted until 1911, when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the trust constituted an "unreasonable" monopoly under the Sherman Anti-Trust act and ordered its breakup in 90 independent companies. Standard Oil of New Jersey became Esso (late Exxon), while Standard Oil of New York became Mobil.

Offered together with six additional pieces including (2) typed letters signed by Standard Oil agents (1898 and 1907), a Standard Oil order form signed in 1890, a 6 x 8 in. (152 x 203 mm.) sepia news photo of an elderly Rockefeller (with crop marks), a postcard image of Rockefeller Blvd. in Cleveland, and the 21 May 1928 issue of *Time* featuring a portrait of Rockefeller. **$1,500 - $2,000**



200. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Rare Harvard-era photograph signed ("F.D. Roosevelt") in pencil, on the verso of the 9.75 x 7.75 in. (248 x 197 mm.) oblong, sepia-tone photograph. Some spotting on margins near the bottom and long edges; three minor tears on right margin with small corner missing, not affecting overall image.

College student Franklin D. Roosevelt signs the staff photograph of *The Harvard Crimson* – the daily newspaper for Harvard College.

This photograph was taken in Boston at Harvard University in 1902. The photograph shows the staff of the Harvard Crimson that year, and is signed on the back by approximately half of the group pictured on the front. According to the F.D.R. Museum in Hyde Park, New York, President Roosevelt has a copy of this photograph in one of his personal photo albums. However, also according to the museum, this is unique due to the signatures on the back. On the verso is written: "Sign for one picture", and below 20 students have signed their names. Next to each name, presumably the photographer, has check-marked each name in blue pencil. Roosevelt's signature is the fourth name from the top.

A rare signed image of FDR from his Harvard years. **$4,000 - $6,000**

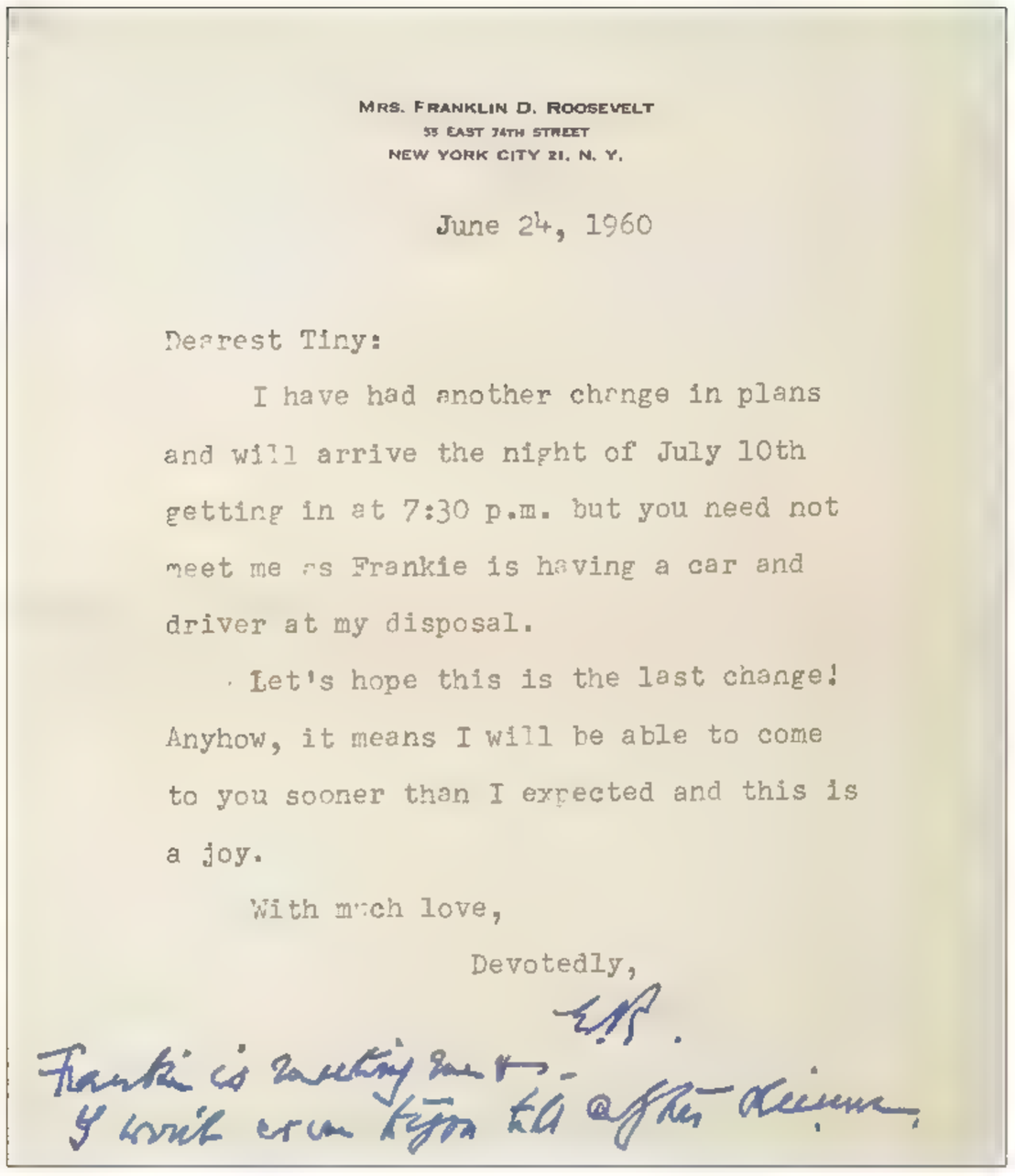
Franklin D. Roosevelt

201. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Photograph signed ("Franklin D. Roosevelt") on the photographer's mat beneath the image, (10 x 7.9 in.; 254 x 201 mm. overall; image 6.5 x 4.5 in.; 165 x 114 mm.), no place or date. The image depicts three men with Roosevelt, all wearing fez hats with "TRI PO BED" embroidered on them. FDR is seated and the other three men are standing, and the photograph clearly shows Roosevelt's leg braces protruding beneath the legs of his trousers. Mounted remnants on verso; otherwise, fine.

Rare Masonic signed photograph of Franklin D. Roosevelt with his leg braces clearly evident.

Roosevelt was a member of the Masons from 1911 until his death. Tri Po Bed Grotto is a Hudson Valley, New York chapter of higher Masons, located near Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park. He was made a Prophet at Sight on 30 October 1931.

On 25 August 1921, at the age of 39, FDR was diagnosed with polio. Although the disability did not directly interfere with his role as President, he was not completely comfortable being open about his situation. FDR requested that the press avoid photographing him walking, maneuvering, or being transferred from his car. The stipulation was accepted by most reporters and photographers, but periodically someone would not comply. The Secret Service was assigned to purposely interfere with anyone who tried to snap a photo of FDR in a "disabled or weak" state. **$3,000 - $5,000**



MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
55 EAST 74TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY 21, N. Y.

June 24, 1960

Dearest Tiny:

I have had another change in plans and will arrive the night of July 10th getting in at 7:30 p.m. but you need not meet me as Frankie is having a car and driver at my disposal.

Let's hope this is the last change! Anyhow, it means I will be able to come to you sooner than I expected and this is a joy.

With much love,

Devotedly,

E.R.

Frankie is meeting me & if avail we come to you later after dinner.

202. Roosevelt, Eleanor Typed letter signed ("E.R."), 1 page (6 x 6.9 in.; 152 x 175 mm.), New York City, 24 June 1960, with original transmittal envelope to "Mrs. Hershey Martin, 605 North Bedford Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif." The letter is accompanied by (2) of Eleanor Roosevelt's original vintage metal and ribbon convention badges 4.25 in. & 5 in. (108 in. & 127 mm., respectively). Both badges read: "Democratic National Convention Los Angeles 1960" (one badge also reads: "HONORED GUEST"; the other reads "United States of America, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Former First Lady"). Both badges are in fine condition.

Eleanor Roosevelt's last attended Democratic event; the 1960 Democratic National Convention for John F. Kennedy being her very last official political convention badges.

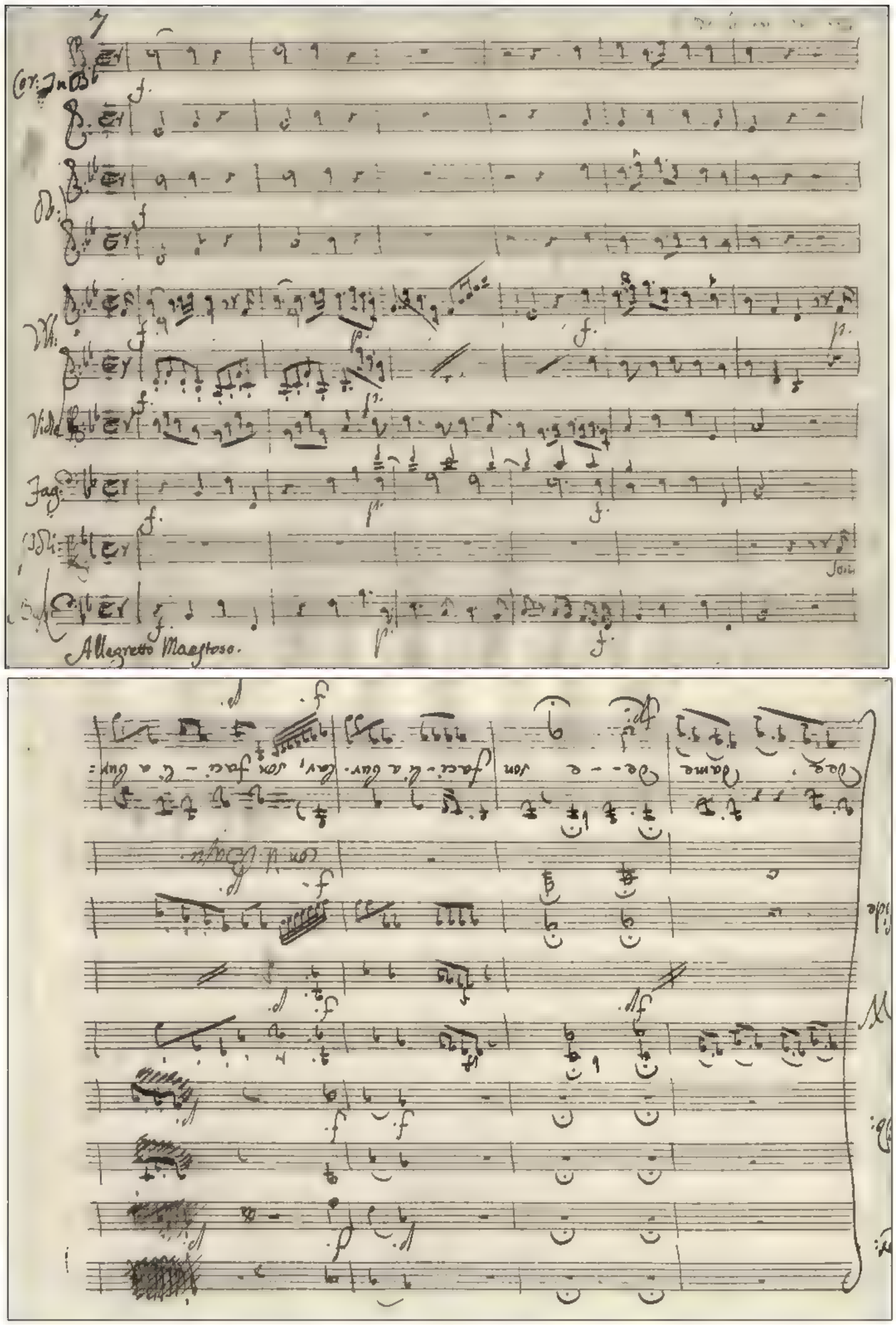
Roosevelt writes in full: *Dearest Tiny: I have had another change in plans and will arrive the night of July 10th getting in at 7:30 p.m. but you need not meet me as Frankie is having a car and driver at my disposal. Let's hope this is the last change! Anyhow, it means I will be able to come to you sooner than I expected and this is a joy. With much love, Devotedly, E.R.*
The letter features a postscript in blue ink, all written in Mrs. Roosevelt's hand, reading in full: *Frankie is meeting me & if avail we come to you later after dinner.*

Mayris Chaney (Mrs. Hershey Martin), a renowned dancer who worked with Mrs. Roosevelt in the Office of Civilian Defense, was one of her closest friends for almost twenty years. Their friendship began in the early thirties after Mrs. Roosevelt's bodyguard Earl Miller introduced his charge to Chaney and her dance partner Eddie Fox. Mrs. Roosevelt felt so at ease with Martin that she quickly nicknamed her "Tiny" and included her in the close circle of friends with whom she could relax in private (at Val-Kill and the White House, in their homes and on vacation).

Although both women had extremely heavy travel schedules, they tried to make time to visit whenever possible. In 1941, Eleanor Roosevelt, as assistant director of the Office of Civilian Defense, recruited Chaney to coordinate a nationwide physical fitness program. Mrs. Roosevelt's critics quickly used Chaney's appointment as the means to attack Mrs. Roosevelt's role in home front defense programs and the two women resigned in early 1942. The attack strengthened their friendship and after Chaney's 1943 marriage to bandleader Hershey Martin, Mrs. Roosevelt visited them whenever she came to Los Angeles and was especially pleased to be Godmother to their daughter, Anna Eleanor.

10 July 1960, Eleanor Roosevelt refused to ride in a limousine to a reception, preferring to walk half a mile with reporters. The absence of former President Harry Truman underscored the Democrats' break with the past and cast a warm light on former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, who attended the convention to support the faltering and ultimately doomed Presidential Campaign of Adlai Stevenson. In speaking for Stevenson, Roosevelt questioned whether Kennedy's Catholic faith might cost him votes and said he didn't have the support of African-Americans. Instead, she backed a Stevenson-Kennedy political ticket. This trip in 1960 proved to be the final Political Convention, which she attended. **$3,000 - $5,000**

203. Roosevelt, Theodore. Exceptional cabinet photograph signed ("Theodore Roosevelt"), 4 x 6 in. (101 x 152 mm.), a handsome waist-up portrait, by Pach Bros., New York, of the dapper President wearing a three-piece suit. Signed in ink at the lower margin, *"Theodore Roosevelt"*. Minor bump in lower right corner; mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, fine. **$2,500 - $3,500**



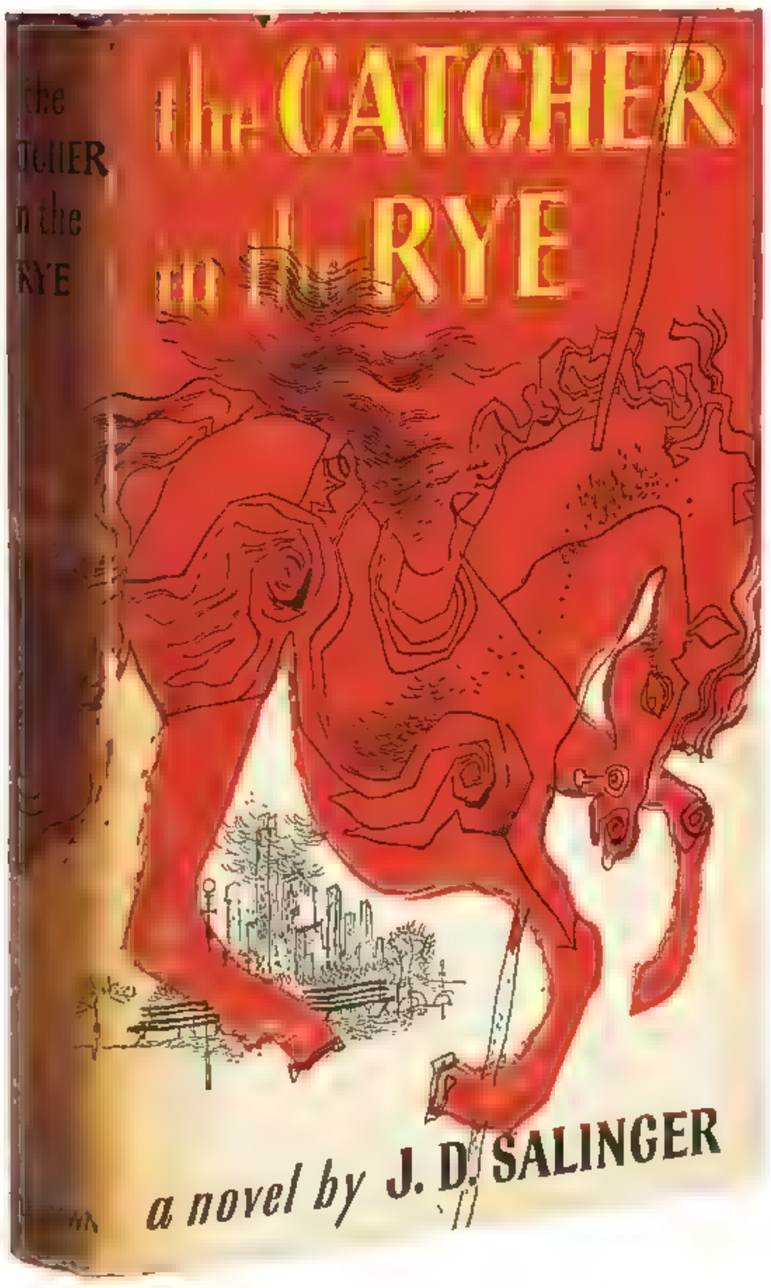
204. Salieri, Antonio. Autograph manuscript of the aria "Son dama, ma so l'arte ancor delle plebe" signed ("d'Ant. Salieri Vienn[a 1]774"), 14 pages, oblong quarto (8.5 x 11.5 in.; 217 x 286mm), 10-stave paper, watermark of three moons and "W" within a shield (cf. Tyson Watermark 64), unbound, Vienna, 1774; trimmed, affecting the instrumental designations and a few other markings.

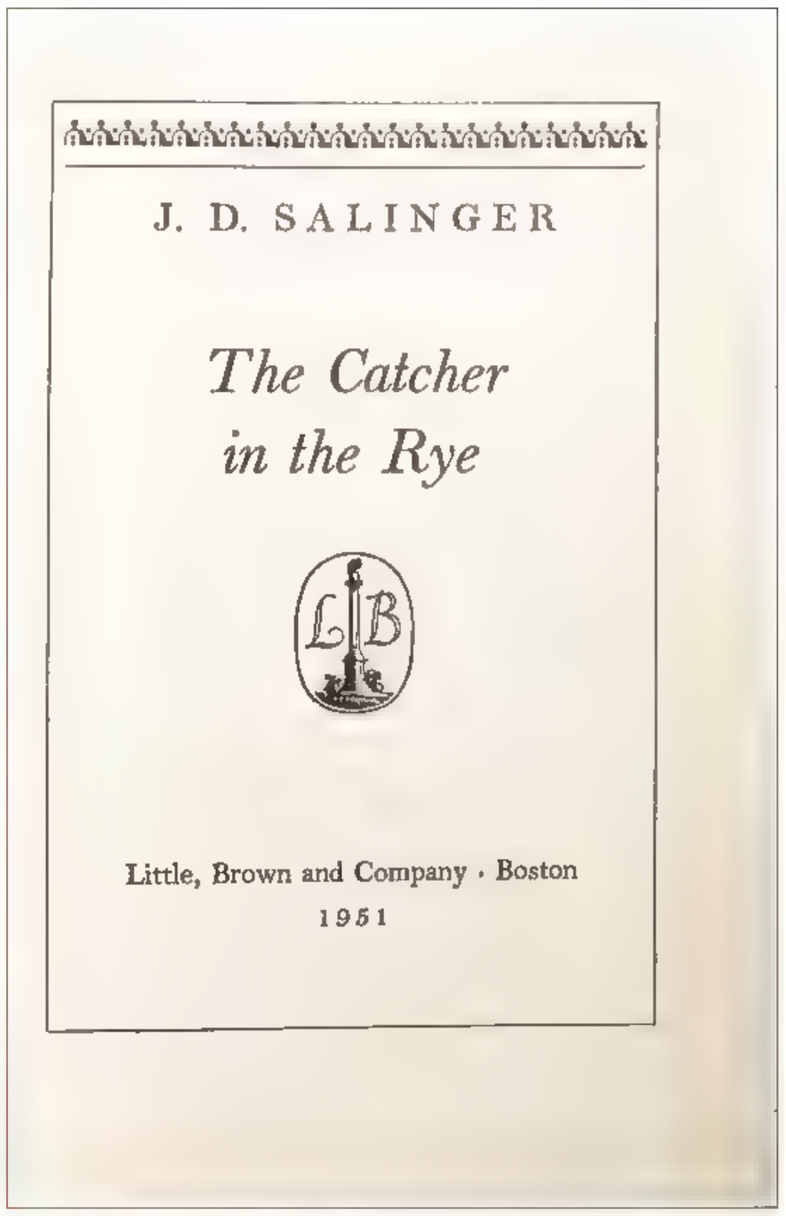
A lengthy manuscript of great rarity by Antonio Salieri.

The manuscript constitutes an inserted aria for Paisiello's opera *Il tamburo*, scored for two horns in B flat, two oboes, two bassoons, string and soprano ("Poli:" [i.e. "Polissena"], consisting of a complete single movement marked "Allegro Maestoso," notated in brown ink on one 10-stave system per page, with autograph superscriptions "7" and "Atto primo" at the upper left-hand side and right-hand side of the first page, a number of autograph corrections, deletions and revisions.

Paisiello's *Il tamburo* (libretto: Giambattista Lorenzi, Naples, Spring, 1773) was first performed in Vienna at the Kärntnertortheater on 6 December 1774, under the title *Il tamburo notturno.* There were nine performances in Vienna in all, the last being on 9 February 1775. The aria "Son dama" is not listed in the catalogue of Salieri's arias in R. Angermüller, Anton Salieri. Sein Leben und seine Weltlichen Werke. (Munich, 1971.)

Manuscripts of comparable length by Salieri are rarely offered at auction. **$20,000 - $30,000**




J. D. SALINGER

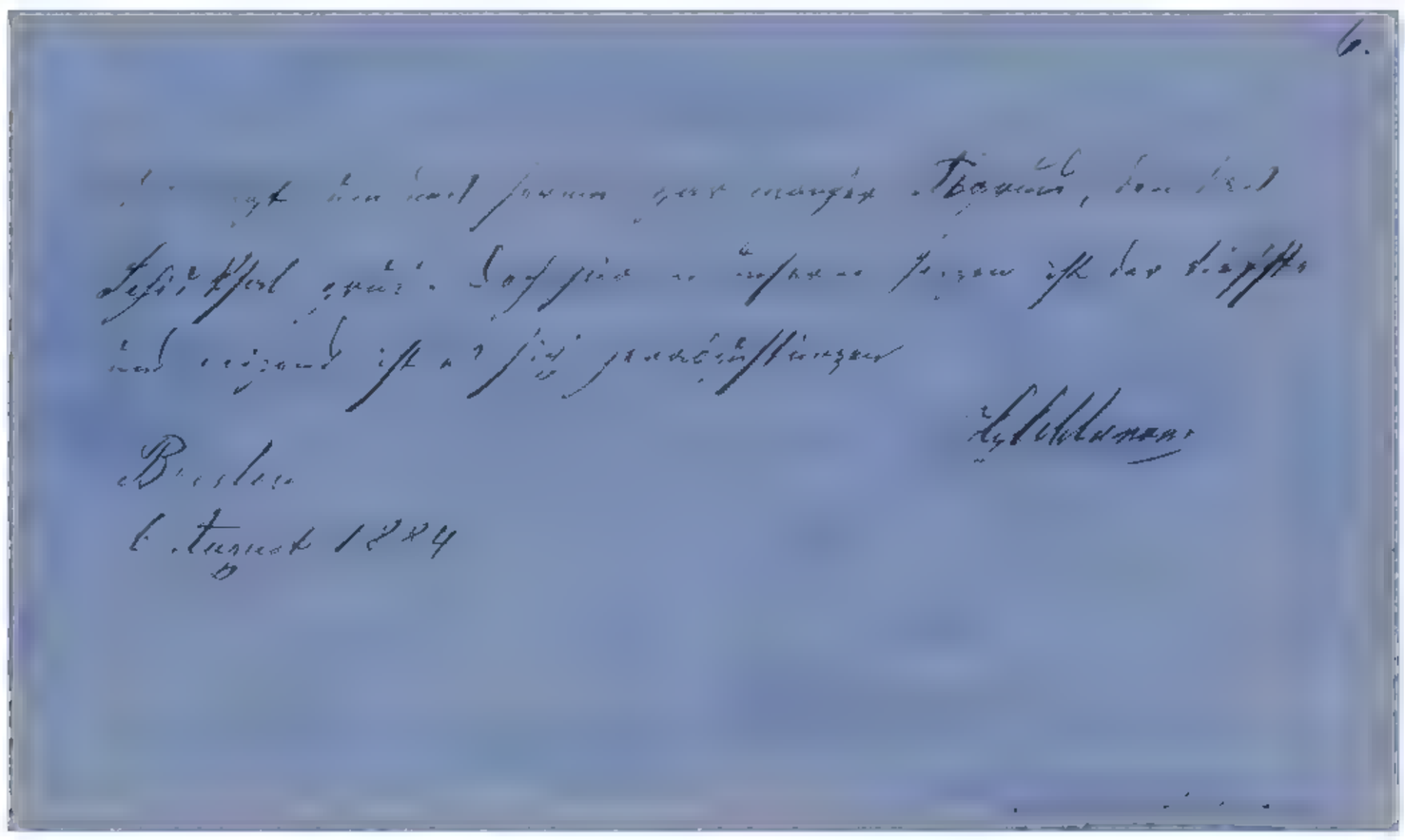
The Catcher in the Rye

Little, Brown and Company · Boston
1951

205. Salinger, J.D. The Catcher in the Rye. *New York: Little, Brown and Company, 1951.* Octavo (8 x 5.5 in.; 204 x 137 mm.) Original black cloth; pictorial dust jacket with portrait photograph of Salinger on rear panel; a few small nicks at upper front panel, repair to spine, small red dish spot beneath Salinger's ear on back cover.

First Edition. "This novel is a key-work of the nineteen-fifties in that the theme of youthful rebellion is first adumbrated in it, though the hero, Holden Caulfield, is more a gentle voice of protest, unprevailing in the noise, than a militant world-changer... The Catcher in the Rye was a symptom of a need, after a ghastly war and during a ghastly pseudo-peace, for the young to raise a voice of protest against the failures of the adult world. The young used many voices--anger, contempt, self-pity--but the quietest, that of a decent perplexed American adolescent, proved the most telling" (Anthony Burgess, 99 Novels, pp. 53-54.

Provenance: The Personal Book Shop, Boston (label). **$1,000 - $1,500**



206. Schliemann, Heinrich. Autograph quotation signed ("H. Schliemann"), in German, 1 page (8.25 x 5 in.; 210 x 127 mm.), on blue paper, Breslau, 6 August 1884. Schliemann pens, in full: *"There are many deep abyss that by the fate of the deepest of them is in our heart and it is very tempting to jump into it. H. Schliemann".* In fine condition.
$2,000 - $3,000

207. Schweitzer, Albert. Significant archive of autograph letters signed, photographs signed, clipped articles and Albert Schweitzer ephemera. All items in vintage good condition.

Large archive of Albert Schweitzer signed personal letters, signed photographs and articles.

Including: (11) Autograph letters signed by Albert Schweitzer ranging in size from (6 x 9.5 in.; 152 x 241 mm. to 8.5 x 11.5 in.; 215 x 292 mm.) On various stationery. Some in French, some in German. Letter content includes: a letter written to his publisher concerning revisions for a forthcoming new edition of his book On The Edge of the Primeval Forest, multiple letters of appreciation to George Keating, a benefactor of Schweitzer's hospital in French Equatorial Africa.

Various signed black and white photographs, many taken by Schweitzer of he and his wife and friends including: (1) oversize signed (11 x 14 in.; 279 x 355 mm.) photo inscribed and signed to George and Harriet Keating, (20) Photographs signed by Schweitzer (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 292 mm.) most inscribed to the Keatings and (7) photographs ranging in size from (4 x 5 in.; to 8.25 x 6 in.;) Some letters include transmittal envelopes.

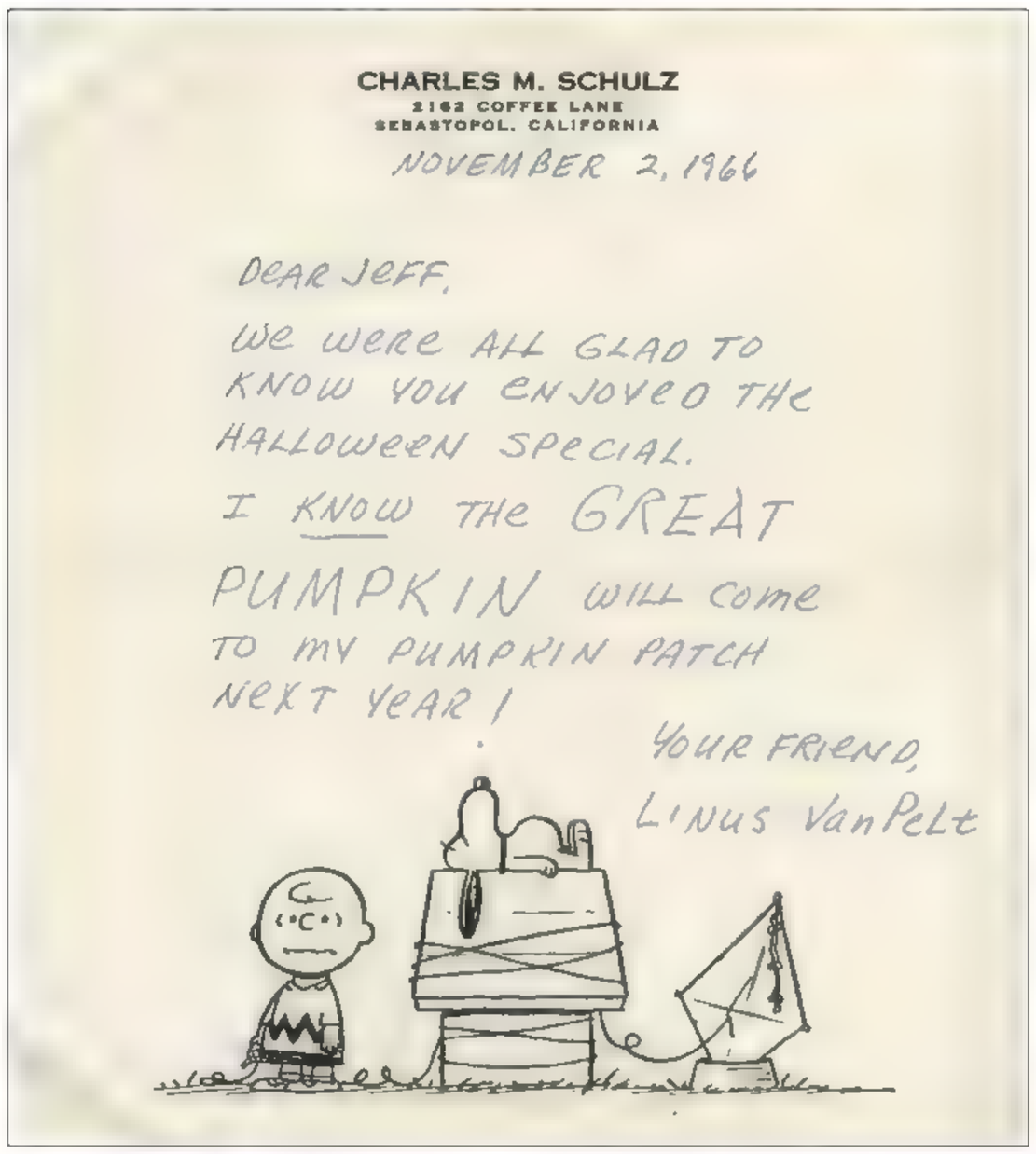
(1) Illustrated (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 292 mm.) map of "Lambarene", Dr. Schweitzer's Forest Hospital, inscribed by Schweitzer in French.

Helene Schweitzer signed items including: (5) (8.5 x 11 in.; 215 x 292 mm.) photographs, (2) postcards and (1) letter signed by Helene Schweitzer.

(8) Handwritten letters by Albert Schweitzer's nurses and assistants, primarily to benefactors, the Keatings, on behalf of Schweitzer. Some accompanied by transmittal envelopes.

Additional 25+ unsigned black and white and color photographs some taken by Schweitzer ranging in size from (5.5 x 3.5 in.; 139 x 88 mm. to 8 x 10 in.; 215 x 292 mm.) includes a (13 x 9.5 in.; 330 x 241 mm.) color photo of Schweitzer playing a pipe organ. Also includes a typed letter signed by William F. Buckley thanking George Keating for a photograph.

Also included are various inscribed and signed postcards, snapshots, photo cards, articles such as "A Declaration of Conscience", writings clipped from *Reader's Digest.* Schweitzer ephemera present such as gala concert program, Schweitzer postage stamps and a copy of the 15 January, 1955 *Saturday Review* commemorating Schweitzer on the cover for his 80th birthday. **$4,000 - $6,000**


CHARLES M. SCHULZ
2162 COFFEE LANE
SEBASTOPOL, CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER 2, 1966

DEAR JEFF,

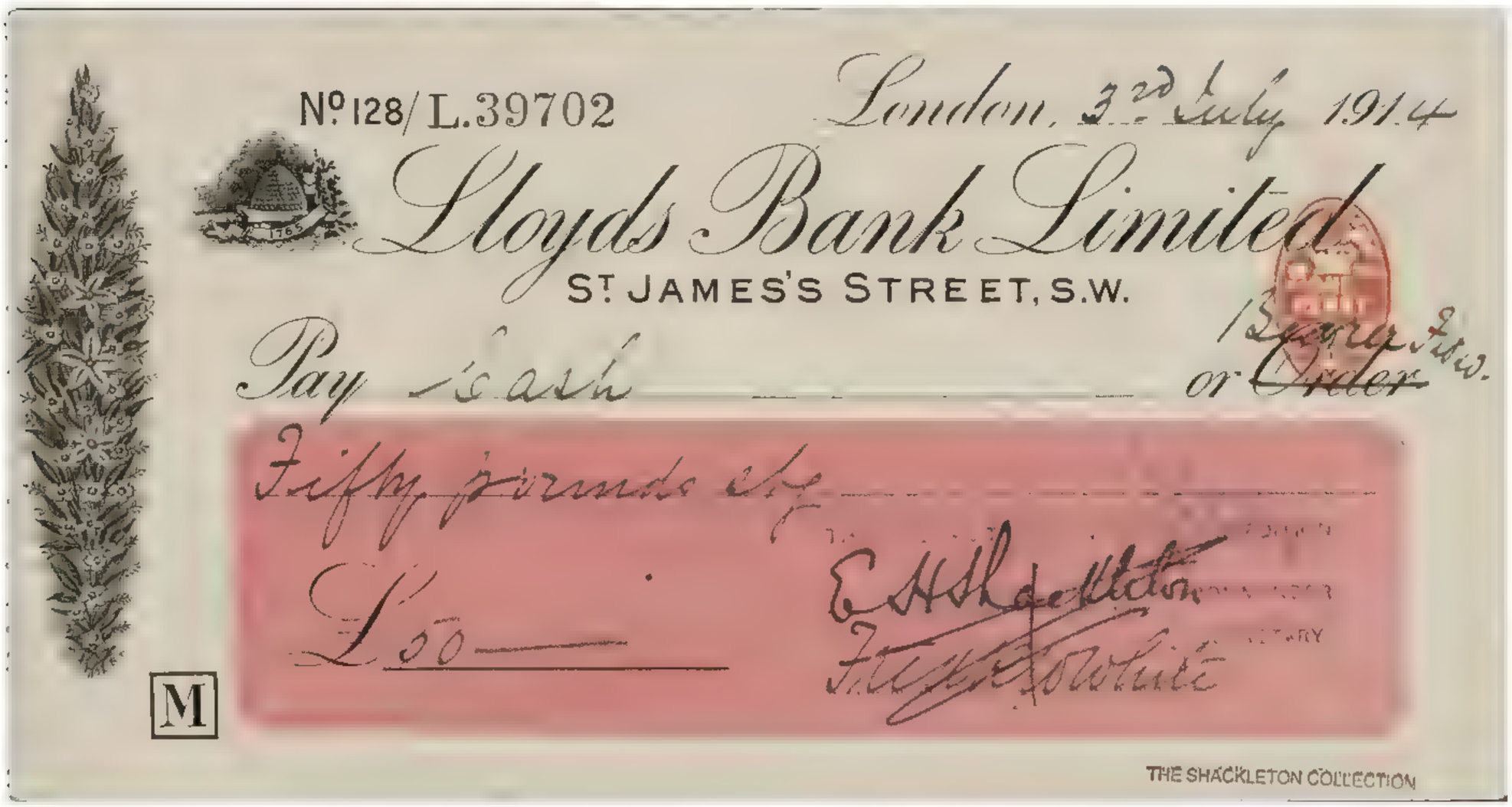
WE WERE ALL GLAD TO KNOW YOU ENJOYED THE HALLOWEEN SPECIAL. I KNOW THE GREAT PUMPKIN WILL COME TO MY PUMPKIN PATCH NEXT YEAR!

YOUR FRIEND,
LINUS VAN PELT

208. Schultz, Charles M. Autograph letter signed ("Linus Van Pelt"), 1 page (6.25 x 7 in.; 159 x 178 mm.), on "Charles M. Schultz, 2162 Coffee Lane, Sebastopol, California" personal letterhead stationery featuring printed famed "Peanuts" characters Charlie Brown and Snoopy, 2 November 1966. Written to Jeff Groff. With original transmittal envelope featuring a printed rendering of Snoopy relaxing on his doghouse. Fine condition.

The Great Pumpkin!

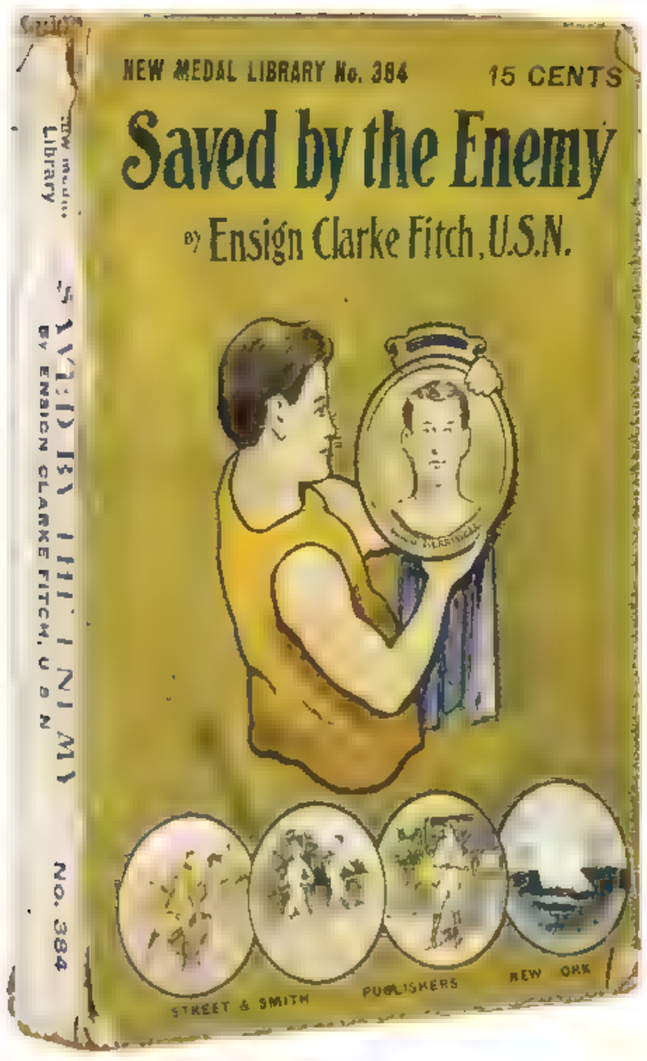
Schultz writes in full: *Dear Jeff, We were all glad to know you enjoyed the Halloween special. I know the GREAT PUMPKIN will come to my pumpkin patch next year! Your friend, Linus Van Pelt*
$500 - $700



209. Shackleton, Ernest. Partly printed bank check signed ("E.H. Shackleton") as Commander, (8.25 x 4.5 in.; 210 x 114 mm.), London, 3 July 1914, drawn on the account of "The Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition" at Lloyds Bank Limited, St. James's Street, S.W., for £50 payable to *"Cash"* or *"Bearer FWW."* Signed by Shackleton as Commander and *"Frank W. White"* as Secretary; White penned "Bearer F.W.W." Small docket-hole at *"o"* of *"pounds,"* teller's mark over signatures. Stamped "The Shackleton Collection" in the lower right, presumably that of the Scott Polar Research Institute at Cambridge University. Fine condition.

Preparing for his departure for Antarctica, on his Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition bank account, Sir Ernest Shackleton pays the secretary of his expedition fifty pounds.

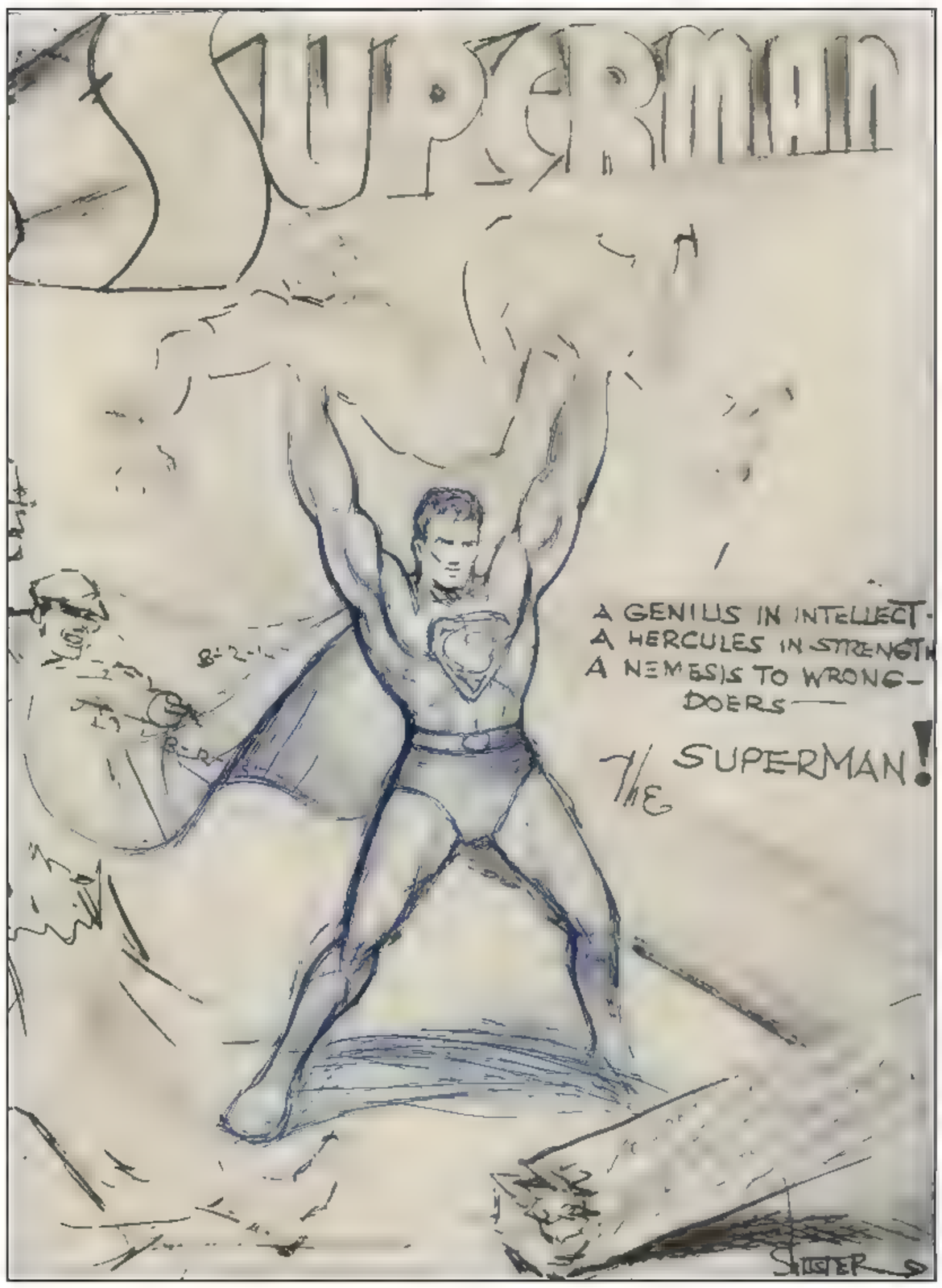
On 8 August 1914, five weeks after Sir Ernest Shackleton signed this check, he set sail from Plymouth, England, with his 28-man team aboard the *Endurance*. Their goal was to be the first men to cross Antarctica by land.
$2,000 - $3,000



210. [Sinclair, Upton.] Ensign Clarke Fitch, U.S.N. Saved by the Enemy. *New York: Street & Smith Publishers, 1898*. Octavo (7 x 4.75 in.; 178 x 122 mm.) Paperback; somewhat worn.

Upton Sinclair's first book.

Sinclair grew up in a torn and extremely poor family setting. Books comforted the young Sinclair, who started to write dime novels at the age of 15. He produced ethnic jokes and hack fiction for pulp magazines to finance his studies at New York City College. In 1897 he enrolled at Columbia University, determined to succeed while producing one poorly paid novelette per week. During these years he wrote Clif Faraday stories (as Ensign Clarke Fitch) and Mark Mallory Stories (as Lieutenant Frederick Garrison) for various boys' weeklies. **$400 - $600**



211. Shuster, Joe and Jerry Siegel. Original hand-drawn improvements of Superman signed ("Joe Shuster and Superman" and "Jerry Siegel"), on an exceedingly rare decades-old reproduction on photo paper (10.25 x 14 in.; 260 x 356 mm.) In blue ink, Shuster has embellished and updated the reproduction of the original concept sketch of "The Man of Steel". At Superman's feet the co-creators of the greatest comic character of all time have inscribed, *"To Gary — With best wishes from Jerry Siegel"*; below, Shuster has added, *"Joe Shuster and SUPERMAN"*. General creasing with more pronounced vertical creases in upper area.

Joe Shuster's hand-drawn improvements on his first sketch of Superman, signed by him and co-creator Jerry Siegel.

Jerry Siegel and Joe Shuster originally had thought of the Superman as a villain. Then in 1933, according to Glen Weldon in Superman: The Unauthorized Biography (Hoboken, N.J.: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 2013), "Siegel had a brainstorm. Make the Superman a good guy, not a villain. He got Shuster to draw up the idea; during the next few years, they played with the concept, until it took on its now-familiar shape. What survives of their very first pass at what would become the Superman we know is a hasty concept sketch for a proposed newspaper strip. He's not yet a costumed crime fighter, just a muscular man in a tight tank top and dress pants who hoists a criminal over his head. Behind him, a pair of thugs fruitlessly empty a machine gun at his Herculean form. At his feet lies the trunk of a tree [that's where Siegel and Shuster have signed] (which we are led to believe, our hero ripped from its stump with his own hands). Above his head is emblazoned the word 'Superman' (here at least, the definite article has been dispensed with) …"

The letter S assumes a greater size than those that follow, which are arranged in a slight but perceptible convex curve, an Art Deco arc. Here, too, is the signature three-dimensional illusion; Shuster employs vanishing-point perspective to make the letters appear to rise from the page. Next to the muscular figure, a simple quatrain floats in the air: "A genius in intellect - A Hercules in strength - A nemesis to wrong-doers - the Superman!" Joe Shuster has sketched additions to his original uncostumed Superman sketch, making it look the way it did when it finally appeared in comic book form. He's added hair, including the curly lock on his forehead, added muscles to the entire body, boots, pants and a belt, a cape, and, best of all, the "S" emblazoned on his chest. Shuster also shaded areas in his sketch. Included is a photocopy of the original first sketch to see what Joe Shuster has actually drawn in ink, Superman! **$6,000 - $8,000**

212. [Slavery]. Wrought iron shackle with nine links and a barrel type locking mechanism. This type of restraint was primarily used on South Carolina plantations to restrict the movement of slaves. The nine links measure 18 in. (457 mm.) from end to end. The complete shackle with links and lock is approximately 27.5 inches long (699 mm.) Expected surface rust. Fine condition.

Hand forged nine-link wrought iron slave shackle – with African designs – used on a South Carolina plantation.

These hand forged wrought iron slave shackles, with barrel type locking mechanism, were used in South Carolina plantations ca. 1840s through 1850. The exposed area of each cuff features an intricate African design. This is an historical piece of history from the African Slave Trade during the 1800s.

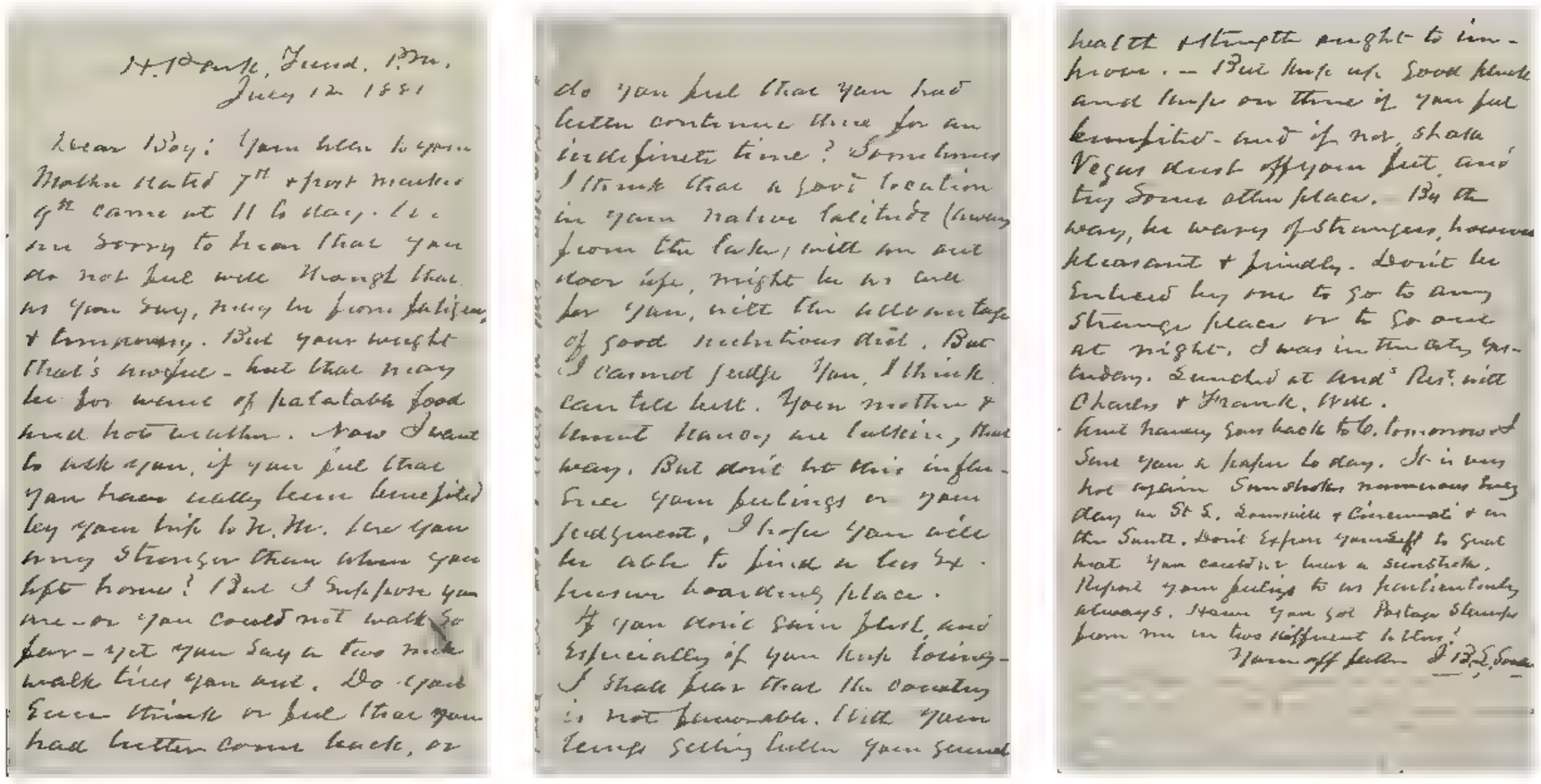
Provenance: Deaccessioned from The Slave Relic Historical Museum, Walterboro, SC. **$2,000 - $3,000**

213. [Slavery]. Extra large wrought iron shackle with a barrel type locking mechanism and rod. This type of restraint was primarily used on South Carolina plantations to restrict the movement of high-risk slaves. The complete shackle with links and lock is approximately 24 inches long (610 mm.). The key is ten inches long with a 4 in. (102 mm.) pin mechanism. Expected surface rust. Fine condition.

Extra large hand forged wrought iron shackle with key and pin mechanism, used on a South Carolina plantation to restrict the movement of high-risk slaves.

These extra large hand forged slave shackles (ca. 1850s) feature a barrel type locking mechanism with an additional forged rod on the outside of the barrel locking system. The locking system is very intricate, and was made to have only one master key (key present with the lot). The chain is forged and twisted consistent with pre-1863 technology. Such restraint was used to restrict movement on a high-risk (runaway) person while working on the plantation. This is an historical piece of history from the African Slave Trade during the 1800s.

Provenance: Deaccessioned from The Slave Relic Historical Museum, Walterboro, SC. **$4,000 - $6,000**



214. Soule, John. Autograph letter signed ("J.B.L. Soule"), 3 pages (5 x 8 in.; 127 x 203 mm.), front & verso, two conjoined sheets, Highland Park (Illinois), 12 July 1881. His sister May has penciled an ALS on the second page and beneath John's signature on the fourth page. With original transmittal envelope addressed by Soule to his son, *"Mr. W.L. Soule, Las Vegas, New Mexico"*, postmarked "Highland Park, ILL, July 12." Paper loss at upper edge of page 1, not affecting text.

John Soule, who actually said "Go west, young man" – not Horace Greeley – writes to his son about his travels: *"...do you feel that you had better continue there for an indefinite time? ... If not, shake Vegas dust off your feet, and try some other place. - By the way, be wary of strangers..."*

Soule writes in part: *Sorry to hear that you do not feel well – though that, as you say, may be from fatigue & temporary. But your weight – that's awful – but that may be for want of palatable food and hot weather ... Do you even think or feel that you had better come back, or do you feel that you had better continue there for an indefinite time? ... If not, shake Vegas dust off your feet, and try some other place. - By the way, be wary of strangers, however pleasant & friendly. Don't be enticed by one to go to any strange place or to go out at night ... Don't expose yourself to great heat. You couldn't bear a sunstroke...*

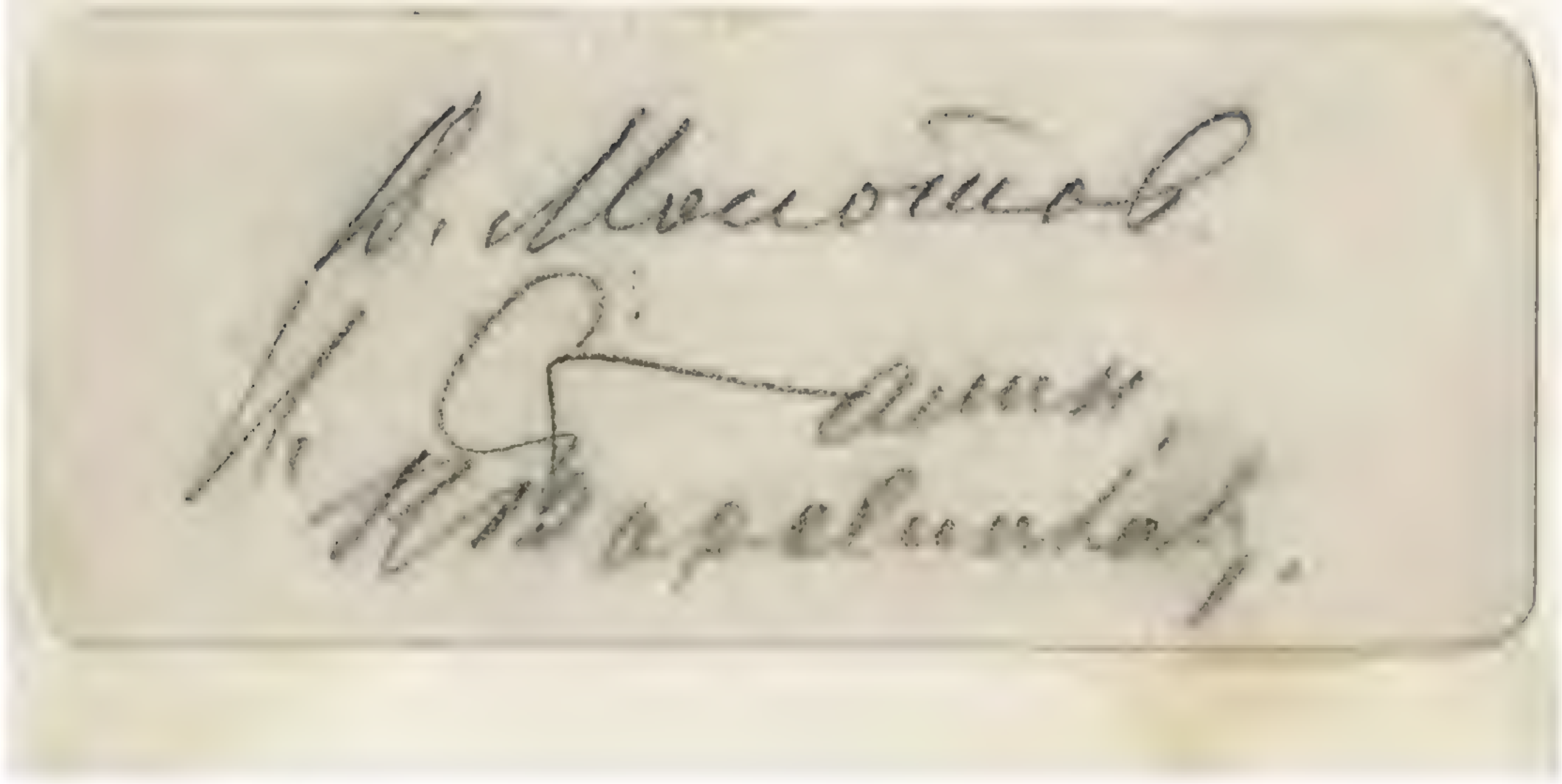
Horace Greeley, founder of the *New York Tribune,* has long been quoted for his line "Go West, young man," in a 13 July 1865 editorial. In their 1981 book, The People's Almanac, David Wallechinsky and his father, Irving Wallace, claimed that John B. L. Soule (1815-1891) penned the line 14 years earlier in the title of his editorial in the Terra Haute, Indiana, *Express*. John Babson Lane Soule was later Professor of Ancient Languages in Blackburn University, Illinois for eleven years, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Highland Park, a suburb of Chicago. After seven years in this position, he resigned, and retired from active public duties.

There have been newspaper reports as early as 1890 attributing the advice to Soule. The 17 August 1890 edition of the *Los Angeles Times* reports that "an old timer at the Chicago club" said the "advice to young men, 'Go west,' so generally attributed to Horace Greeley was not original with him ... It all came about this way: John L.B. Soule was the editor of *The Terre Haute Express* back in the 50's and one day in '51, if I remember right, he and Dick Thompson, afterward secretary of war [actually Hayes Navy Secretary] were covering in the former's sanctum. Thompson had just finished advising Soule to go west and grow up with the country and was praising his talents as a writer. 'Why, John,' he said, 'You could write an article that would be attributed to Horace Greeley if you tried.' 'No, I couldn't,' responded Mr. Soule modestly. 'I'll bet I couldn't. 'I'll bet a barrel of flour you can if you'll promise to try your best, the flour to go to some deserving poor person.' 'All right. I'll try,' responded Soule."

"He did try, writing a column editorial on the subject of discussion – the opportunities offered to young men by the west. He started in by saying Horace Greeley could never have given a young man better advice than that contained in the words, 'Go west, young man.' Of course the advice wasn't quoted from Greeley, merely compared to what he might have said, but in a few weeks the exchange began coming into *The Express* office with the epigram reprinted and accredited to Greeley almost universally ... *The New York Tribune* came out editorially, reprinted *The Express* article, and said in a foot note: 'The expression of this sentiment has been attributed to the editor of *The Tribune* erroneously. But so heartily does he concur in the advice it gives that he indorses most heartily the epigrammatic advice of *The Terre Haute Express*, and joins in saying 'Go west, young man, go west.'"

The Boston Daily Globe, 3 November 1907, begins an article, "When John L. Soule of Terre Haute wrote the famous words popularly attributed to Horace Greeley, 'Go west, young man, and grow up with the country,' it was obvious that he considered the West a land of opportunity: a new and all but unknown region well suited to youth and industry..."

Photocopies of the two articles are present. **$2,000 - $3,000**



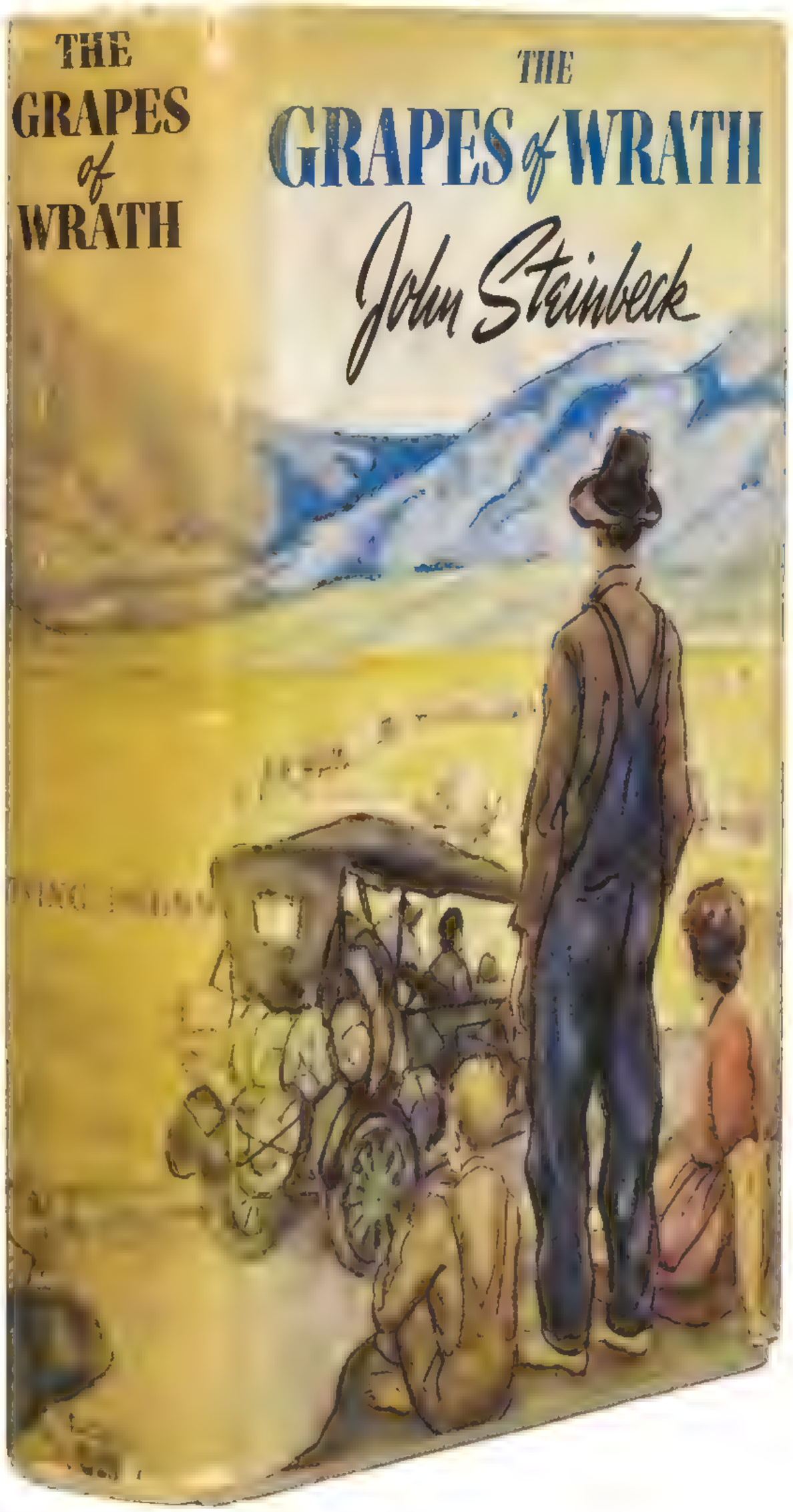
215. Stalin, Joseph, Vyacheslav Molotov & Kliment Voroshilov. Trio of Signatures, each accomplished in pencil on a card measuring 4 in x 1.75 in.; 102 x 44 mm. (tipped to a larger 4.75 x 3.4 in.; 121 x 86 mm. leaf). Each soviet leader has signed his name in Cyrillic, respectively: *"V. Molotov," "J. Stalin"* and *"K. Voroshilov."* Light rubbing; minor toning on larger leaf.

Rare trio of Soviet leaders Joseph Stalin, Vyacheslav Molotov and Klimet Voroshilov.

Joseph Stalin 1879-1953. Soviet political leader and ruler of the Soviet Union (1929-53). After his rise to power following the Russian Revolution, Stalin sought to "Russianize" the Soviet Union, attempting to eradicate by force the separate identities of minorities. Dissent was met with a powerful secret police, informers, mass deportations, executions, and show trials. In 1935, he initiated the first of the great "purges" which spared neither his family nor former political associates. In foreign affairs, he partitioned Poland with Germany, invaded Finland (1939), and imposed Communist rule on the Baltic states (1940). Following WWII, Stalin pursued Cold War policies abroad and supported rapid industrial recovery at home until his death.

Vyacheslav Mikhailovich Molotov 1890-1986. Soviet politician and diplomat, an Old Bolshevik and a leading figure in the Soviet government from the 1920s, when he rose to power as a protégé of Joseph Stalin, to 1957, when he was dismissed from the Presidium (Politburo) of the Central Committee by Nikita Khrushchev. He served as a Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars from 1930 to 1941, and as Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1939 to 1949 and from 1953 to 1957. Molotov served for several years as a First Deputy Premier of Joseph Stalin's cabinet. He retired in 1961.

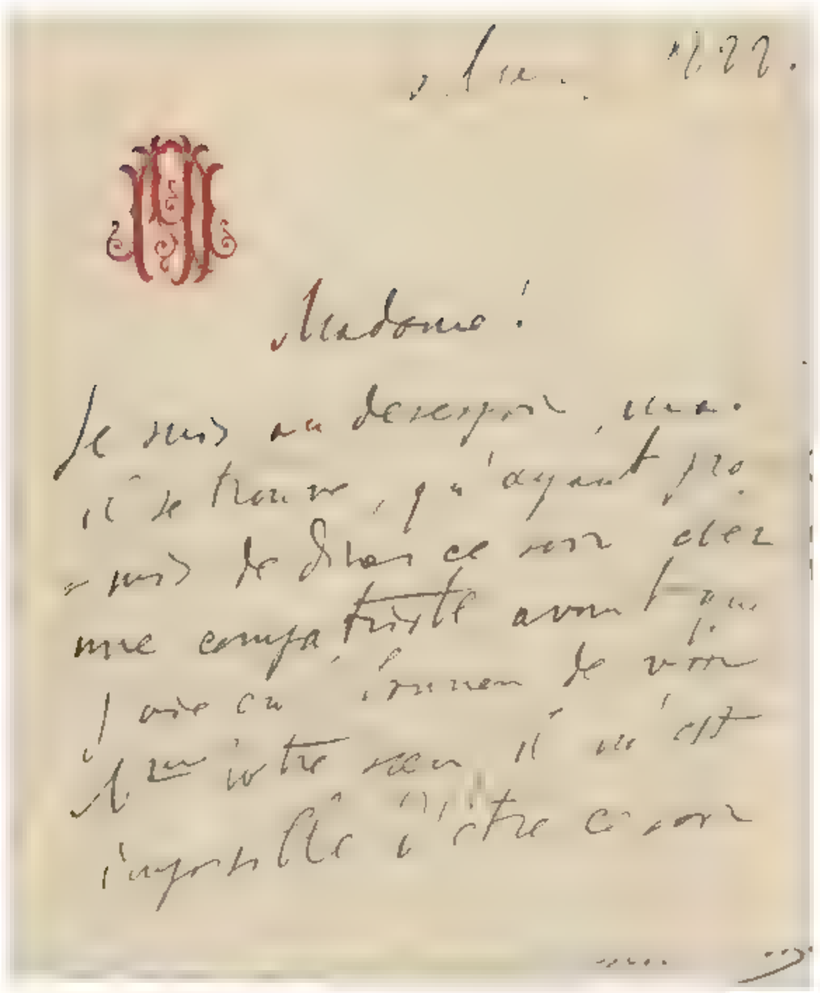
Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov 1881-1969. Soviet Military commander and bureaucrat. Voroshilov was appointed People's Commissar for Defense in 1934 and Marshal of the Soviet Union in 1935. As a confirmed sycophant of Joseph Stalin, Voroshilov played a central role in Stalin's Great Purge of the 1930s, denouncing many of his own military colleagues and subordinates when asked to do so by Stalin. Voroshilov personally signed 185 documented execution lists, fourth among the Soviet leadership after Molotov, Stalin, and Kaganovich.
$6,000 - $8,000



216. Steinbeck, John. The Grapes of Wrath. *New York: Viking 1939.* Octavo (8.25 x 5.5 in. 208 x 138mm). Original oatmeal cloth with pictorial decoration across boards and spine in brown, sheet music endpapers in fine condition but for very minor, and natural toning to the page edges. The interior is clean and bright with "First Published in April 1939" on the copyright page. First issue dust jacket with "FIRST EDITION" on the corner of the front flap along with the original price ($2.75). The dust jacket is quite crisp and the colors bright preserved by the archival plastic cover.

First edition. A fine example of John Steinbeck's classic work in a colorful and crisp first issue dust jacket.

No book is more identified with John Steinbeck than this masterpiece which won the Pulitzer Prize for fiction and which was the source for the film version directed by John Ford that starred Henry Fonda as Tom Joad and which won Jane Darwell an Academy Award for her portrayal of Ma Joad, the book was also the source for the Tony Award-winning Broadway play, one of the true high spots of 20th century literature. The iconic dust jacket was designed by Elmer Hader. **$5,000 - $7,000**



Madame !

Je suis au désespoir, mais
il se trouve, qu'ayant pris
mes dispositions de dîner chez
une compatriote avant l'honneur
de votre invitation, il m'est
impossible d'être ce soir
auprès de vous. Veuillez croire,
Madame que je suis
désespéré. Me permettez-vous
de renouveler mes
regrets les plus sincères et
de vous exprimer
mes vœux les plus empressés
pour votre famille.
Veuillez croire, Madame,
à mes sentiments
les plus distingués.

P. Tschaikovsky

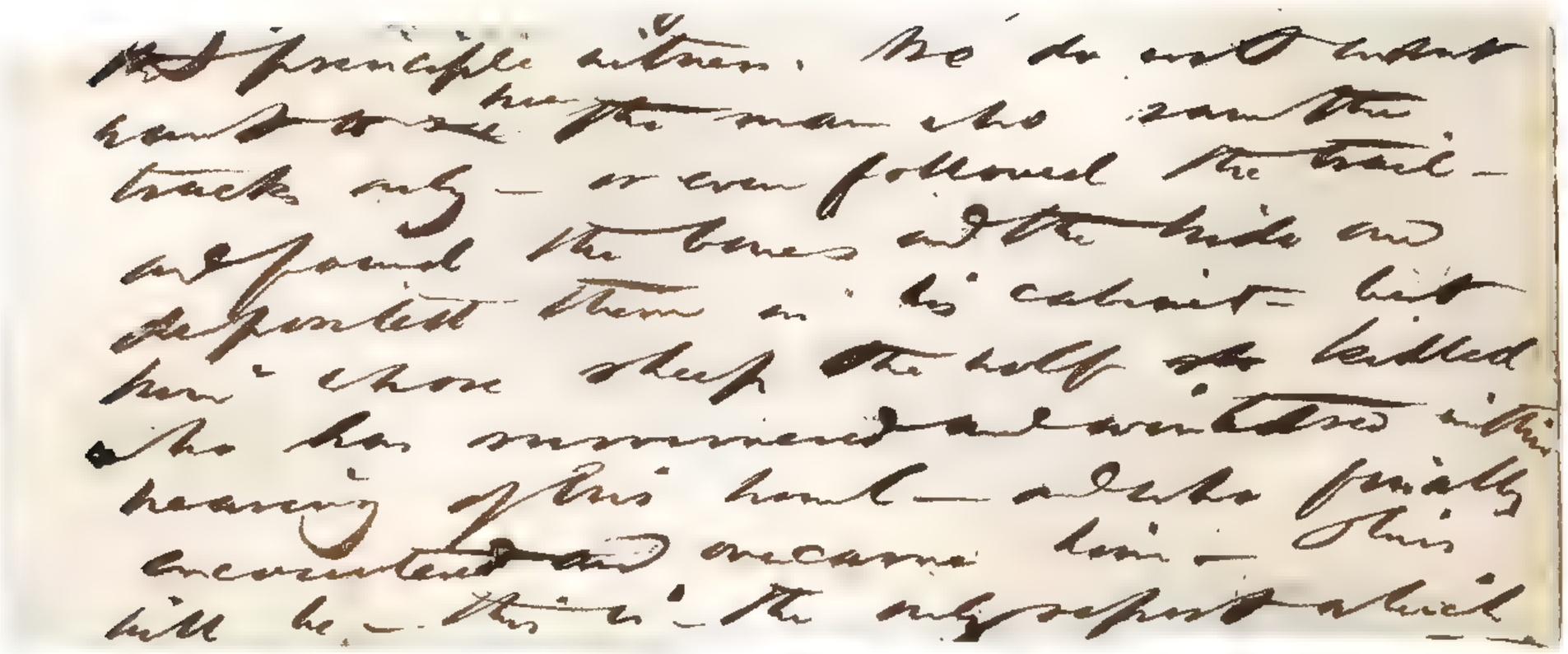
217. Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich. Autograph letter signed ("P. Tschaikovsky"), 3 pages (4.25 x 3.5 in.; 108 x 93mm), in French, [Paris], 10 March 1888, on his monogramed stationery to an unidentified "Madame"; mounting remnant at right margin of blank verso of third page.

Tchaikovsky dramatically declines an invitation to dinner.

In 1888-1889, Tchaikovsky made a highly successful conducting tour of Europe appearing in Prague, Leipzig, Hamburg, Paris and London. The great composer wrote the present letter between his Paris and London engagements where he conducted the 4th movement of his Suite No. 3 in G major, Op. 55. It is the longest and the best known of his four orchestral suites.

With the success of his tour, invitations were abundant. In his letter to an unidentified "Madame," Tchaikovsky woefully explains he has previously accepted a dinner engagement with a "compatriot" making it "impossible to be with you this evening." Feeling 'hopeless" about the situation he suggests perhaps something might be arranged in the following week. He reiterates his "most sincere regrets and send his very best wishes to his correspondent and her family.

A warm and heartfelt letter from one of the most revered Russian composers of the nineteenth century. Letters entirely in Tchaikovsky's hand are rarely found at auction especially in such pristine condition. **$10,000 - $15,000**



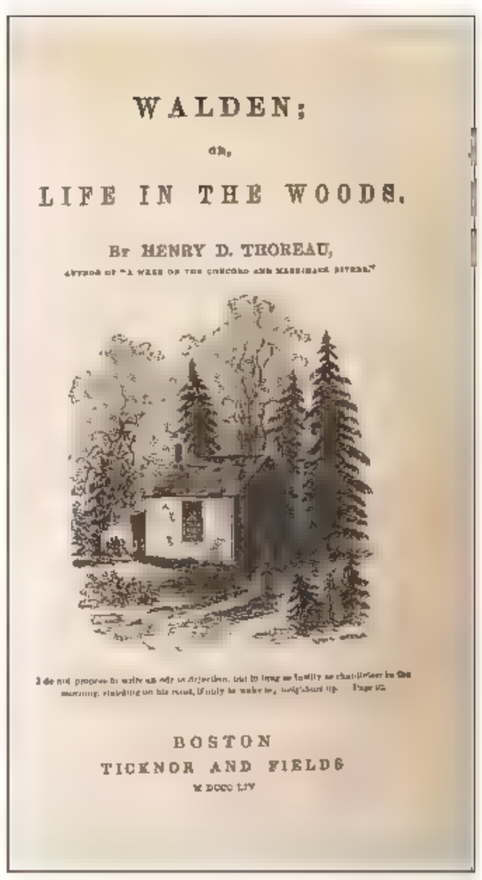
218. Thoreau, Henry David. Partial autograph manuscript (unsigned), 1 page (7.25 x 3 in.; 184 x 76 mm.), no place, no date. Ten lines of text darkly penned, presumably from Thoreau's notebooks. Not found in his published writings. Matted with an engraved portrait with a facsimile signature and framed to 13.75 x 19.75 in. (349 x 502 mm.).

Unpublished Thoreau notes on the importance of actual experience.

Thoreau writes in full: … *principle witness. We do not want want [sic] to ~~see~~ hear the man who saw the track only – or even followed the trail – and found the bones and the hide and deposited them in his cabinet – but him whose sheep the wolf killed who has summered and wintered within hearing of his howl – and who finally encountered and overcame him – This will be – this is the only report which*

The passage strongly endorses Thoreau's commitment to direct experience as the most reliable source of information. In this case he is saying that he does not want a report about a wolf from someone who has only known a wolf from a distance, even if the person found a the wolf's "bones and the hide to study" ("and deposited them in his cabinet"). Thoreau is only willing to hear from someone who has lived near enough to the wolf to hear its howl – year-round – and whose sheep the wolf has killed – and who has ultimately met and conquered the wolf. Only someone with that much direct experience would be a reliable source of information for Thoreau. The passage is reminiscent of what Thoreau wrote in Walden, in part, "I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately, to front only the essential facts of life, and see if I could not learn what it had to teach … and, if it proved to be mean, why then to get the whole and genuine meanness of it, and publish its meanness to the world; or if it were sublime, to know it by experience, and be able to give a true account of it in my next excursion…" On the verso of the notes (color photocopy is present), Thoreau writes in pencil, in part: *"Dr Gould, report this singular fact is recorded in…"* Dr. Gould is almost certainly Dr. Augustus A. Gould (1805-1866), a member of the Boston Society of Natural History and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, who frequently contributed to their publications and knew Thoreau.

Provenance: This unsigned partial autograph manuscript accompanied Thoreau's Greek Lexicon which was once owned by W. Stephen Thomas, former president of the Thoreau Society, and was sold by his son. **$6,000 - $8,000**



219. Thoreau, Henry David. Walden: or Life in the Woods. *Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1854.* Octavo (7.36 x 4.5 in.; 187 x 114 mm.) Vignette on title showing Thoreau's hut. Lithographed plan of Walden Pond, 8-page publisher's catalogue dated September 1854 inserted between rear endpapers. Original brown cloth covers decorated in blind, spine lettered in gilt and a bit frayed at head and foot. Cloth folding case with leather gilt spine.

First edition. A fine copy of Thoreau's celebrated account of transcendentalist self-sufficiency. The title vignette shows the author's hut, as drawn by his sister Sophia.

References: Allen 8; BAL 20106; Borst A21.a; Grolier, *American* 63.
$1,500 - $2,500

УДОСТОВѢРЕНІЕ.

Мая 7/1918

8.

Предъявитель сего есть действительно полковникъ французской службы ГЮРСТЕЛЬ, оказывающій совѣтскимъ властямъ свои услуги.

Всѣ лица и учрежденія приглашаются оказывать полковнику Гюрстель свое содѣйствіе.

Комиссаръ по военнымъ морскимъ дѣламъ

Управляющій канцеляріей Народнаго Комиссара по военнымъ и морскимъ дѣламъ

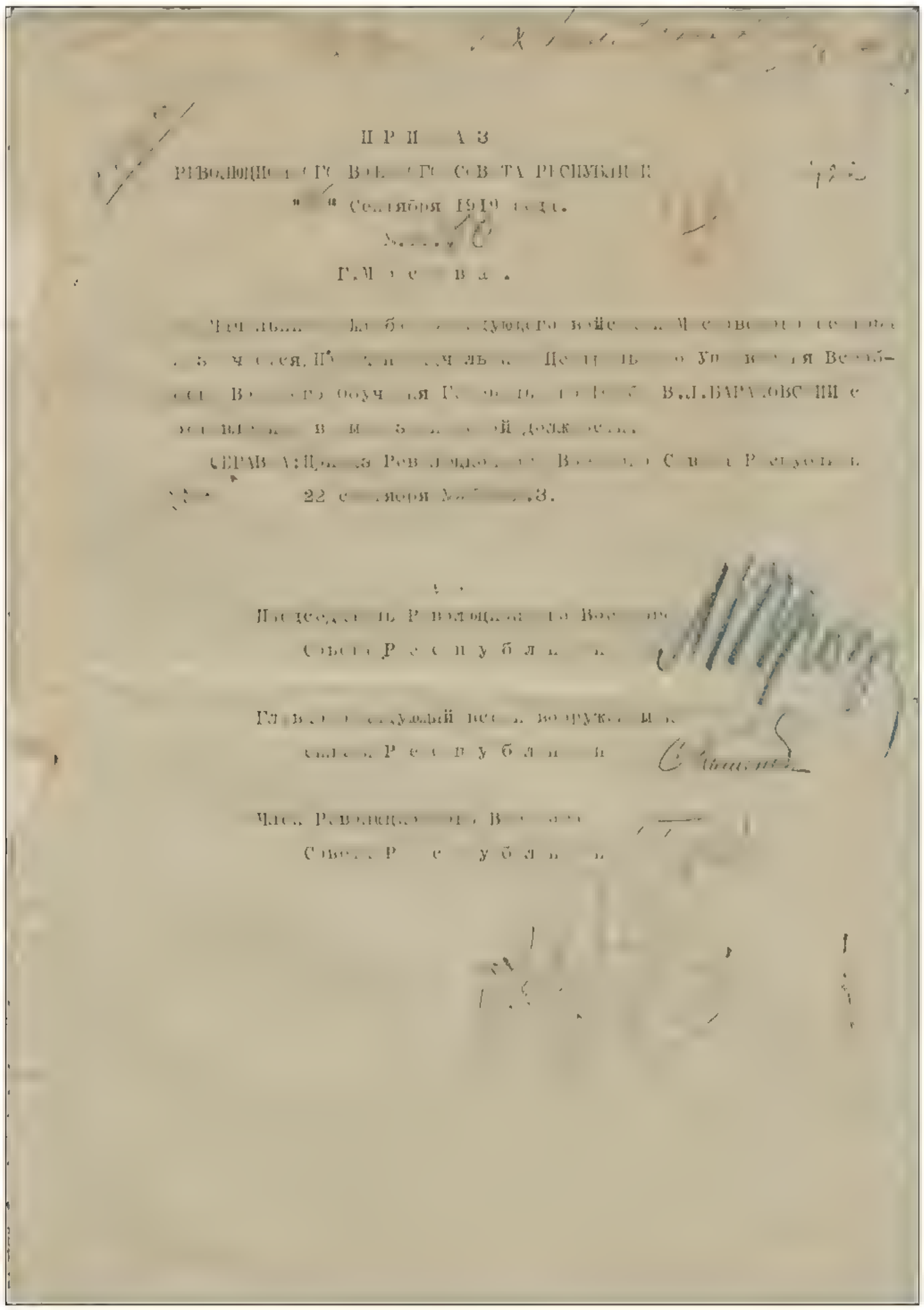
220. Trotsky, Leon. Typed document signed ("L Trotsky") as People's Commissar of Military and Naval Affairs of the Soviet Union, 1 page (8.5 x 6.5 in.; 216 x 165 mm.), [Petrograd], 7 May 1918, in Russian, being a pass for *"Colonel Gurstel* [though possibly *Gerstel*]", a French military advisor in the service of the Red Army. A photograph of Gurstel has been affixed to the lower left, grease pencil cancellations do not greatly obscure text, light folds, minor mounting remnants on verso. Accompanied by a complete translation.

Leon Trotsky issues a pass for a French military officer advising the Red Army in 1918

The document reads in full: *The bearer hereof is, in fact, French service Colonel Gurstel, who is rendering services to Soviet authorities. All individuals and institutions are asked to lend assistance to Colonel Gurstel.*

A highly unusual document authorizing a foreign officer through the lines during a particularly critical period for the fledgling Bolshevik regime. Little is known about the French colonel, though it is presumed he was a French communist sympathetic to the Bolsheviks. Members of the French Military Mission to Petrograd were known to have defected to the Bolsheviks and many French communists travelled to Russia following the 1917 OctoberRevolution. Gurstel could have also been part of the French expeditionary force sent to the southern Ukraine in early 1918 to support anti-Bolshevik forces. During that brief occupation, which resulted in a French withdrawal as the stronger Red Army approached, it is likely that some sympathetic officer and men defected.

Although the Soviet Union had concluded a treaty with Imperial Germany in March 1918, anti-Bolshevik forces were gathering strength and threatening to dismember the country. Not only did the fledgling Soviet Union face threats from within the country, foreign forces (including The United States) directly intervened hoping to topple the communist regime. It would take nearly two years for the Red Army, led by Leon Trotsky, to overcome anti-Bolshevik forces and consolidate control over the entire country. Despite Trotsky's efforts, he would find himself out of favor and in exile by 1929. Eleven years later, Stalin's agents would assassinate him in Mexico City.
$2,000 - $3,000

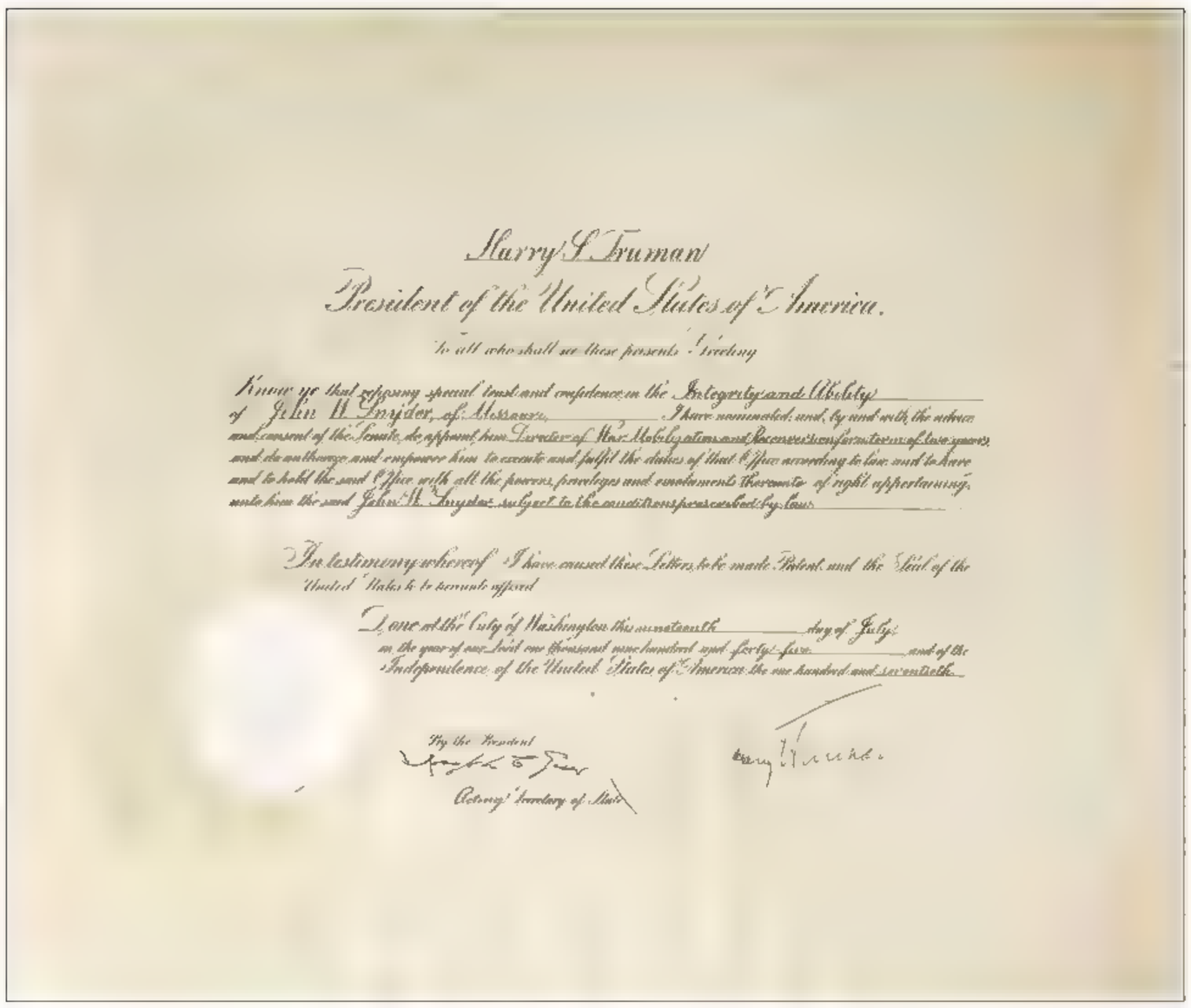


221. Trotsky, Leon. Typed document signed ("L Trotsky") as People's Commissar of Military and Naval Affairs of the Soviet Union, in blue grease pencil, 1 page (8.75 x 12.5 in.; 222 x 318 mm.), Moscow, 26 September 1919, in Russian. Headed "Order of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic", the document orders the appointment of V. L. Baranovskiy as Chief of Staff to the commander of Red Army forces in Moscow. Additionally signed in pencil by Sergey Kamenev as Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army. Slight soiling and spotting with paper losses at reinforced left margin; minor fold separation on right margin reinforced on verso. Accompanied by a complete translation.

Leon Trotsky appoints Alexander Kerensky's former military aide and brother-in-law to an important military post in Moscow at the height of the Russian Civil War.

The document reads in full: *Deputy Chief of the General Staff's Central Office of General Military Training V.L. BARANOVSKIY is hereby appointed Chief of Staff of the Commander of Troops of the Moscow Sector, in line with which he shall keep the position he currently holds.*

A superb document from the apex of Trotsky's short career as founder and leader of the Red Army. Signed in the midst of the Russian Civil War, at a critical juncture when anti-Soviet forces were approaching both Moscow and Petrograd. Here, Trotsky appoints Colonel V. L. Baranovskiy as Chief of Staff to the Chief of the military district of Moscow. Although Trotsky took enormous pains to enforce political loyalty, he was not above appointing officers who might have questionable credentials. Colonel Baranovskiy was both a key aid and brother-in-law to Alexander Kerensky, whose short-lived provisional government had been overthrown by the Bolsheviks in October 1917. **$2,000 - $3,000**



Harry S Truman
President of the United States of America.

To all who shall see these presents Greeting

Know ye that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of John W Snyder, of Missouri, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion for a term of two years, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office with all the powers privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him the said John W. Snyder subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventieth.

By the President
Joseph C Grew
Acting Secretary of State

Harry S Truman

222. Truman, Harry S. Partly-printed document signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President, 1 page (23 x 19 in.; 584 x 483 mm.), Washington, D.C., 19 July 1945, appointing John W. Snyder as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. Cosigned *"Joseph C. Grew"* as Acting Secretary of State. Fine blind embossed 3.5 in. (89 mm.) diameter Seal of the United States affixed at lower left. Light surface creases. Fine condition.

President Truman appoints John Snyder as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion – called "Assistant President" by the press.

The document reads in part: *Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of John W. Snyder, of Missouri, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, do appoint him Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion for a term of two years, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law, and to have and to hold the said Office, with all the powers and privileges thereunto of right appertaining unto him the said John W. Snyder, subject to the conditions prescribed by law…*

On 17 April 1945, five days after FDR died, President Truman nominated John W. Snyder, Vice President of the First National Bank of St. Louis, as Federal Loan Administrator. They had served together in the same regiment in the Army Reserves after World War I with Truman as Colonel and Snyder as Lieutenant Colonel. It was Truman's first appointment since taking the oath of office. Snyder succeeded Fred M. Vinson who had recently been appointed Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. After Henry M. Morgenthau resigned as Secretary of the Treasury in July, an office he had held since 1934, President Truman nominated Vinson to succeed him and Snyder to succeed Vinson as Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion. On July 23, 1945, Vinson and Snyder were sworn in. On April 22, 1946, Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone died. On June 6, 1946, President Truman nominated Fred M. Vinson to be Chief Justice and John W. Snyder to be Secretary of the Treasury. On June 25, 1946, for the third time in 14 months, John W. Snyder succeeded Fred M. Vinson in a government post.

The Wall Street Journal reported on 17 July 1945, datelined "Washington – John W. Snyder, who up to last April was vice president of a bank, is taking over the job that makes him 'Assistant President of the United States." The Associated Press headlined the appointment in their 23 July 1945 story: "Snyder Takes Oath Today As 'Assistant President." In part, "Officials in a position to know Snyder's views said today he strongly favors a simpler and more streamlined organization of the government as a whole … as 'Assistant President,' he will have more to say about government reorganization than any other individual except President Truman himself…"

Joseph C. Grew (1880-1965) was the United States Ambassador to Japan from 1932 until the day after Pearl Harbor in 1941. Three times during his last year in Tokyo, Grew sent warnings to Washington that the Japanese were contemplating an attack, specifically naming Pearl Harbor. A U.S. State Department report issued in 1943 confirmed that he had sent a coded cablegram on 27 January 1941, that the Japanese had plans for a surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. Grew was the Acting Secretary of State for most of the period from late January 1945 to early August 1945, since Secretary of State Edward Stettinius and his successor James F. Byrnes were away from Washington, D.C. at conferences during most of that time. **$2,000 - $3,000**

223. Truman, Harry S. Document signed ("Harry S. Truman") as President, 1 page (14.75 x 21.75 in.; 375 x 552 mm.), Washington, D.C., 8 May 1945. This multicolored lithograph is printed on heavy stock paper. Exhibits paper clip stains and minor pinholes on outer extremities (far from text); overall, fine. Matted to 22 x 28 in. (559 x 711 mm.).

"The Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have wrung from Germany a final and unconditional surrender ... The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed..."

The document reads in full: *The Allied armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have wrung from Germany a final and unconditional surrender. The western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave. Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United, the peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak. The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific was as it has been proved in Europe. For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and of its promise to peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we, as a nation, give thanks to Almighty God, Who has strengthened us and given us the victory.*

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945 to be a day of prayer. I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the ways of peace. I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

President Truman read this proclamation at a news conference held in his office at the White House at 8:35 A.M. on Tuesday, 8 May 1945. His wife and daughter, members of his Cabinet, high ranking United States and British Army and Navy officials, and Congressional leaders were grouped in chairs around the President's desk. Before reading the proclamation, President Truman said, "This is a solemn but glorious hour. General Eisenhower informs me that the forces of Germany have surrendered to the United Nations. The flags of freedom fly all over Europe. It's celebrating my birthday, too -- today, too." Reporters responded with shouts of "Happy Birthday, Mr. President." 8 May 1945 was President Truman's 61st birthday, his first as President following the death just 26 days earlier, of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. As he was reading the proclamation, Truman stopped after certain passages to comment. After "The victory won in the West must now be won in the East," he said, "I want that emphasized time after time, that we are only half through." After "the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak," Truman commented, "I would like to know what the Germans think about that now." After proclaiming the day of prayer, he added, "And it's exceedingly fitting that it is Mother's Day, too."
$12,000 - $15,000

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

THE ALLIED ARMIES, THROUGH SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION AND WITH GOD'S HELP, HAVE WRUNG FROM GERMANY A FINAL AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United, the peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of the dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak.

The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific war as it has been proved in Europe.

Washington, D. C., May 8, 1945

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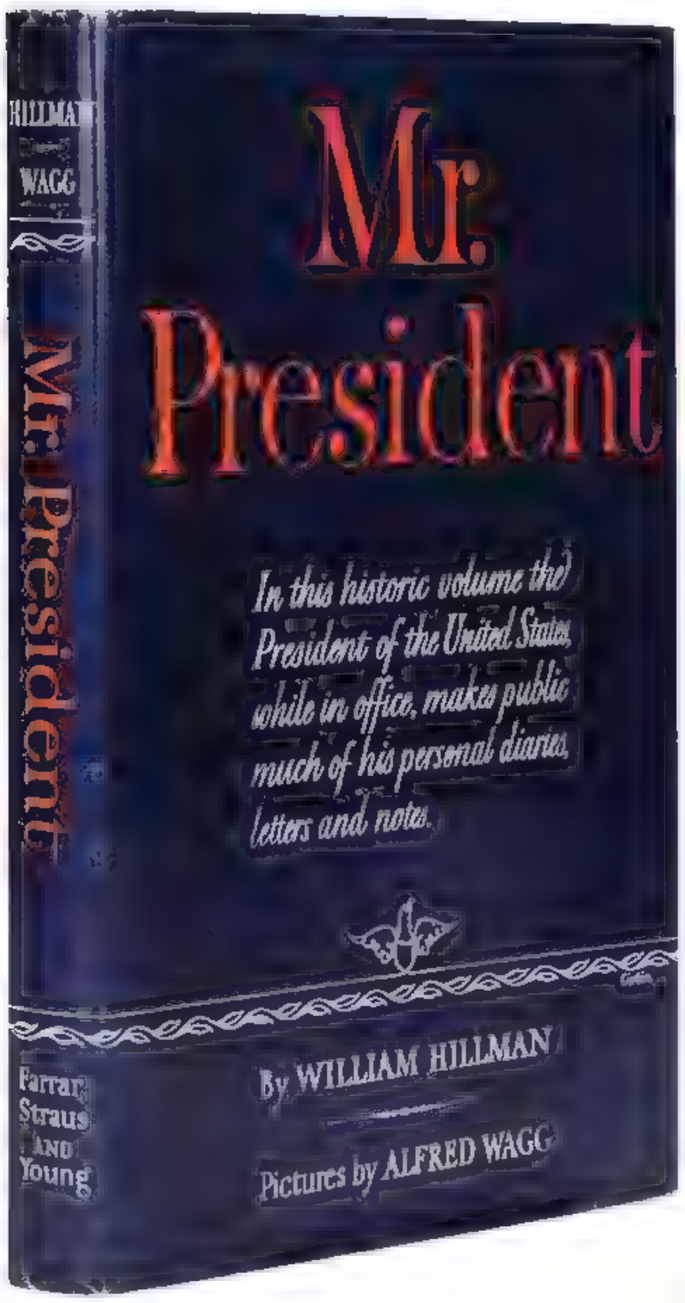
I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

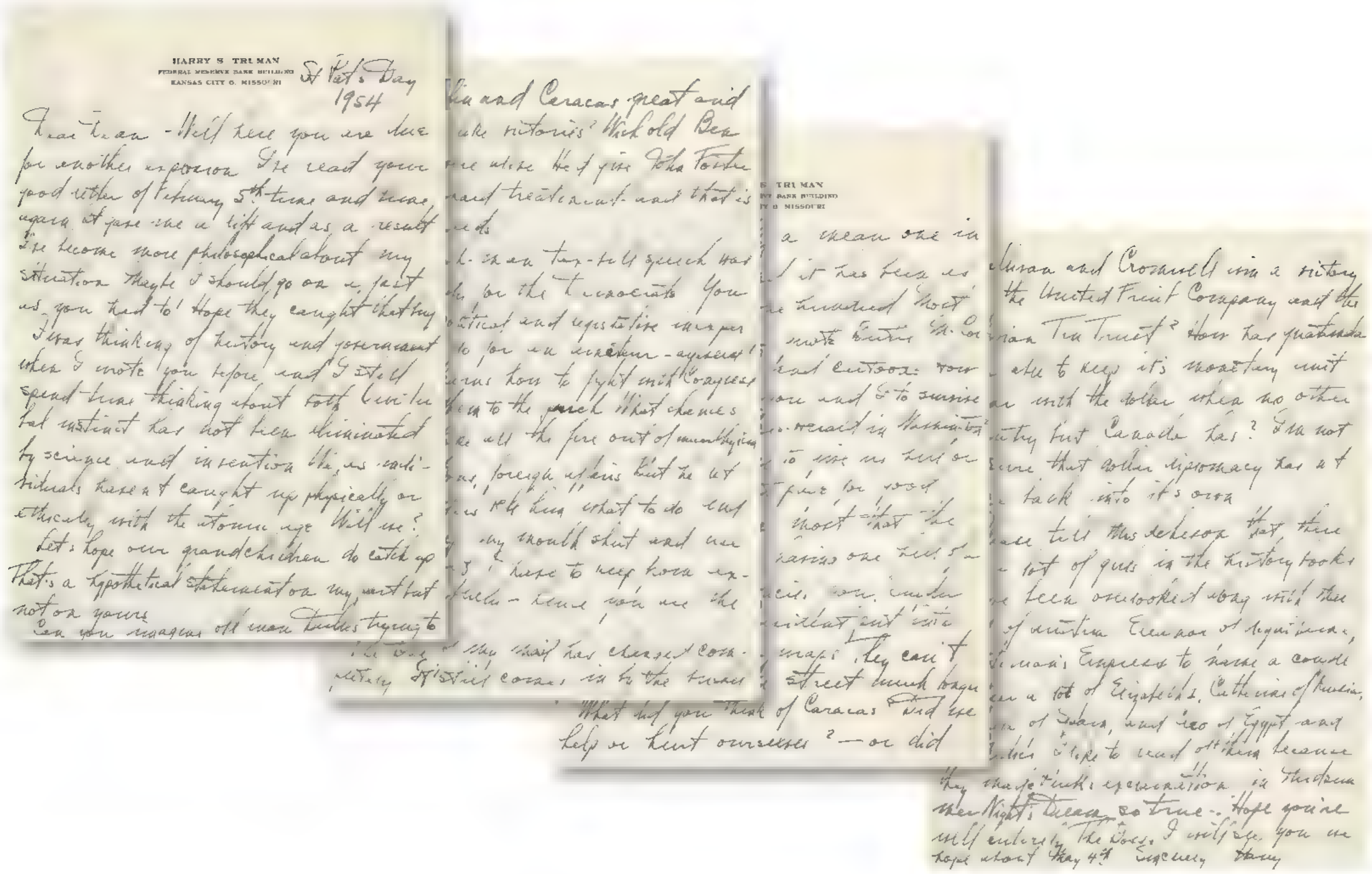

HILLMAN
WAGG
Mr. President
Mr. President
In this historic volume the President of the United States, while in office, makes public much of his personal diaries, letters and notes.
By WILLIAM HILLMAN
Pictures by ALFRED WAGG
Farrar, Straus AND Young

To Ellen Baker with
best wishes.
Harry Truman
March 29. 1952

224. [Truman, Harry S.] Hillman, William. Mr. President. The First Publication from the Personal Diaries, Private Letters, Papers and Revealing Interviews of Harry S. Truman. *New York: Farrar, Straus & Young [1952].* Small 2° (11.5 x 8.15 in.; 285 x 227mm). Numerous color photographic illustrations of portraits, facsimiles, documents, etc. Original cloth with dust jacket.

Presentation copy, boldly inscribed by Truman on colophon: *"To Ellen Baker with Best wishes. Harry Truman March 29, 1952."* **Also signed by Bess Truman** beneath her photograph (facing page128): *"Bess W. Truman, March 29 1952."*

A fine combination of autographs by Truman and his wife signed in the waning days of the administration.
$1,000 - $1,500



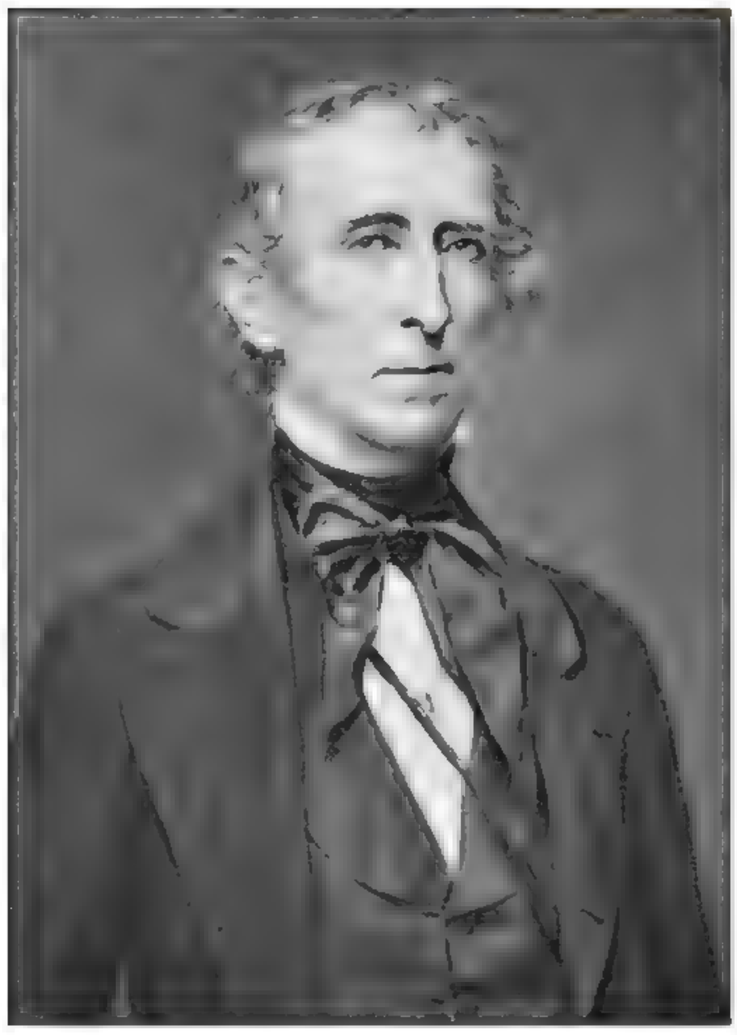
225. Truman, Harry S. Autograph letter signed ("Harry"), 4 pages (7.25 x 10.5 in.; 184 x 267 mm.), front and verso, written on "Harry S. Truman, Federal Reserve Bank Building, Kansas City 6, Missouri" letterhead, dated *"St. Pat's Day 1954"* to Dean Acheson. Staple holes in the top left corner; otherwise, fine condition.

Former President Truman is critical of then-President Eisenhower's lack of political experience and know-how thus far into his tenure.

"What chances he had, to take all the fire out of the McCarthyism tax reductions, foreign affairs. But he let the snollygosters tell him what to do. And I have to keep my mouth shut and use all the effort I have to keep from exploding publicly…"

Truman writes in full: *Dear Dean:- Well here you are due for another explosion. I've read your good letter of February 5th time and time again. It gave me a lift and as a result I've become more philosophical about my situation. Maybe I should go on a fast as you had to! Hope they caught that bug. I was thinking of history and government when I wrote you before and I still spend time thinking about both. Our tribal instinct has not been eliminated by science and invention. We as individuals haven't caught up physically or ethically with the atomic age. Will we? Let's hope our grandchildren do catch up. That's a hypothetical statement on my part but not on yours. Can you imagine old man Dulles trying to make Berlin and Caracas great and statesmen-like victories? Wish old Ben Franklin were alive. He'd give John Foster the Poor Richard treatment and that is what he needs. Ike's rich-man-tax-bill speech was a jim dandy for the Democrats. You see what political and legislative inexperience can do for an amateur — a general! Until he learns how to fight with Congress and beat them to the punch. What chances he had, to take all the fire out of the McCarthyism tax reductions, foreign affairs. But he let the snollygosters tell him what to do. And I have to keep my mouth shut and use all the effort I have to keep from exploding publicly — hence you are the victim. The tone of my mail has changed completely. It still comes in by the bushel but there's hardly a mean one in two hundred and it has been as high as five in one hundred. Most of the mean ones quote Bertie McCormick's editorials and cartoons. How in the world are you and I to survive without the Times-Herald in Washington? Somebody will have to give us hell or we'll be off the front page for good. What pleases me most [is] that the alibiers for Ike are having one hell of a time keeping the policies you, Snyder and the former President put into operation under wraps. They can't play both sides of the street much longer. What did you think of Caracas? Did we help or hurt ourselves? — or did Sullivan and Cromwell win a victory for the United Fruit Company and the Bolivian Tin Trust? How has Guatemala been able to keep its monetary unit at par with the dollar when no other country but Canada has? I'm not so sure that dollar diplomacy hasn't come back into its own. Please tell Mrs. Acheson that there are a lot of girls in the history books who've been overlooked along with Margaret of Austria, Eleanor of Aquitaine, Justinian's Empress to name a couple. We hear a lot of Elizabeth I, Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Spain, and Cleo of Egypt and the Medici. I like to read of them because they made Puck's exclamation in Midsummer Night's Dream so true. Hope you're well entirely. The Boss, I will see you we hope about May 4th. Sincerely Harry.*

$2,000 - $3,000



226. Tyler, John. Remarkable autograph letter signed ("J.Tyler"), 3 pages (7.75 x 10 in.; 197 x 254 mm.), two conjoined sheets, front and verso, Sherwood Forest [Virginia], [18] June 1856. Addressed by Tyler on verso of third page to *"Col. John S. Cunningham, Washington D.C."* franked *"J.Tyler"*, postmarked "FREE" and "Norfolk, Va. June 18." On blue laid paper with minor spotting. Light mounting remnants at edge on verso of third page.

Extraordinary John Tyler letter mentioning the most memorable political slogan in American history – Tippecanoe and Tyler Too – when discussing the 1856 Democratic National Convention.

"Many of the Old Line Whigs will vote for Buck and Breck* [Buchanan and Breckinridge]. *That is the new Tip and Tie firm."

Tyler begins, *"I think that I said to you in my last letter that I was deliberating the question whether I should repeat my lecture for the benefit of the Mt. Vernon Association or not, upon a request to do so at Richmond on the 14 July and also at Lynchburg on such other day as I might select. If I did not do so in my last letter to you, it is proper for me now to state, that since the appearance of Mr. [John A.] Washington's letter declining to sell Mt. Vernon (for so I construe that letter), I have indefinitely postpon'd all invitations from that association."* On April 24, 1856, Tyler spoke before the Petersburg (Virginia) Library Association. His lecture was entitled "The Dead of the Cabinet." John A. Washington's father was the nephew of Bushrod Washington, nephew of George Washington. From Mount Vernon, on 14 March 1856, John A. Washington had written Mrs. Maria S. Wofford, in full, "Madam, I have received your letter of March 6th, respecting the purchase of Mount Vernon by the ladies of different parts of the United States. In reply, I respectfully inform you that Mount Vernon is not for sale. I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant, John A. Washington." In June 1855, Washington had proposed to sell 200 acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion and burial site, to the State of Virginia for $200,000, but the offer was declined. Edward Everett was lecturing across the country on the character of George Washington with the proceeds of his lectures going into a fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon. The *New York Herald* published Washington's March 14th letter and also reported "that negotiations are now going on with certain Catholic clergymen to purchase it for a nunnery." The *Chicago Daily Tribune* commented that "putting the two things together, we jump at the conclusion that somebody is contriving an ingenious dodge whereby Congress will be frightened into the purchase of the estate at any figure the proprietor sees fit to name." It seems that Tyler did not approve of John A. Washington's actions. In 1858, John A. Washington agreed to sell the 200 acres to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union. Tyler tells Cunningham, *"I have also recievd [sic] invitations from the Library Association of St. Louis and the Lyceum of Poughkeepsie, but they are too distant from me and I have declined them. Now my object in writing to you is in reference to the publication of the lecture – Thompson of the Literary Messenger has asked for it for his monthly, which you know is altogether devoted to litterature [sic] and proposes also to publish it in pamphlet form. I informed him of my intention to publish it in the Herald, but he nevertheless claims it. His claim I suppose rests in the ground 1st because he was the one who on behalf of the Ladies of Richmond requested its repetition at Richmond . 2dly that his periodical is the only one south and therefore entitled to any aid to be derived from its publication and lastly that as he and others were disappointed in having it repeated before them by no act of theirs, that Richmond is entitled to its first issue – I think I said to you, upon the then supposition that it would be delivered in Richmond, that if its publication should be asked for there I should be compelled to grant it and my object in writing to you now is to consult you upon the matter. Of course it is a small affair at best, and one that neither the public or myself take much interest in; but still I devise to consult all the proprieties, and therefore invoke your council. My only object is to put in proper and enduring form a merited eulogy on those who assisted me so well in conducting public affairs at a time of much danger to myself. Is not this better accomplished through a litterary [sic] than a political journal? and in pamphlet form than any newspaper sheet – But still I am sensible to the kindness of Mr. Hudson in offering to publish it in the Herald, and also to the fact that its readers would be far more numerous – The Herald however is most full of interesting political incident which the southern periodical has to look to its contributors for aid. If then the Herald has space for it now, amid the stirring events of the day, would Mr Hudson object to transferring it from the paper of the Messenger in advance of the other political papers – If he would not, I would require Thompson to forward at the instant of issue, a copy to the Herald so as to ensure that point – Please write me without delay."* Tyler's lecture was published on pages 81-93 of the August 1856 issue of the *Southern Literary Messenger.* Tyler spoke of his memories of the members of his presidential cabinet who have died, including John C. Calhoun and Daniel Webster. The 1856 Democratic National Convention was held in Cincinnati 2-6 June 1856. President Franklin Pierce was denied renomination; James Buchanan was nominated for President, John C. Breckinridge for Vice President. Tyler, a Democrat who accepted the 1840 Whig nomination for Vice President, continues, *"The doings of the Convention at Cincinnati prove acceptable to most of the people hereabouts atho' very many were the advocate of Genl. Pierce. No man certainly could have more strongly manifested his devotion to the constitutional rights of the South, and his failure to recieve [sic] its entire vote arrises [sic] more from what appears to be a settled determination to limit the Presidential term to four years than to any thing else. We may set it down as quite certain therefore that no man is to fill the chair longer than four years. Many of the Old Line Whigs will vote for Buck and Breck. That is the new Tip and Tie firm."* Originally titled "Tip and Ty," the 1840 Whig campaign song-turned-slogan, "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too," is the best known political campaign slogan of all time. The tune debuted at a New York Whig Party rally and quickly spread throughout the country. Tippecanoe refers to William Henry Harrison's victorious 1811 battle against the Indian warriors of Shawnee chief Tecumseh. **$10,000 - $15,000**

Sherwood Forest
June 1856

My dear Sir,

I think that I said to you in my last letter that I was deliberating the question whether I should repeat my lecture or not for the benefit of the Mt. Vernon association or not, upon a request to do so at Richmond on the 4th Inst. and also at Lynchburg or such other day as I might select. If I did not do so in my last letter to you, it is proper for me now to state, that since the appearance of Mrs Washington's letter declining to sell Mt. Vernon, (for so I construe that letter) I have indefinitely postponed all invitations from that association. I have also received invitations from the Library Association of St. Louis and the Lyceum of Poughkeepsie. but they are too distant from me and I have declined them. Now any object in writing to you or in reference to the publication of the Lecture. Thompson of the Literary Messenger has asked for it for his monthly, which you know is altogether devoted to literature, and proposes also to publish it in pamphlet form. I informed him of my intention to publish in the Herald, but he claims it on the grounds that his claim I suppose would in newspaper slang be called "1st best" because he was the

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one who on behalf of the Ladies of Richmond requested its repetition at Richmond. 2dly that his periodical was the only one south, and therefore entitled to any aid to be derived from its publication and lastly that as the rest others were disappointed in hearing it repeated before them he was entitled to the first issue. That Richmond is entitled to its first issue. I think I said to you, upon the then supposition that it would be delivered in Richmond. that if its publication should be asked for there I should be compelled to grant it. and my object in writing to you now is to consult you upon the matter. Of course it is a small affair at best, and one that neither the public or myself take much interest in; but still I desire to consult all the proprieties, and therefore invoke your counsel. My only object is to put in proper and enduring form a merited eulogy on those who assisted me so well in conducting public affairs at a time of much danger to myself. to put this latter accomplished through a literary rather than a political journal: and in pamphlet form than any newspaper sheet. But still I am averse to the kindness of Mr. Hudson in offering to publish it in the Herald. and also to the fact that its readers would be far more numerous. moreover the Herald however is most full of interesting political incident. while the Southern periodical has to look to its contributors for aid. If then the Herald has space for it now, amid the stirring events of the day, would Mr Hudson object to transferring it from the pages of the Messenger in advance of all other political papers. If not, I would require Thompson to forward he would at the instant of issue a copy to the Herald so as to secure that point. Please write me without delay.

The doings of the Convention at Cincinnati prove acceptable to most of the people however although very many were the advocates of Genl Pierce the man certainly, could have more strongly manifested his devotion to the constitutional rights of the South, and his failure to receive its entire vote, arises more from what appears to be a settled determination to limit the Presidential term to four years than to any thing else. We may set it down as quite certain therefore that no man is to fill the chair longer than four years. Many of the old line Whigs will vote for Buck and Buck. But it is the new Light and Life from.

Truly Yr. Obt. J. Tyler

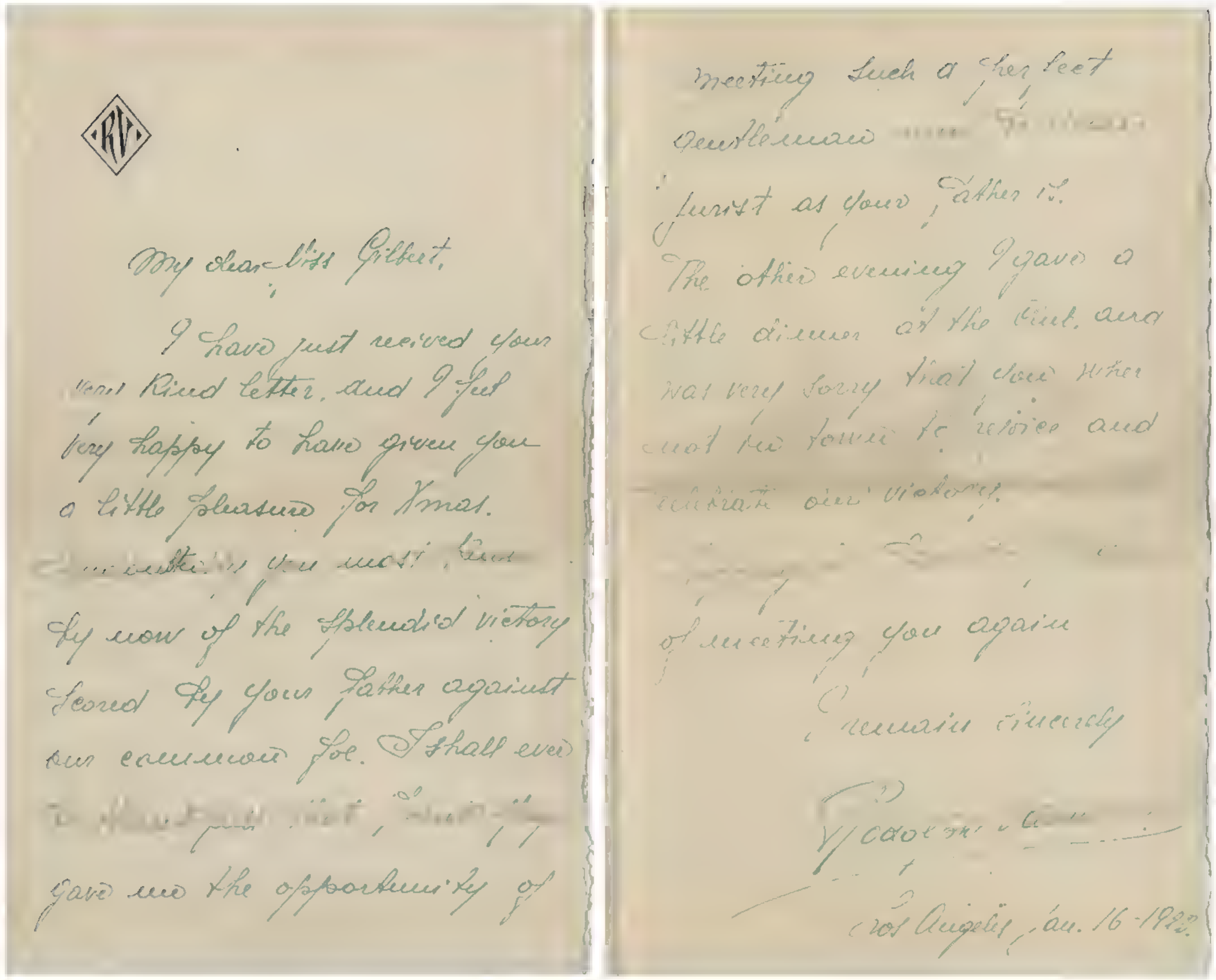
Col. J. S. Cunningham

227. [U.S. Navy]. Log of the brig "Surf", 174 pages (8.25 x 13.5 in.; 210 x 343 mm.), marbleized covers. The "Surf" was built at the Carleton Norwood and Company shipyard in Rockport, Maine. The entries are from 1857-1859, beginning on 12 February 1857, during a voyage from Rio de Janeiro to New York. Boards rubbed; minor spotting on some pages; front cover is loose but book is internally sound.

Naval Archive - Log of the brig "Surf," a merchant ship, just prior to the Civil War, detailing voyages along the Atlantic coast, to Cuba and New Orleans.

William McIntire is the ship's Master. The "Surf" then travels from New York to Cienfuegos (southern coast of Cuba) to Turks Island (southeast of the Bahamas, north of Hispaniola) to New York to Salem to Camden in September 1857. The next two pages have no entries but have pencil drawings of ships including an ironclad flying the British Union Jack. The next pages are headed "Journal on Board Brig Surf from Camden towards New Orleans John Mcintire Master" (January-February 1858) with a notation "Brig Surf in Mississipi River" (March). The "Surf" then sailed from New Orleans to Boston to Camden to Charleston (S.C.) to Baltimore to Portland (Me.) to Rockport (home port) to Wilmington (N.C.) to Boston to Rockport to New Orleans to Boston to Rockport to Charleston to Providence (R.I.) to Rockport to Charleston to Boston to Rockport to Charleston to New Orleans, which was the last entry 8 November 1859. There are pencil doodles on many pages and drawings of two pigs on one page and pencil rubbings of horses on another page. The brig "Surf" was involved in an incident in the Civil War and on 28 January 1862, on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives, Maine Congressman Samuel C. Fessenden presented a "petition of Carleton Norwood and Company praying indemnity for seizure of the brig Surf."

By comparing the handwriting, the Log was kept by at least three different shipmates, some darkly penned, some lightly penned. Most entries track the weather and record the speed of the ship by the hour, occasionally noting significant events and the sighting of other vessels. Excerpts: *"the Ship Crystal packet boat come onboard of us. She is from the Sandwich islands 75 days out bond to New Bedford," "there are 24 hours and deck breeze and fine weather all hands employed pinning discharging Cargo and Clearing up the hold for taken cargo," "finished taking in the homeward cargo consisting of 9525 Bushels of Salt in bulk and 4 Pakgs of old copper hoops," "Brig Surf in Mississipi River…Comes in thick of fogg wind ESE and moderate 9 A.M. Breaks up in the river thick outside all day as far as I could see ends same Man forward seemed better so he said was mending clothes A.M. 1/2 4 P.M. was sitting on forecastle whittling fell over and died in about 10 minutes time sent on board Brig O C Clarey for Capt Philbrook to come on board and Capt Cables Brig Joseph they came layed him out & went on shore to get a coffin made could git none was informed could bury him on stake Isle below here close to the light house borrowed a spade to dig a grave for him…Francis Antonio was a native of the Western Islands Aged about 36 Years…went to the S.W. pass light house fogg so thick could not find the way to stake Island got a Man from the Light to show us where we could fin suitable place to bury him, took us to the N.W. of the light house on the opposite side of the Bayou about 3/4 mile on a small Island where others were buried there we dug him a grave and buried him in silence under some brushes set two pieces of Boards at the foot and head of the grave are at the head was an imitation of a cross and returned to our vessels in sadness for we could feel otherwise than sad that has lost friends…"*
$2,000 - $3,000



My dear Miss Gilbert,

I have just received your very Kind letter, and I feel very happy to have given you a little pleasure for Xmas.

Undoubtedly you must know by now of the Splendid victory Scored by your Father against our common foe. I shall ever be thankful that Frank Mayo gave me the opportunity of meeting such a perfect gentlemen and brilliant jurist as your father is.

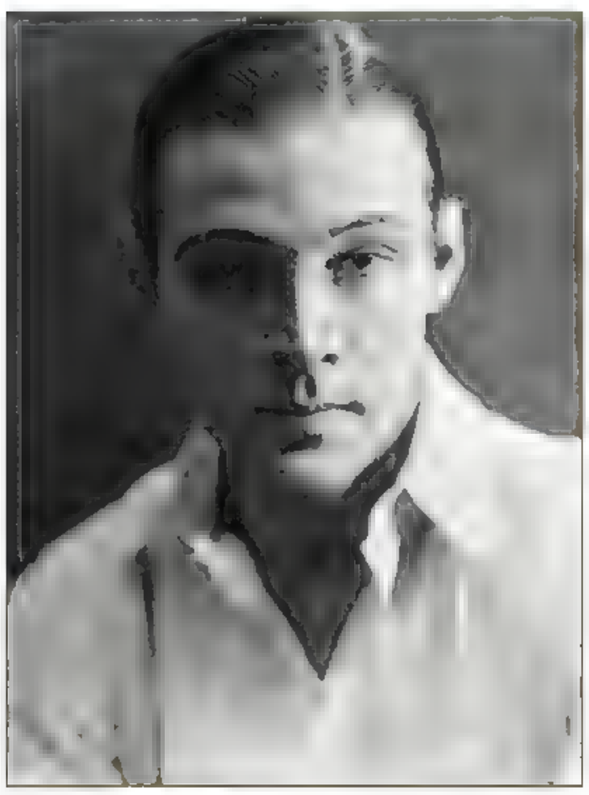
The other evening I gave a little dinner at the Club and was very sorry that you where [sic] not in town to rejoice and celebrate our victory.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again

I remain sincerely

Rudolph Valentino

Los Angeles, Jan. 16-1923



228. Valentino, Rudolph. Rare autograph letter signed, 2 pages (5.5 x 9.25 in.;), on "RV" personal embossed stationery with deckle edge, Los Angeles, 16 January 1923, Slight toning, faint stain on verso of second leaf; otherwise, fine.

Rudolph Valentino writes the daughter of his attorney following his bigamy trial.

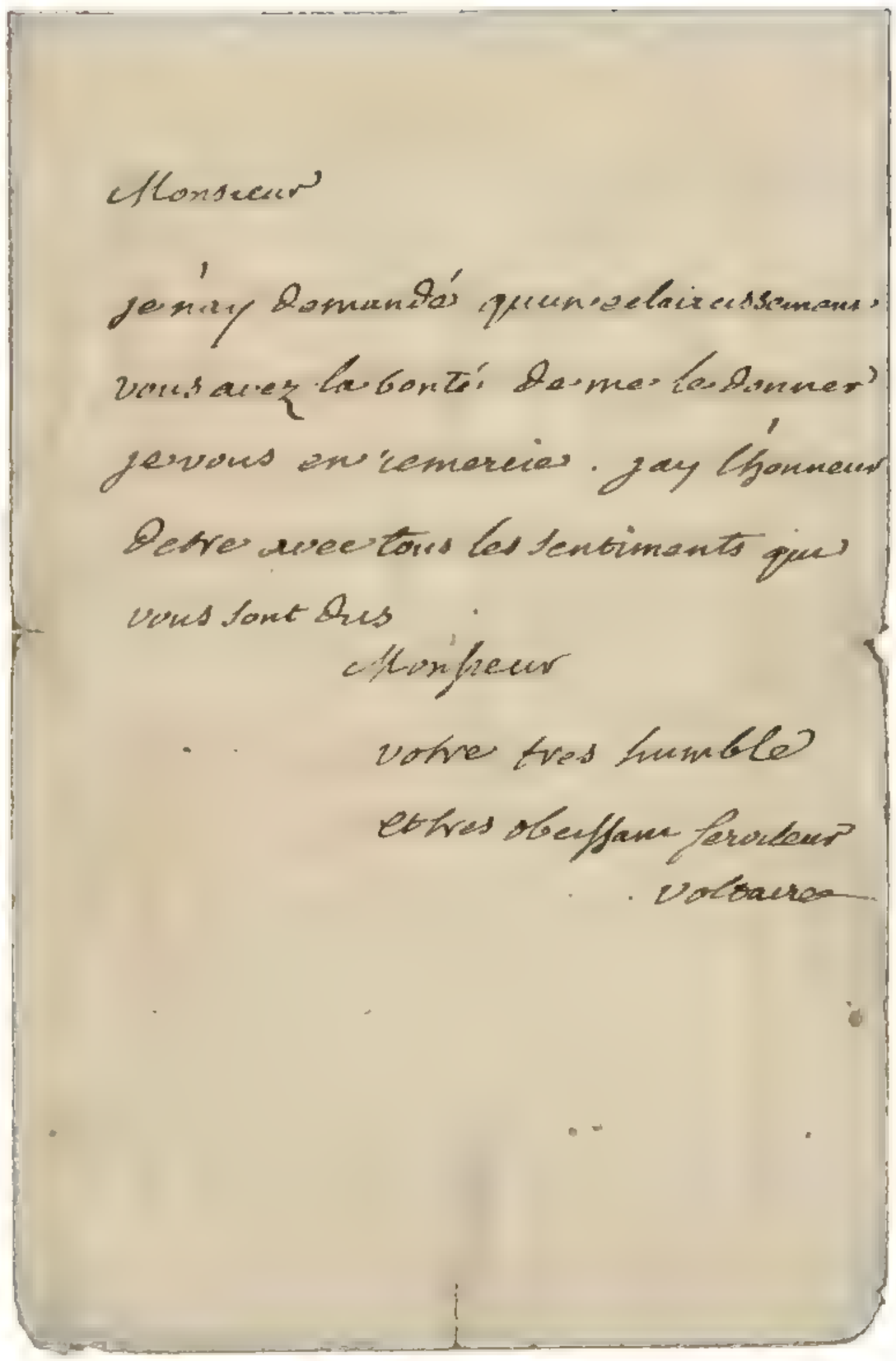
Valentino writes in full: *My dear Miss Gilbert, I have just received your very kind letter, and I feel very happy to have given you a little pleasure for Xmas. Undoubtedly you must know by now of the splendid victory scored by your father against our common foe. I shall ever be thankful that Frank Mayo gave me the opportunity of meeting such a perfect gentlemen and brilliant jurist as your father is. The other evening I gave a little dinner at the Club and was very sorry that you where [sic] not in town to rejoice and celebrate our victory. Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you again. I remain sincerely Rudolph Valentino.*

Valentino and his estranged wife Jean Acker were divorced in 1923. However, unaware that California state law required that he wait one full year after his divorce before remarrying, he married Natacha Rambova and found himself jailed and charged with bigamy. The trial was a sensation, forcing the pair to have their marriage annulled and separated for a year. **$2,500 - $3,500**

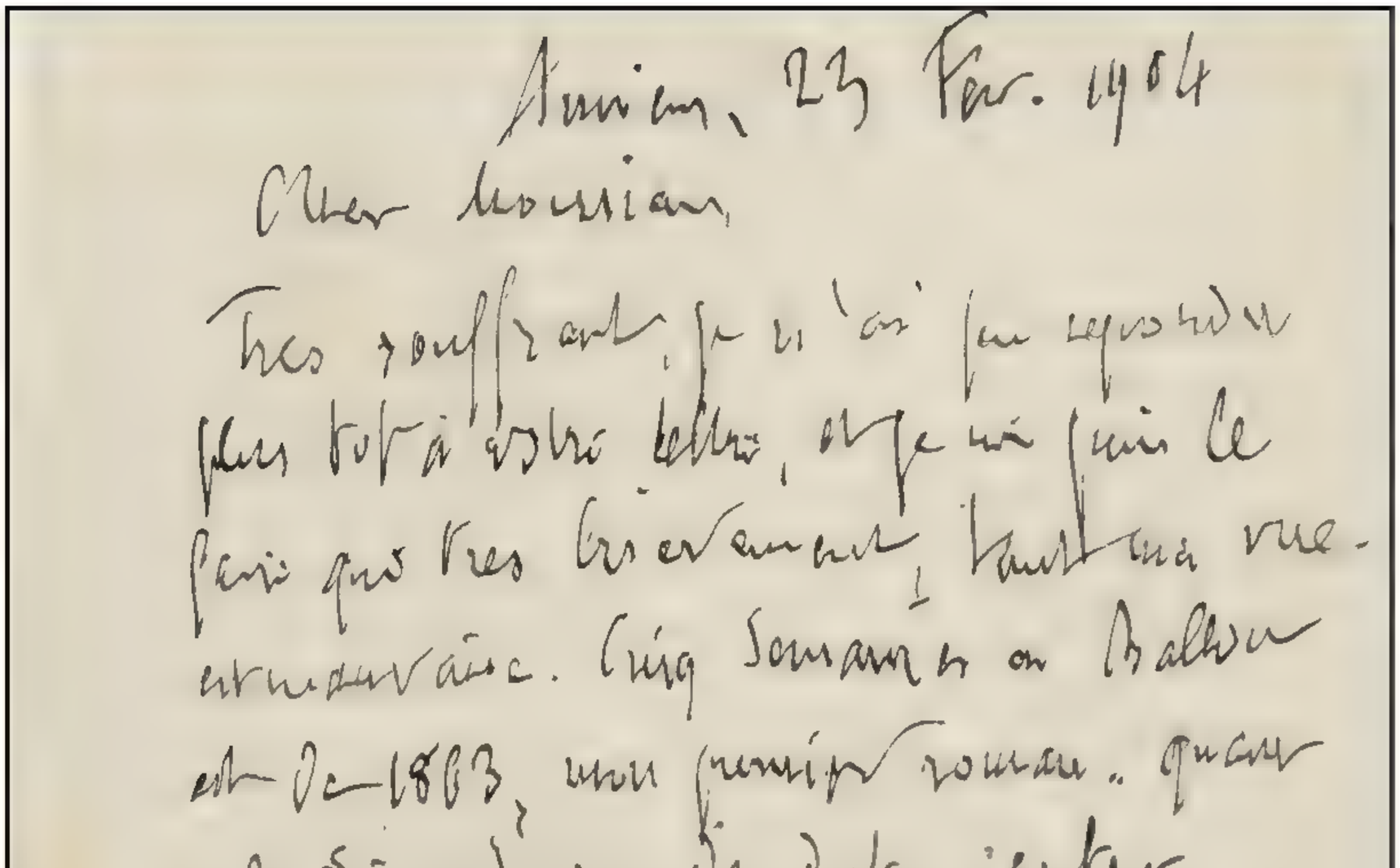
229. Verdi, Giuseppe. Cabinet photograph signed (G.Verdi"), 4 x 6 in. (102 x 152 mm.), from a series of photographs by the artist Friedrich Bruckmann (ca. 1870). The card is printed with a red border and text around edges reading, "Bruckmann's Portrait Collection" and other details in German. "Verdi" is printed under the photo and the maestro has signed under his printed name in black ink pen. Some chipping to edges, overall mild toning. Some staining and mounting remnants on verso. **$2,000 - $3,000**

230. Voltaire. Autograph letter signed ("Voltaire"), 1 page, (4.6 x 7 in.; 117 x 178 mm.), no place, no date, written to *"Monsieur"*. Older archival reinforcement to separations on verso.

Voltaire writes in full: *Sir, I only requested a clarification, and I would appreciate it greatly if you were so kind as to respond. Please accept my best regards Sir Your most humble servant Voltaire.* **$1,500 - $2,500**


Monsieur

je n'ay demandé qu'un eclaircissement
vous avez la bonté de me le donner
je vous en remercie. j'ay l'honneur
de vous avec tous les sentiments que
vous sont dus
Monsieur
votre tres humble
et tres obeissant serviteur
Voltaire


Amiens, 23 Fév. 1904

Cher Monsieur,

Très souffrant, je n'ai pu répondre plus tôt à votre lettre, et je me hâte de faire que très brièvement, hantes ma vue extrêmement faible. Cinq Semaines en Ballon est de 1863, mon premier roman. Quant à la discordance des dates entre Vingt mille lieues sous la mers, et l'Ile mystérieuse, j'ai tout lieu de croire que c'est une erreur.

Toujours votre bien devoué

Jules Verne

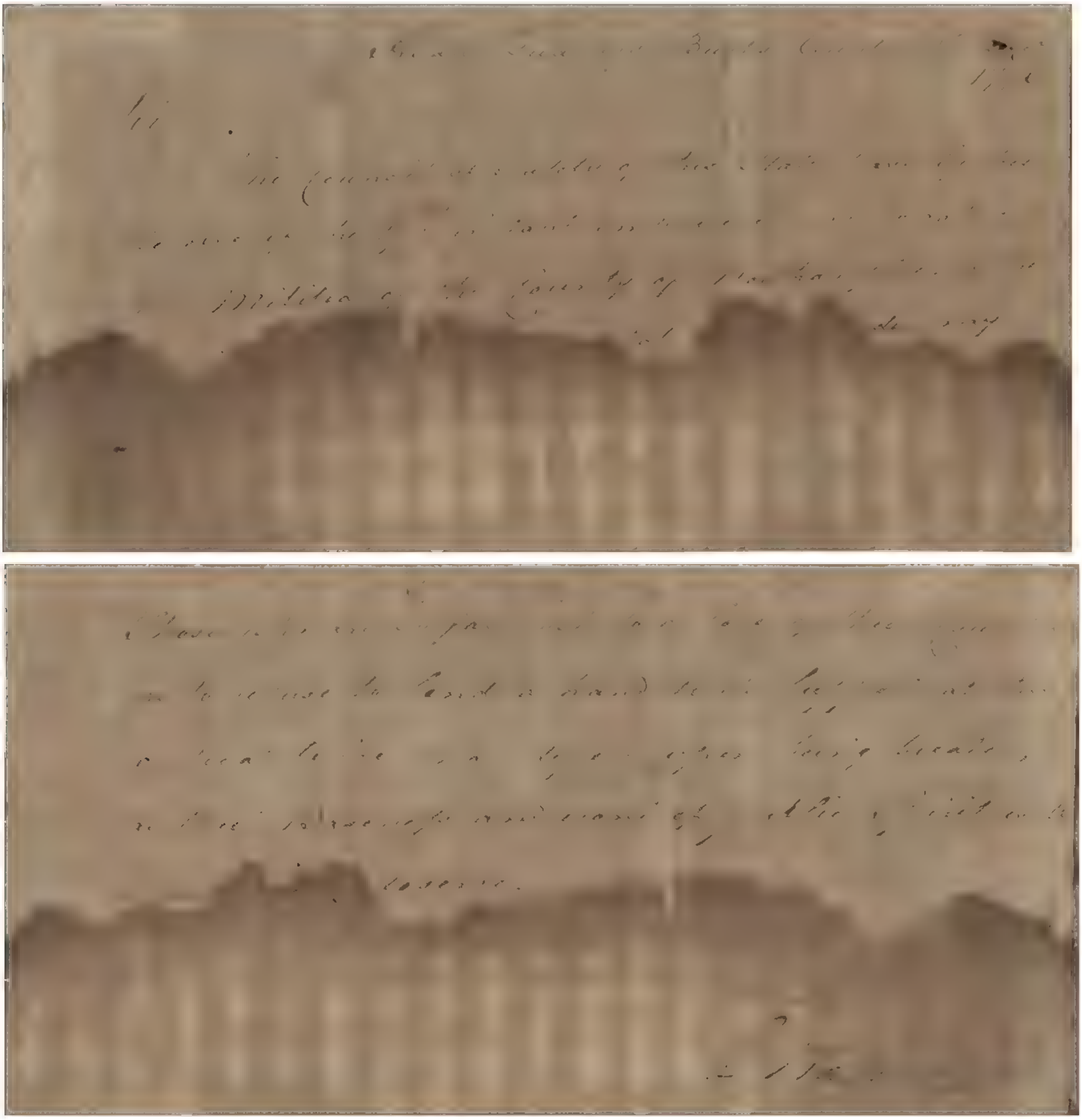
231. Verne, Jules. Autograph letter signed ("Jules Verne"), in French, 1 page (4 x 5.25 in.; 102 x 133 mm.), *"Amiens"*, France, 23 February 1904. Written to a correspondent known only as *"Sir"*. Slight spotting; otherwise, fine.

While recuperating from an illness, Jules Verne answers questions pertaining to some of his most celebrated novels.

Verne writes in full: *Amiens, February 23, 1904 Dear Sir, Being very ill, I have not been able to answer your letter, and I can only do so briefly as my sight is very bad. Five Weeks in a Balloon* [Cinq semaines en ballon] *dates from 1863, my first novel...Regarding the discrepancy in dates between Twenty-Thousand Leagues Under the Seas* [Vint mille lieues sous la mers] *and Mysterious Island* [L'Ile mystérieuse], *I have reason to believe that it is an error. Always your very devoted, Jules Verne*

Verne writes from the town of Amiens, where he had been elected town councilor in 1888. He was suffering from diabetes the last few years of his life and died from complications of the disease one year after he wrote this letter. Verne's letters mentioning his novels are scarce, and this one referencing three, Five Weeks in a Balloon, Twenty-Thousand Leagues Under the Sea and Mysterious Island, is exceptionally desirable. **$1,500 - $2,500**

232. Warhol, Andy. Printed art of "Mao Tse-Tung" signed ("Andy W"). Greeting card style and printed on heavy stock paper, measuring 6.9 x 6.9 in.; 175 x 175 mm. (closed) and 13.75 in. x 6.9 in.; 349 x 175 mm. (open). The artwork depicts the Chinese leader with a green face, wearing a pink jacket. Nine differently colored Mao's are on the back cover. When opened, on the right, is a printed announcement: "Mao Tse-Tung by Andy Warhol Published by Multiples, Inc. and Castelli Graphics, Printed at Styria Studio, A portfolio of 10 silkscreens each signed and numbered by the artist, 36 x 36 inches, A limited edition of 250." Two contact addresses and phone numbers are listed. "Copyright 1972 Andy Warhol." On the left is a similar announcement printed in Chinese. **$4,000 - $6,000**



233. Washington, George. Letter signed ("Go:Washington") being a fragment, 2 pages (4.25 x 7.85 in.; 105 x 200 mm.), Head Quarters Bucks County, 22 December 1776 to an unidentified "Sir"; browning, dampstaining affecting bottom half of leaf with some separation at bottom fold.

Those who are so far lost to a love of their Country as to refuse to lend a hand to its Support at this critical time, may depend upon being treated, as their Business and want of Spirit, will most just deserve.

Washington writes in part: *The Council of Safety of this State have by their Resolve of the 17th instant, empowered me to call out the Militia of the County of Northampton . . . Those who are so far lost to a love of their Country as to refuse to lend a hand to its Support at this critical time, may depend upon being treated, as their Business and want of public Spirit, will most just deserve. I am Sir, yr most obt Sert Go: Washington*

A highly important letter fragment written at a crucial moment of the American Revolution—just days before Washington crossed the Delaware River. **$8,000 - $12,000**

234. Washington, George. Society of the Cincinnati document signed (*"G.° Washington"*), 1 page (approx. 20 x 14 in.; 508 x 356 mm.), on vellum, *Mount Vernon, Virginia,* 4 July 1788. With ornate vignettes at the top and bottom, elaborately engraved by Jean-Jacques-Andre Le Veau (1729-1786) from Augustin-Louis La Belle's (1757-1841) drawing, based on Pierre Charles L'Enfant's (1754–1825) original design. Cosigned by Henry Knox as secretary (Knox's signature has been enhanced by another hand). Ink is light in areas; vellum exhibits typical wrinkling; overall, fine condition.

On 4 July 1788 President of the Society of the Cincinnati, George Washington, signs a membership certificate for Lieutenant Jasper Mead.

The document states in full; filled in areas in italics: "Be it known that *Jasper Mead late Lieutenant & Quarter Master of the 5th Connecticut Regiment,* is a Member of the Society of the Cincinnati; instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to North America, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendships the Members constituting the same. In testimony whereof I, the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my hand at *Mount Vernon* in the State of *Virginia* this *4th* Day of *July* in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and *Eighty Eight* and in the *Twelfth* Year of the Independence of the United States. By order, [signed] *G.° Washington* [cosigned] *H. Knox* Secretary"

The Society of the Cincinnati, which was open to all former officers during the Revolution, was founded in 1784, with George Washington's approval, by Henry Knox (1750-1806), Jedidiah Huntington (1743-1818), and Baron Von Steuben (1730-1794). A year earlier (Fall, 1783), at the time of the dissolution of the Continental Army, disgruntled officers had been prepared to go home unpaid - their demands unmet. At that time, Washington, then Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army (June, 1775 - December, 1783), had risked his command to speak to the continuing issue of the decline of the welfare of the Continental Army and the grievances of its officers about back pay, unpaid food and clothing accounts (the Newburgh Addresses). The very soldiers who had followed him and trusted him through years of hunger, suffering, and bloodshed, now implicated Washington himself in their complaints. The dangerous potential existed for a "fascist" alliance of army officers and financiers – leading to military intervention in civil government – as a threat of military force was proposed to take that which was denied. In an important speech made on 15 March 1783, Washington met the critical situation with tact, wisdom, and sincerity, neutralizing the dangers and urging Congress to comply with the officers' petitions.

Named after "that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus," who had left his farm on two occasions to take up arms in the defense of his homeland, the Society of the Cincinnati adopted its constitution on 13 May 1783. The organization – the only one besides the Continental Congress that extended across all 13 states – had its first convention in 1784. The society was to be charitable – its purpose to ameliorate the present or future hardships of the deprived officers. Washington had gratefully accepted the post of the society's President-General (19 June 1783) with Henry Knox as Secretary, but soon learned that accusations were being made that the society existed only to create a hereditary aristocracy. Membership in the society was to pass, like aristocratic titles in Europe, by primogeniture. As well, to Washington's surprise, certain non-military citizens could be elected to the society. Washington accepted re-election as President-General only after (it seemed) he had succeeded at removing all political provisions from the society's charter. But the state societies vetoed the national meeting's actions. In 1786, Washington had the opportunity to use the society for political purposes – to suppress Shay's Rebellion – the rising up of mobs in reaction against the widespread foreclosure on the farms and other properties of western settlers who were unable to raise cash with which to pay their debts. Washington refused to attend the national meeting that year, and the society's meeting came to little – as did the rebellion. **$6,000 - $8,000**

310-859-7701

Be it known that Jasper Head late Lieutenant [illegible] Regiment
is a Member of the Society of the **Cincinnati**, instituted by the Officers of the American Army, at the Period of its Dissolution, as well to commemorate the great Event which gave Independence to *North America*, as for the laudable Purpose of inculcating the Duty of laying down in Peace Arms assumed for public Defence, and of uniting in Acts of brotherly Affection, and Bonds of perpetual Friendship — the Members constituting the same.

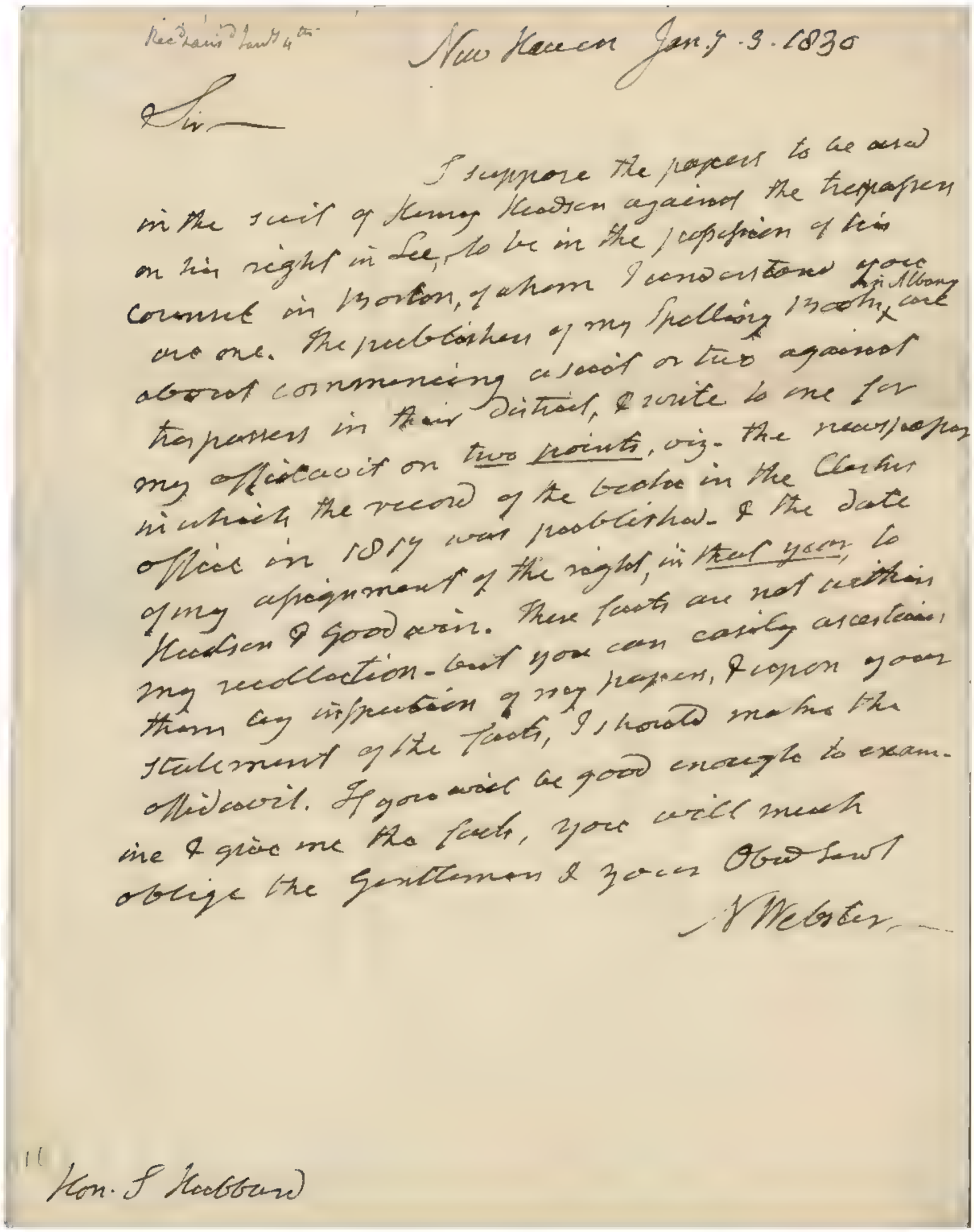
In Testimony whereof I the President of the said Society, have hereunto set my Hand at Mount Vernon
in the State of Virginia this 4th Day of July in the
Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty eight and in the
Year of the Independence of the United States

By order

Knox Secretary

[illegible] President

Page 249



Rec'd Jan'y 4th

New Haven Jan.y 3. 1830

Sir

I suppose the papers to be used in the suit of Henry Hudson against the trespasses on his right in Lee, to be in the possession of his counsel in Boston, of whom I understand you are one. The publishers of my Spelling Book in Albany care about commencing a suit or two against trespassers in their District, & write to me for my affidavit on two points, viz. the newspaper in which the record of the book in the Clerks office in 1817 was published, & the date of my assignment of the right, in that year to Hudson & Goodwin. These facts are not within my recollection - but you can easily ascertain them by inspection of my papers, & upon your statement of the facts, I should make the affidavit. If you will be good enough to examine & give me the facts, you will much oblige the Gentleman & your Obed.t Serv.t

N Webster

Hon. S Hubbard

235. Webster, Noah. Autograph letter signed ("N. Webster"), 1 page (9.75 x 7.75 in.; 198 x 252 mm), New Haven, 3 January 1830, to The Honorable Samuel Hubbard; integral address leaf, docketed.

On copyright infringement of his school textbooks.

Webster writes in full: *I suppose the papers to be used in the suit of Henry Hudson against the trespasses on his right in Lee, to be in the possession of his counsel in Boston, of whom I understand you are one. The publishers of my Spelling Book in Albany care about commencing a suit or two against trespasses in their district, & write to me for my affidavit on Two Points, viz–the newspaper in which the record of the book in the Clerks office in 1817 was published, & the date of my assignment of the right, in That Year to Hudson & Goodwin. These facts are not within my recollection–but you can easily ascertain them by inspection of my papers, & upon your statement of the facts, I should make the affidavit. If you will be good enough to examine & give me the facts, you will much oblige the gentleman & your Obed[iant] Servant N Webster.*

A significant letter penned by the "Father of the American Copyright." Webster played an important role in the formation of copyright. In fact, the first copyright laws in America, both state and federal, came about as a direct result of Webster's efforts. Shortly after Webster wrote the present letter, he travelled to Washington D.C. to lobby for a revision of the old copyright law which was successfully revised on 3 February 1831. **$4,000 - $6,000**

236. Welles, Orson. Oversize photograph signed ("Orson Welles"), a double-weight, 9.75 x 12.25 in. (248 x 311 mm.) gelatin silver borderless image of the dapper young filmmaker dressed in suit and bow tie. Inscribed in red ink: *"For Rutgers Neilson – with all good wishes and many thanks, Orson Welles"*. Pinholes at upper corner tips; minor creasing and spotting.
$2,000 - $3,000

237. [Wilkie Brothers Foundation - Louis S.B. Leakey]. Important collection of correspondence, typed transcripts, photographs, project proposals and published articles from the 1950s through the 1980s by several of the most important primate field researchers, written to Leighton and/or Robert Wilkie of the Wilkie Brothers Foundation discussing primate research in Africa. Condition varies; overall, in fine condition.

Important Wilkie Brothers Foundation primatology archive containing letters, photographs and documents from top researchers such as Louis Leakey and Birute Galdikas, discussing gorilla, orangutan and chimpanzee field studies from the 1950s through the 1980s.

Highlights include:
Archive of documents concerning Louis Leakey and Birute Galdikas' Orangutan research in Indonesia, including: **Louis Leakey** (3) typed letters signed, from Nairobi, Kenya, 19 November 1969 through 20 December 1971, written to Leighton Wilkie, on "National Museum Centre for Prehistory and Paleontology" letterhead; typed manuscript signed by Leakey, [1969], 3 pages, describing his proposal for Galdikas' orangutan research project; **Birute Galdikas** (7) typed letters signed, to Robert and Leighton Wilkie, from Los Angeles, Burnaby, British Columbia, Indonesia, 3 December 1970 through 1 May 1984, twenty pages, several on onionskin, describing the progress of her research—including her discovery that orangutans are not exclusively arboreal—along with black & white and color photos of Galdikas at Camp Leakey, Camp Wilkie and among the orangutans she studied; **George B. Schaller**. April-May 1960. (2) typed letters signed from Schaller to L.A. Wilkie. **Vernon Reynolds**. 1962. The original proposal by Dr. A. Kortlandt to put Vernon Reynolds into the field for a proposed chimpanzee project. Proposal submitted to Wilkie and signed by Dr. Kortlandt. (3) typed letters signed with good content about Reynolds' field studies. (1) large black-and-white photograph of a chimpanzee from his studies in its natural habitat, which is presented to Wilkie by Reynolds and signed on verso. Also (18) smaller habitat photos from Reynolds' field studies, type-captioned on back by him. Also three published articles by Reynolds, two of which are signed presentation copies to Wilkie. **M.W. Baumgartel**. Travelers' Rest. 1957-60. Camp Kisoro, Uganda. (7) long and informative letters from Walter Baumgartel, owner of Travelers' Rest Safari Camp in Kisoro, Uganda. Letters encourage research opportunities at this area, the last stronghold of the mountain gorilla. Also included are copies provided to Wilkie of letters written to Raymond Dart and file copies of Wilkie's answers to Baumgartel. There is a copy of an article in Uganda Wild Life and Sport entitled "Playing Host to Gorillas" as well as other associated items, most notable an envelope containing many pertinent photographs of gorillas and the local environs. **Dr. Adriaan Kortlandt**. 1959-65. (8) letters from Dr. Kortlandt, written to Leighton Wilkie, soliciting his help and describing proposed projects dealing with chimpanzees. All with great and detailed content. Also includes copies of his letters to Dart and Leakey, numerous study proposals, articles and reports-an extensive archive of his association with Leighton Wilkie. Letter dated 21 January 1964 includes a rare Pygmy knife as a gift to Wilkie.

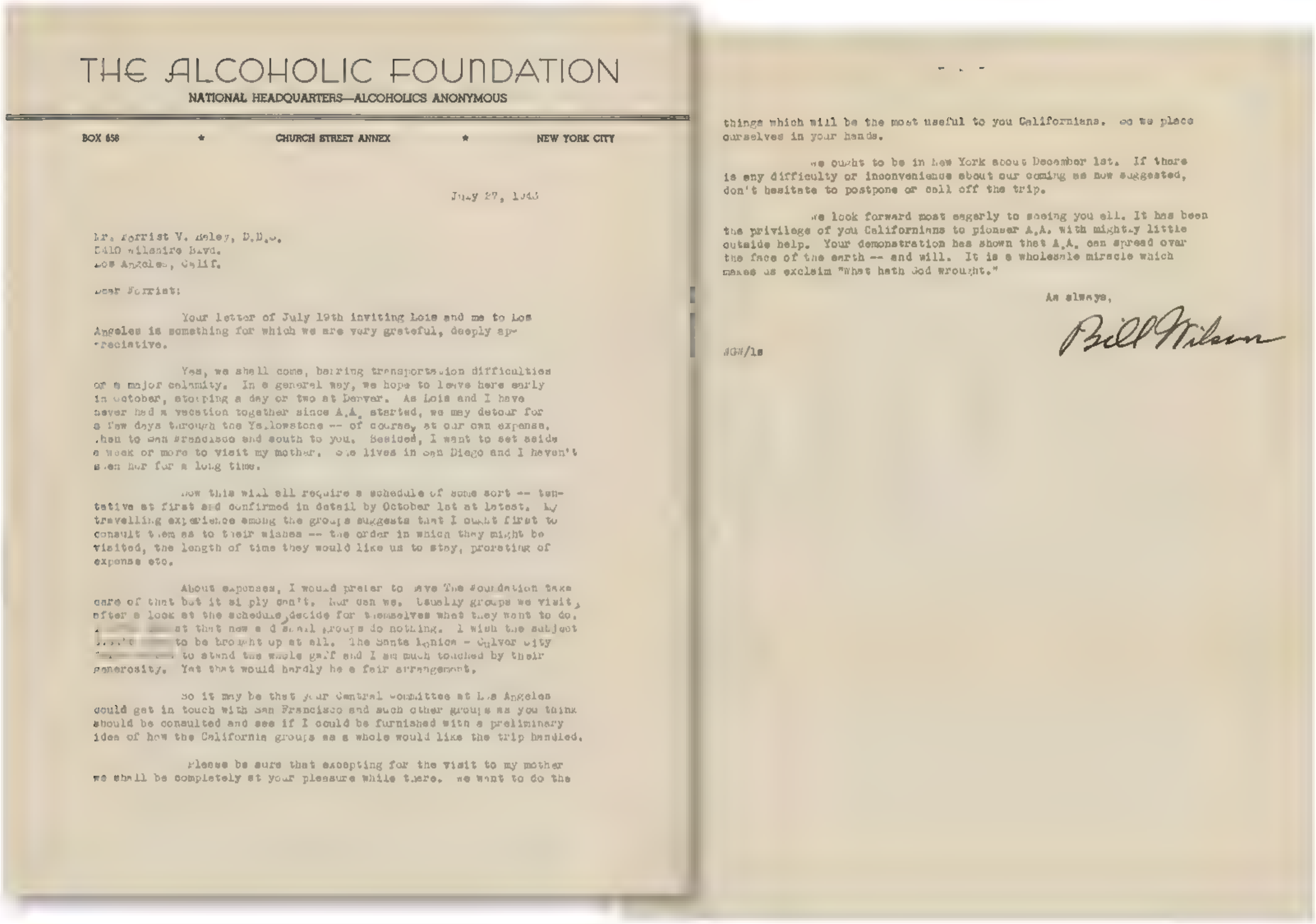
Also included are certain letters or small groups of letters of note as follows:

Niels Bolwig. 1959. (2) TLSs from Bolwig, two article offprints (one is a presentation copy), office copy of Wilkie's answer to him. **Jill Donisthorpe**. Gorilla Project, Birunga Volcanoes, 1957. (2) letters (one TLS, one ALS), to Wilkie from Donisthorpe. (2) letters (one TLS, one ALS) to Wilkie from **Raymond Dart** concerning same project. Dart has also provided Wilkie a long (54-page) report on gorilla studies by Donisthorpe that was typed and illustrations hand-copied by his secretaries. Included also is an original manuscript typed with hand corrections (13 pages) about Donisthorpe's work by an unspecified author entitled "Aren't These Brutes Dangerous." Lastly a copy of an article by Donisthorpe published in the East African Annual 1957-58 entitled "Getting to Know the Gorillas." Included with this article are (2) original photographs from her of gorillas in their natural habitat. **Henry W. Nissen**. Yerkes Laboratories of Primate Biology. 1957. (2) typed letters signed by Nissen. Also included are four reprints of journal articles by Nissen concerning chimpanzees. A letter to Wilkie from Sherry Washburn dated 6 May 1957 in which he suggests a chimpanzee research wherein chimps would be surgically altered to limit them to a bipedal posture for the purpose of subsequent study of free-handed tool use. (3) letters from **Ursula Rahm** of the Institute voor Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek in Central Africa. Letters discuss the filming of primates in their natural habitats for a film being sponsored and made by the Wilkie Brothers Foundation. She discusses the mountain gorilla film in her letter dated 21 March 1965. (3) very curious letters from **Charles Cordier**, dated June, August and September 1960. Cordier was a professional animal collector for zoos, and contacted Wilkie with stories of a supposed relict Australopithecus. His letters suggest that he might trap one for Wilkie in the jungles of the Congo. His letters relate various stories of sightings of what he calls Congopithecus, and Wilkie sent him $300.00 to catch one. Copy of a field diary kept by Wilkie during February-March 1960 as he traveled through primate habitat in Africa. Report entitled "Opportunities and Needs for Field Research on the Biology of Primates," New York Zoological Society, December, 1959.

Also included are:
(2) Kodachrome photographs of gorillas in their natural habitat sent to Wilkie by George Schaller; a copy of M.W. Baumgartel's 1956 report on Gorillas in their natural habitat; a typed copy of a field diary kept by Leighton Wilkie during a 1960 African expedition; a 16mm reel of film, "Mountain Gorilla," produced by Wilkie; and a small hand-made knife identified as "a rare Pygmy knife," gift from Adriaan Kortlandt.

(15) Black-and-white and color photographs of Galdikas and orangutans at Camp Leakey; photocopy of Galdikas' 1978 dissertation; offprints of several scholarly articles, many inscribed to Wilkie by Galdikas. Nairobi; Los Angeles; Burnaby, British Columbia; Indonesia, 1969-1984. Variety of formats, mostly typing paper and legal paper. **$20,000 - $30,000**

PICTURE FILM
MOUNTAIN GORILLA
Alumni
Elections '84
JOURNAL OF SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY · SUMMER 1984
People Of The Forest
SFU — Your Opinions
Quarks and Leptons
Ballots Inside
Woman tells story about life with wild orangutans
BLACK STAR



THE ALCOHOLIC FOUNDATION
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS—ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

BOX 658 ★ CHURCH STREET ANNEX ★ NEW YORK CITY

July 27, 1943

Dr. Forrist V. Haley, D.D.S.
5410 Wilshire Blvd.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Forrist:

Your letter of July 19th inviting Lois and me to Los Angeles is something for which we are very grateful, deeply appreciative.

Yes, we shall come, barring transportation difficulties or a major calamity. In a general way, we hope to leave here early in October, stopping a day or two at Denver. As Lois and I have never had a vacation together since A.A. started, we may detour for a few days through the Yellowstone -- of course, at our own expense. Then to San Francisco and south to you. Besides, I want to set aside a week or more to visit my mother. She lives in San Diego and I haven't seen her for a long time.

Now this will all require a schedule of some sort -- tentative at first and confirmed in detail by October 1st at latest. My travelling experience among the groups suggests that I ought first to consult them as to their wishes -- the order in which they might be visited, the length of time they would like us to stay, prorating of expense etc.

About expenses, I would prefer to have The Foundation take care of that but it simply can't. Nor can we. Usually groups we visit, after a look at the schedule, decide for themselves what they want to do. I often insist that new and small do nothing. I wish the subject didn't have to be brought up at all. The Santa Monica - Culver City folks wanted to stand the whole gaff and I am much touched by their generosity. Yet that would hardly be a fair arrangement.

So it may be that your Central Committee at Los Angeles could get in touch with San Francisco and such other groups as you think should be consulted and see if I could be furnished with a preliminary idea of how the California groups as a whole would like the trip handled.

Please be sure that excepting for the visit to my mother we shall be completely at your pleasure while there. We want to do the

- 2 -

things which will be the most useful to you Californians. So we place ourselves in your hands.

We ought to be in New York about December 1st. If there is any difficulty or inconvenience about our coming as now suggested, don't hesitate to postpone or call off the trip.

We look forward most eagerly to seeing you all. It has been the privilege of you Californians to pioneer A.A. with mighty little outside help. Your demonstration has shown that A.A. can spread over the face of the earth -- and will. It is a wholesale miracle which makes us exclaim "What hath God wrought."

As always,

Bill Wilson

WGW/ls

238. Wilson, Bill. Typed letter signed ("Bill Wilson"), 2 pages (8.5 x 11 in.; 216 x 279 mm.), separate sheets, on "The Alcoholic Foundation National Headquarters - Alcoholics Anonymous" letterhead stationery, New York City, 27 July 1943. To Forrist V. Haley, D.D.S., Los Angeles. Fine condition.

Alcoholics Anonymous co-founder Bill W. plans to attend a meeting of the Los Angeles AA founded a few months earlier.

"...It has been the privilege of you Californians to pioneer A.A. with mightly [sic] little outside help. Your demonstration has shown that A.A. can spread over the face of the earth – and will. It is a wholesale miracle which makes us exclaim "What hath God wrought."

Bill W. writes in part: *Your letter of July 19th inviting Lois and me to Los Angeles is something for which we are very grateful, deeply appreciative. Yes, we shall come, barring transportation difficulties or a major calamity. In a general way, we hope to leave here early in October, stopping a day or two at Denver. As Lois and I have never had a vacation together since A.A. started, we may detour for a few days through the Yellowstone -- of course at our own expense. Then to San Francisco and south to you ... About expenses, I would prefer to have The Foundation take care of that but it simply can't. Nor can we. Usually groups we visit, after a look at the schedule, decide for themselves what they want to do. I often insist that new and small do nothing. I wish the subject didn't have to be brought up at all. The Santa Monica – Culver City folks wanted to stand the whole gaff and I am much touched by their generosity. Yet that would hardly be a fair arrangement. So it may be that your Central Committee at Los Angeles could get in touch with San Francisco and such other groups as you think should be consulted and see if I could be furnished with a preliminary idea of how the California groups as a whole would like the trip to be handled ... We look forward most eagerly to seeing you all. It has been the privilege of you Californians to pioneer A.A. with mightly [sic] little outside help. Your demonstration has shown that A.A. can spread over the face of the earth – and will. It is a wholesale miracle which makes us exclaim "What hath God wrought."*

Alcoholics Anonymous Los Angeles Central Office (LACO) is a non-profit corporation which distributes AA information to the local sober community and his been of service to alcoholics since 1943. This letter from AA co-founder Bill Wilson ("Bill W."), was to attend a meeting of AA Los Angeles the year it was founded. **$3,000 - $5,000**

239. [Wright Brothers]. The Wright brothers' prop shaft oiler used on the 1904 *Wright Flyer II* and the 1905 *Wright Flyer III*, the latter deemed "the first practical airplane". Prop shaft oiler crafted of brass measuring 4.5 in. long with two glass cylinders: one measuring 1.25 in. diameter (32 mm.); the other .5 in. diameter (13 mm.) On top the oiler is stamped, "LUNKENHEIMER No. 0 SENTINEL FIG. 1300, MADE IN THE U.S.A." Fine Condition.

Original prop shaft oiler used on the 1904 *Wright Flyer II* and 1905 *Wright Flyer III* – the latter deemed "the first practical airplane."

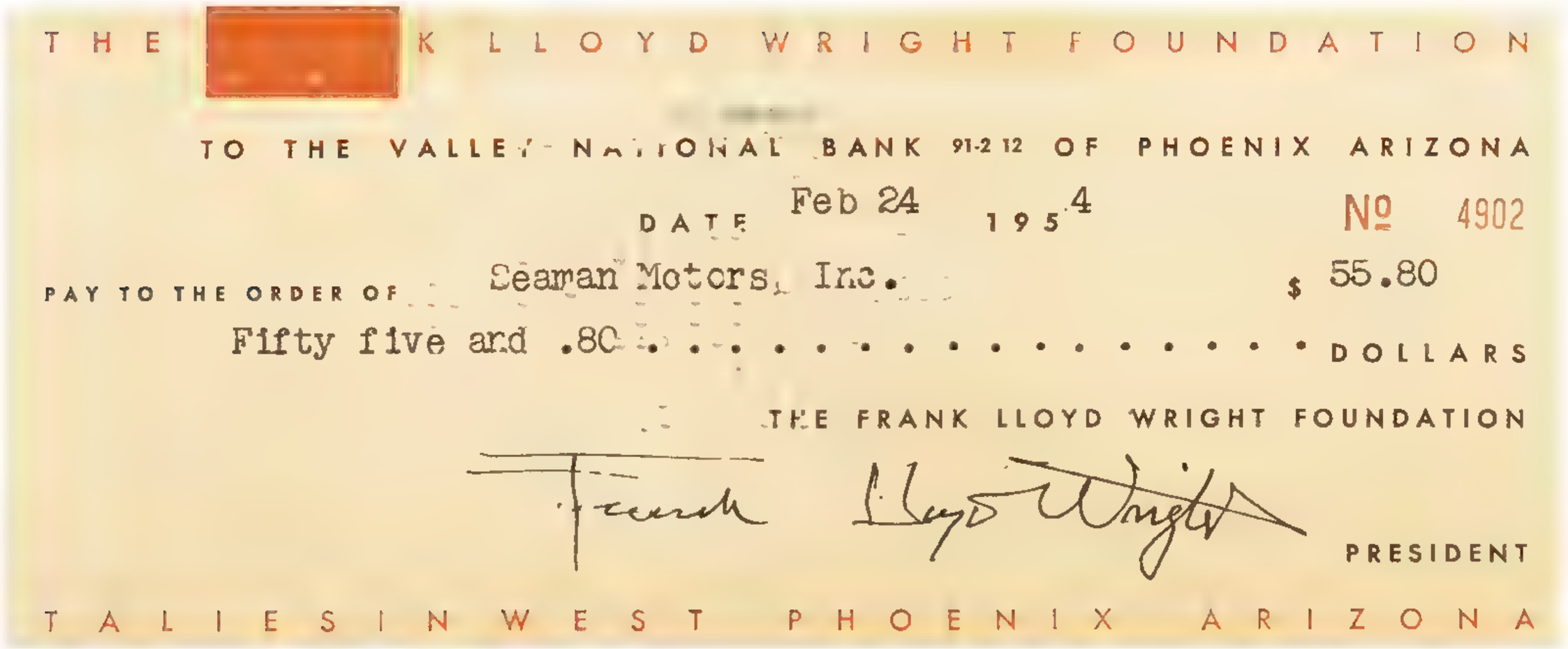
Although this piece of machinery was not in the first powered aircraft built by the Wrights, it was a vital part of the next two, and reflects the innovation their experiments required. The 1904 *Wright Flyer II* was most definitely a new and improved version of their first attempt. While it was similar in design to the original 1903 *Flyer*, it had a more powerful engine and used white pine instead of spruce for the frame, weighing 200 pounds more than the 1903 machine. This oiler was an important addition to the *Wright Flyer II,* and to aeronautics in general, because it was used to solve the problem of the engine overheating, thus allowing for the Wrights to begin taking longer flights. Produced by the Lunkenheimer Company in Ohio, these oilers were drip dependent.

The Wright brothers tested the *Flyer II* in their hometown of Dayton, Ohio, at Huffman Prairie, a cow pasture, which is now part of the Dayton Aviation Heritage National Historical Park. The treacherous wind of the Midwest proved more difficult than Kitty Hawk's predictable gusts, and therefore the Wrights did not experience much success initially with their second powered device. Due to those winds, the Wright's began using a catapult to facilitate launching. With the catapult, Wilbur was able to make his first turn in the air on 15th September and flew in a complete circle (covering 4,080 ft in a minute and 16 seconds) five days later. After Wilbur successfully flew four circuits of Huffman Prairie, staying in the air for five minutes – and only landing because this oiler could not prevent the engine from overheating – the Wright's decided to stop flying for the year on 9th December. Although they burned the frame, the engine, along with this oiler, it was saved and incorporated in the new 1905 *Wright Flyer III.*

After it was initially built, the 1905 *Flyer* looked nearly identical to its predecessors, and had a performance to match. In July of that year, the Wright's decided to make several modifications – they doubled the size of the elevator and rudder, and then moved them approximately twice the distance from the wings, as well as a plethora of other additions designed for lengthier duration flights. The changes indeed were a success; on 5th October Wilbur flew in a circle that covered 24 miles in 39 minutes and 23 seconds – longer than all of their other flights combined. In order to maintain their designs' secrecy, the Wrights stopped flying their 1905 *Flyer* on 7th November.

In 1947, Orville began overseeing the restoration of his 1905 aircraft. The process took three years, and the final product retained between 60 and 85 percent of its original material. Currently, the *Wright Flyer III* is on display in the Wright Brothers Aviation Center at Carillon Historical Park, in their hometown of Dayton.

Provenance: This piece was originally obtained by Louis P. Christman for his work in the restoration of the 1905 Wright Flyer. The entire process took 19 months, and though most pieces were from the plane itself, some other parts had to be machined to match the original pieces. This piece was a part of the original *Wright Flyer II* and *III*, yet was not incorporated into the restoration. **$1,200 - $1,500**


THE [redacted] K LLOYD WRIGHT FOUNDATION

TO THE VALLEY NATIONAL BANK 91-2 12 OF PHOENIX ARIZONA

DATE Feb 24 1954 No 4902

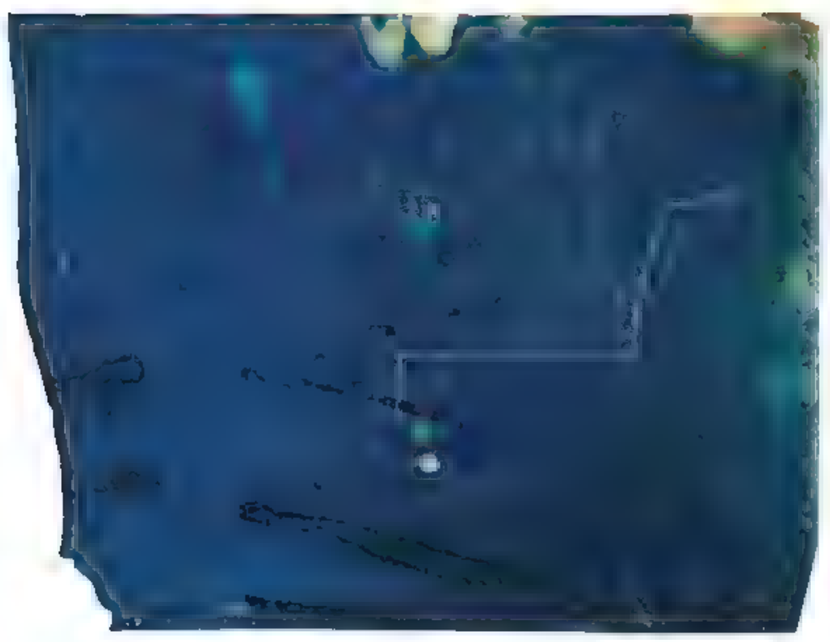
PAY TO THE ORDER OF Seaman Motors, Inc. $ 55.80

Fifty five and .80 . . . . . DOLLARS

THE FRANK LLOYD WRIGHT FOUNDATION

Frank Lloyd Wright PRESIDENT

TALIESIN WEST PHOENIX ARIZONA



240. Wright, Frank Lloyd. Partly-printed bank check signed ("Frank Lloyd Wright") and blue print of Falling Waters. The check (8 x 3.4 in.; 203 x 86 mm.) is from "The Frank Lloyd Wright Foundation, Taliesin West, Phoenix Arizona" account, printed on custom, textured tan paper with red accents, dated 24 February 1954, payable to Seaman Motors in the amount of $55.80. Cancellation holes touch portions of "Frank"; tape remnants on verso; otherwise, in fine condition. The accompanying partial blueprint (24 x 18.25 in.; 610 x 464 mm.) depicts an elevation (view of the structure looking sideways), labeled at the bottom, portion missing, "[Frank Lloy]d Wright Architect July 26, 1936". Blueprint exhibits torn left edge; 2 in. (51 mm.) tear at top with small holes at right margin; damp stains washing out blue background in areas (mostly not affecting image of the structure); several dark stains mostly at lower half of document; overall wrinkling from handling. **$6,000 - $8,000**

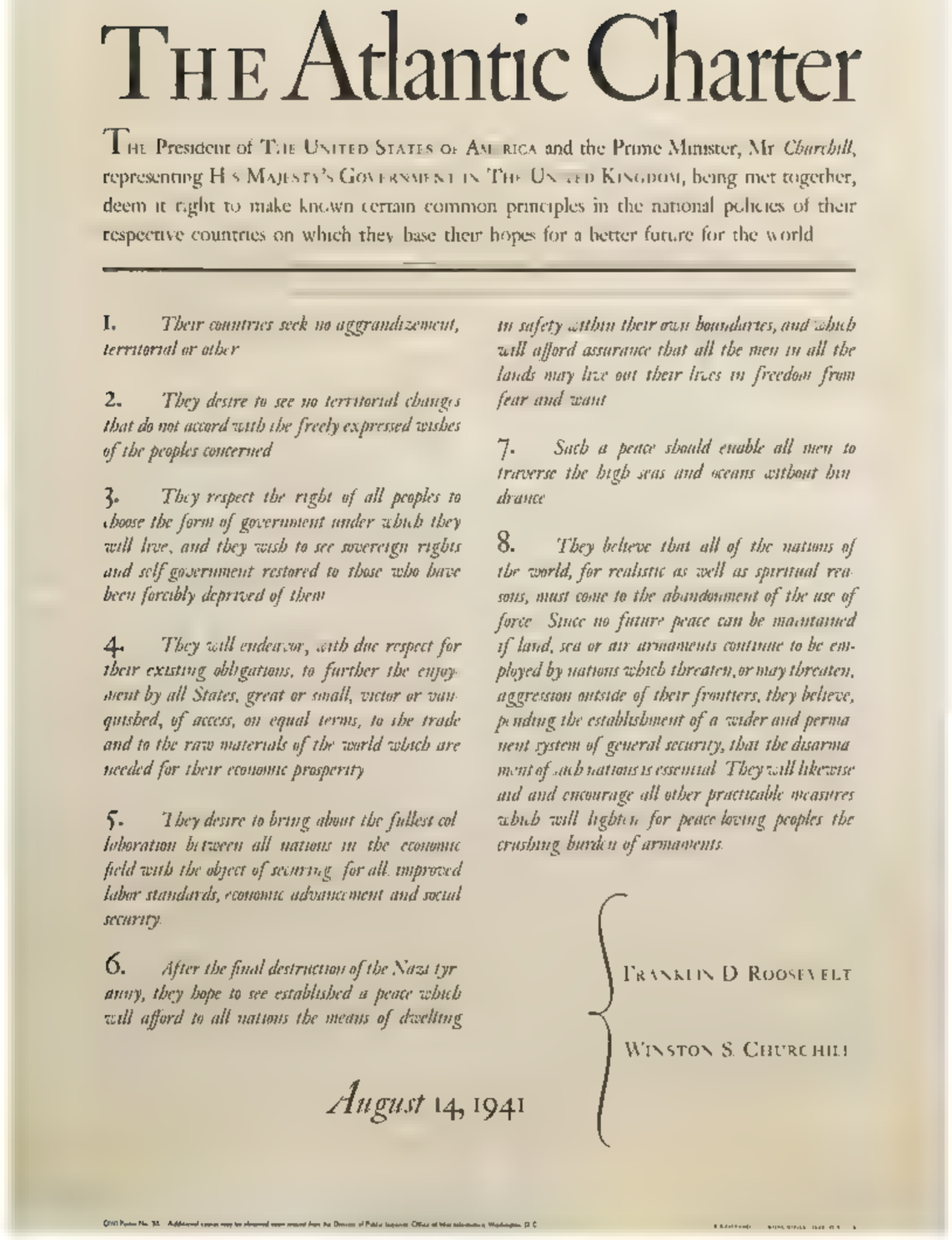
241. [World War II]. Rare enameled steel mug, 3.75 in. diameter x 3.25 in. high (95 x 83 mm.) White with black trim on the rim and handle. Affixed on the side is a 1.25 x 1.5 in. (32 x 38 mm.) label reading: "A GIFT OF AMERICAN RED CROSS MADE IN U.S.A." Label is protected under 4 x 2.25 in. (102 x 57 mm.) clear tape. Fine condition.

From Stalag Luft III – *The Great Escape* POW camp – an enameled steel mug – a gift of the American Red Cross.

Stalag Luft III POW camp was situated in Sagan, 100 miles southeast of Berlin, now called Zagan, in Upper Silesia, Poland. All the prisoners of war were flying officers of the British Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm and American U.S. Army Air Force. The first camp compound opened in March 1942, followed by other compounds in 1943 and 1944. It held about 10,000 officers. Stalag Luft III was immortalized in the 1963 motion picture, "The Great Escape," starring Steve McQueen. On the night of 24–25 March 1944, 76 of the 600 prisoners involved in the plan escaped through tunnels they had dug before German guards spotted them. The escape from the camp was the single greatest freedom attempt by POWs in World War II. Of the 76 who tried to escape, 50 were recaptured and executed by the Gestapo on Hitler's orders, three successfully escaped, and the rest were returned to Stalag Luft III.

Had it not been for food parcels sent in via the Red Cross, food would have been a serious problem in all POW camps. The Red Cross also made inspection visits and may have gifted mugs to POWs, such as the one here offered, on one of those visits to Stalag Luft III.

Provenance: The War Museum. **$1,200 - $1,500**



The Atlantic Charter

The President of The United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr *Churchill*, representing His Majesty's Government in The United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world

1. *Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other*

2. *They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned*

3. *They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live, and they wish to see sovereign rights and self government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them*

4. *They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity*

5. *They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security*

6. *After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want*

7. *Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance*

8. *They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments*

FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

August 14, 1941

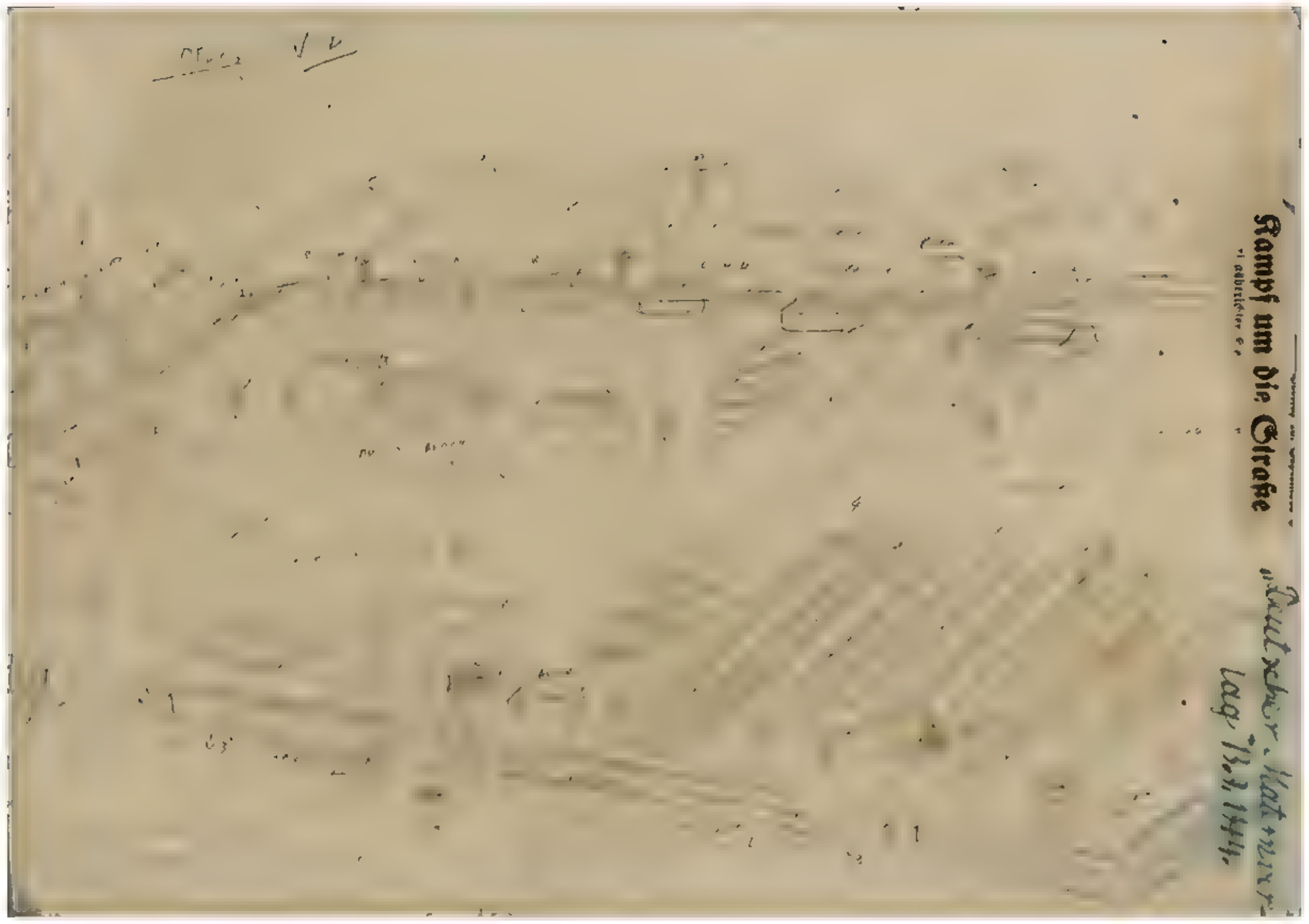
OWI Poster No. 50. Additional copies may be obtained upon request from the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D.C.

242. [World War II]. Broadside of "The Atlantic Charter", 1 page (20 x 28 in.; 508 x 711 mm.), Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1943. Printed across the lower edge: "OWI Poster No. 50 Additional copies may be obtained upon request from the Division of Public Inquiries, Office of War Information, Washington, D.C." Folded. Lightly toned with minor separations at folds; pin holes at corners. Minor reinforcement on verso at edges of folds.

Scarce large Atlantic Charter Broadside by U.S. Government printing office.

The charter reads in full: *The Atlantic Charter The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met together, deem it right to make known certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world. 1.) Their countries seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other. 2.) They desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned. 3.) They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them. 4.) They will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity. 5.) They desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations on the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security. 6.) After the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want. 7.) Such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance. 8.) They believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must come to the abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill August 14, 1941.*

Although this 1943 broadside makes it appear that FDR and Churchill each signed the original, no signed copy ever existed. It was drafted at the Atlantic Conference by Roosevelt and Churchill aboard warships in a secure anchorage in Ship Harbour, Newfoundland, Canada and was issued as a joint declaration on 14 August 1941. The text was then telegraphed to London and Washington. In December 1944, at a press conference, FDR revealed that "Nobody signed the Atlantic Charter." Very few of these large broadsides survived.
$2,000 - $3,000



243. [World War II]. Original escape map of Oflag VII-B POW camp in Eichstatt, Germany, drawn by ex-POW of the notorious *Great Escape* camp Stalag Luft III, 1 page (8.25 x 11.75 in.; 210 x 298 mm.), sketched in pencil on the verso of a printed order form in German headed "Chemische Werke Munchen" by Sgt. Bob Neary. Not signed. Titled in the upper left "Oflag VIIB". An unknown hand has penned in ink the name of a German news agency, "'Deutscher Maternverlag' 13.9.1944" with the remnants of a removed newspaper article. The drawing is a detailed, thoroughly labeled, aerial view depicting all structures including the guard towers, the main blocks, gardens and exercise areas. Exhibits usual folds with light soiling.

Original Escape Map of Oflag VII-B POW camp in Eichstatt, Germany, drawn by an ex-POW of the notorious *Great Escape* camp Stalag Luft III.

Sgt. Neary has drawn the location of trees which he identifies as "thick trees," lining an area along the fence, probably a possible place to hide before escaping. There are also "trees" on the other side of the guard tower, but they are not labeled thick. Neary also notes the height of the fence, which he identifies as "electric barbed fence," as 8 feet tall. The trench just outside the fence is 8 feet wide and 3 feet deep (unnecessary information if one is just drawing a map of the camp). Sgt. Neary writes in the area just beneath the fence, "Town of Eichstattz Schloss about 2 miles," pointing the direction of a possible place to hide after escaping, Schloss Willibaldsburg (Willibaldsburg Castle).

Sgt. Robert P. (Bob) Neary was a gunner with the 450th Bomb Group, 720th Squadron, who was shot down, captured, and sent to the Stalag Luft III POW camp in April 1944. As evidenced by the drawing here offered, he was also at Eichstatt's Oflag VII-B. Stalag Luft III was evacuated in January 1945 as Russian forces pushed into eastern Germany. Neary was moved to Nuremberg-Langwasser Stalag XIII-D, then to Moosburg's Stalag VII-A on 13 April 1945, when he and the others were informed of the death the previous day of President Roosevelt. Sixteen days later, the camp was liberated by Gen. Patton's Third Army. "I shall never forget the most beautiful sight I have ever seen," wrote Sgt. Neary in his privately printed book of sketches, Stalag Luft III, "the Swastika coming down and the Stars and Stripes rising gloriously in Moosburg, not far from camp. Several hours later, General Patton came into camp to meet a thunderous ovation according him by the shrieking mob of deliriously happy and supremely grateful prisoners, who literally swarmed over every accessible spot to see their Liberator…"

Stalag Luft III POW camp was situated in Sagan, 100 miles southeast of Berlin, now called Zagan, in Upper Silesia, Poland. All the prisoners of war were flying officers of the British Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm and American U.S. Army Air Force. The first camp compound opened in March 1942, followed by other compounds in 1943 and 1944. It held about 10,000 officers. Stalag Luft III was immortalized in the 1963 motion picture, *The Great Escape*, starring Steve McQueen. On the night of 24–25 March 1944, 76 of the 600 prisoners involved in the plan escaped through tunnels they had dug before German guards spotted them. The escape from the camp was the single greatest freedom attempt by POWs in World War II. Of the 76 who tried to escape, 50 were recaptured and executed by the Gestapo on Hitler's orders, three successfully escaped, and the rest were returned to Stalag Luft III.

Provenance: The War Museum
$6,000 - $8,000

244. [World War II]. Enameled steel sign from the electric fence system encircling Stalag Luft III, 6 x 9.75 in. (152 x 248 mm.) The sign reads in Polish): "Nie dotykac! Urzadzenie elektryczne!" ("Do not touch! Electric device!") A red shock arrow passing through a skull and crossbones indicates the danger. Corners chipped, sides worn with mounting hole at each corner. Good condition.

Warning Sign and barbed wire from the electric fence system encircling Stalag Luft III – *The Great Escape* POW camp.

Together with:
A 16 in. (406 mm.) bent section of barbed wire from the electric fence encircling Stalag Luft III. Expected rust due to long exposure to the elements.

Stalag Luft III POW camp was situated in Sagan, 100 miles southeast of Berlin, now called Zagan, in Upper Silesia, Poland. All the prisoners of war were flying officers of the British Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm and American U.S. Army Air Force. The first camp compound opened in March 1942, followed by other compounds in 1943 and 1944. It held about 10,000 officers. Stalag Luft III was immortalized in the 1963 motion picture, *The Great Escape*, starring Steve McQueen. On the night of 24-25 March 1944, 76 of the 600 prisoners involved in the plan escaped through tunnels they had dug before German guards spotted them. The escape from the camp was the single greatest freedom attempt by POWs in World War II. Of the 76 who tried to escape, 50 were recaptured and executed by the Gestapo on Hitler's orders, three successfully escaped, and the rest were returned to Stalag Luft III.

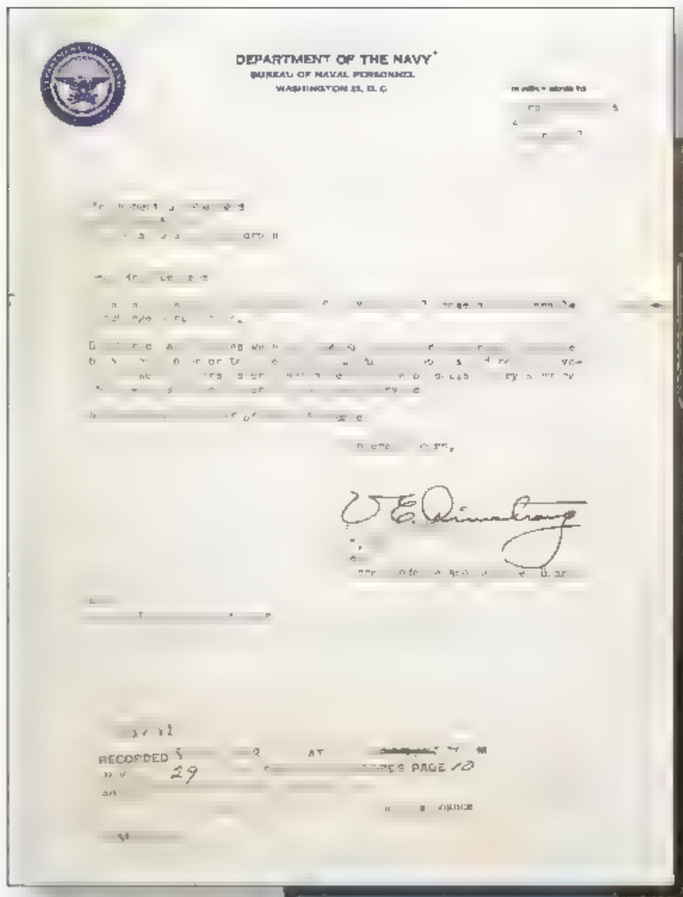
Provenance: Closed at the end of January 1945 as the Russians advanced through Poland, Stalag Luft III was bulldozed completely by the middle of 1946. Polish souvenir hunters began unearthing pieces for the British market from the mid 1950s. These pieces were purchased from a British source in the 1970s and sold to the consignor by Bonhams, U.K.
$3,000 - $5,000

245. [World War I – Aviation]. William "Tay" Garnett served as a naval aviator in WWI and entered films as a screenwriter in 1920 working with Mack Sennett and Hal Roach writing comedy, later joining Pathé to direct films in 1928. Among his films are *The Flying Fool* (1929), *One Way Passage* (1932), *China Seas* (1935), *Eternally Yours* (1939) and the film-noir classic *The Postman Always Rings Twice* (1946). Here offered is Garnett's personal collection of WWI-era aviation artifacts, among them being material from the highly-decorated German WWI flying ace Ernst Udet, as well as a rich San Diego Naval Air Station album containing 500+ photographs and an additional 30+ loose U.S. Navy-issued aviation-related photos and documents.

Writer-Director William "Tay" Garnett's personal collection of WWI-era aviation artifacts featuring the Red Baron's Flying Circus ace Ernst Udet's autobiography and illustrated pocket calendar both inscribed to Garnett, plus a San Diego Naval Air Station album with 500+ photographs and an additional 30+ loose U.S. Navy-issued aviation-related photos and documents.

En route to a distinguished career as a Hollywood director, Tay Garnett met the highly decorated WWI German flying ace Ernst Udet while working together on the 1933 film *S.O.S. Iceberg*, a U.S.-German co-production. The pair hit it off due to their common interests in aviation, and, interestingly, both being accomplished cartoonists. The larger-than-life Udet – the second-highest scoring German flying ace of WWI – enjoyed enormous popularity as an aviator on the international exhibition circuit, in films and in the manufacture and testing of civilian and military aircraft throughout the 1920's and early 1930's. Highflying Udet was to seal his fate when matters on the world stage took an ominous turn. In 1933, Udet took his former flight commander, Hermann Goering, up on his offer to join the Nazi Party, and was soon assisting in the development of the Luftwaffe. **Included is copy of Udet's *Mein Fliegerleben* (My Life as a Pilot) (Ullstein, 1937) inscribed by Udet to Tay Garnett** in German: *"To my good Tay in Friendship Ernst Udet Berlin – 23/4/38"*. Dust jacket exhibits some chipping along the edges; overall, fine. **Also included is a copy of Udet's self-illustrated, self-published pocket calendar with blue leather covers (2.75 x 4 in.; 70 x 102 mm.) inscribed to Garnett** in German, *"To my good friend Tay Garnett with all good wishes for 1938! Ernst Udet 22.4.38. [with self-caricature]"* Throughout the pocket calendar's 13 cartoon illustrations, Udet offers a complex snapshot of Nazi progress in 1937 and his place in it. Much can be inferred in the interpretation of the captioned images Udet provides. The lead image of a swastika backlit by the sun with an airplane ascending through the clouds beneath the date 1938 and captioned "Weiter voran" (Onward and Upward) glorifies The Reich and demonstrates Udet's willingness to be dutiful. In the third image, a caricature of Goering is seen churning out airplanes by hand at a workbench under cover of darkness with a caption reading, "And look, before the morning has dawned he has built the Luftwaffe." Ironically, both armaments production and the dynamic of Udet's standing with Goering would later factor into his ultimate demise. The sixth image clearly displays Udet's dissatisfaction with his desk job. He has drawn himself chained to a desk while imagining himself flying. The caption reads "Division-Commander's dream". The eighth and ninth uncaptioned illustrations revolve around the 1937 Air Exhibition held in Zurich. In the first, both Goering and Udet are seen gloating over the success of German achievement symbolically depicted as three planes ascending, each with Luftwaffe markings. The next shows a cartoon caricature superimposed on a photograph of a pilot crying beside a wrecked plane. At first forbidden by the Nazi High Command from participating in the exhibition, Udet is documented to have walked away from the wrecked airframe of a Messerschmitt Bf 109V10 after suffering a power loss during a leg of the Alpine circuit race. The last image, captioned "A Diplomatic Success," sardonically depicts French-crated champagne as the only concession that Nazi Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, a former wine merchant and aficionado of French wines, could extract from the French Nation in the years leading up to WWII. The pocket calendar remains in fine condition. A 6.25 x 3.75 in. (159 x 95 mm.) black & white photograph of Udet with Garnett, marked on verso by Garnett, *"Udet & Me Berlin"* is also included, exhibiting creasing with slight loss of emulsion at upper left.

Prior to landing in Hollywood, Garnett served in WWI at the San Diego Naval Air Station with Robert Grainger Stephens. It was during this period that Stephens compiled **an extensive album with 500+ photographs and an additional 30+ loose U.S. Navy-issued aviation-related photos and documents**. Present are unique views portraying aeronautical balloons, Boeing and Curtiss pontoon planes and flying boats in flight, on the ground and on the water, aerial views, images of service personnel, scenes from the California coast including Coronado and Catalina, international views including Mexico, the Panama Canal, the Orient, Egypt and the Mediterranean. The album constitutes a rare compilation as seen from the perspective of a machinist turned pilot throughout his tour of duty with Garnett. Condition of photos varies from good to very good, with some corner losses, chipping and occasional folded corner. An extraordinary and complex WWI aviation archive with wonderful associations between the German ace Ernst Udet and the successful Hollywood writer-director Tay Garnett – two men linked by their passion for flying. **$4,000 - $6,000**



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
BUREAU OF NAVAL PERSONNEL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

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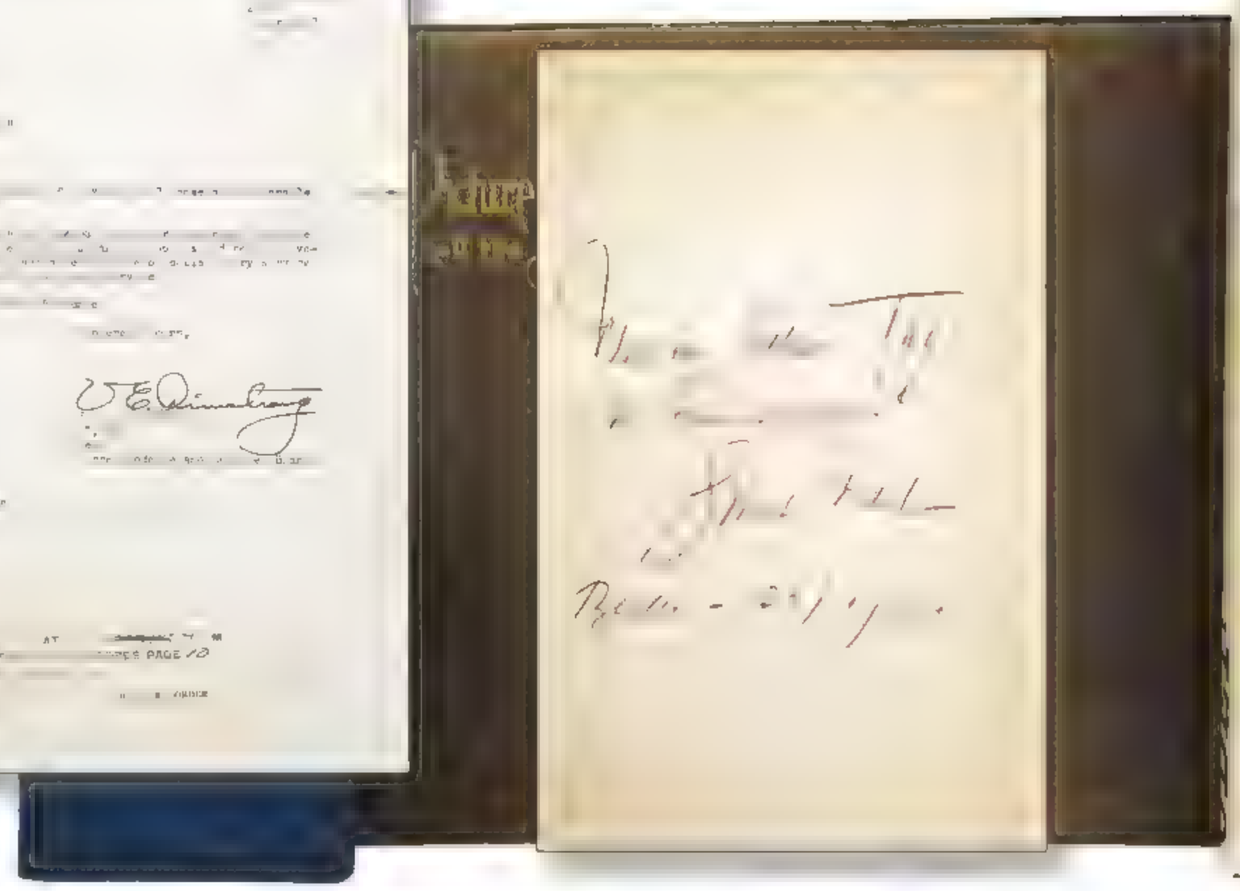
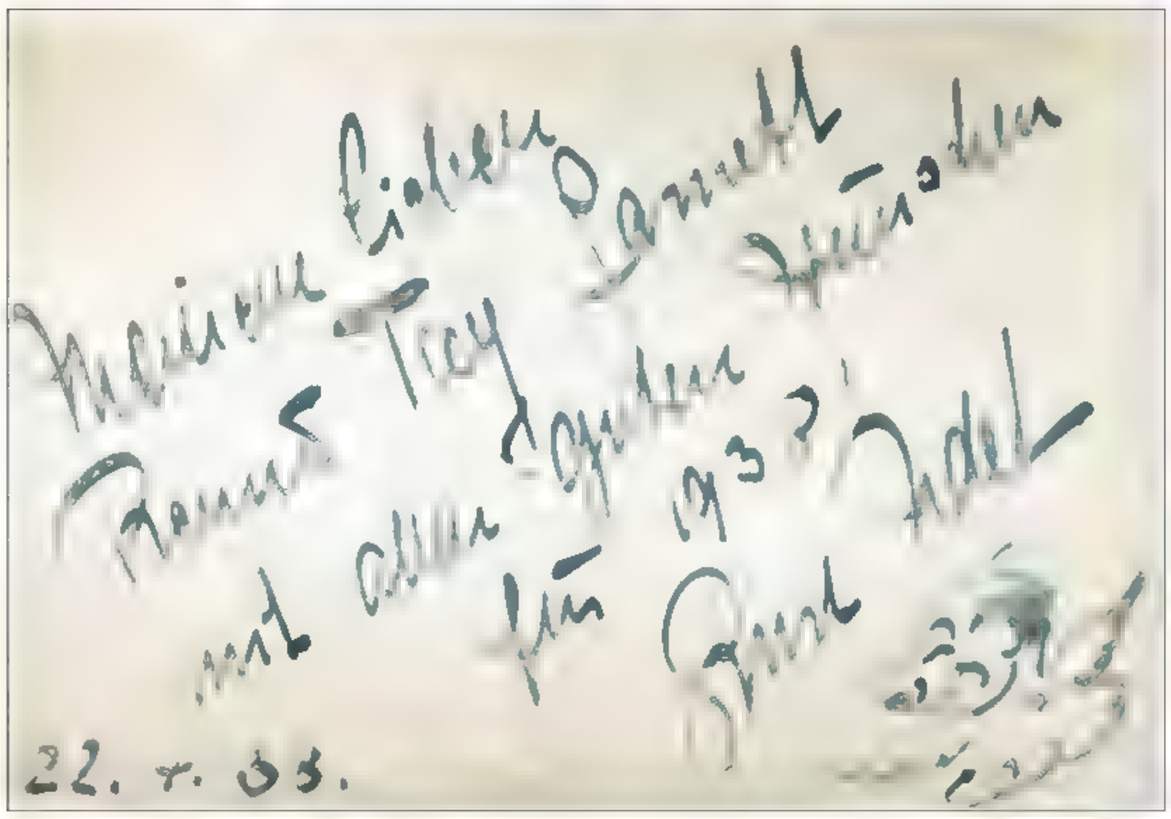
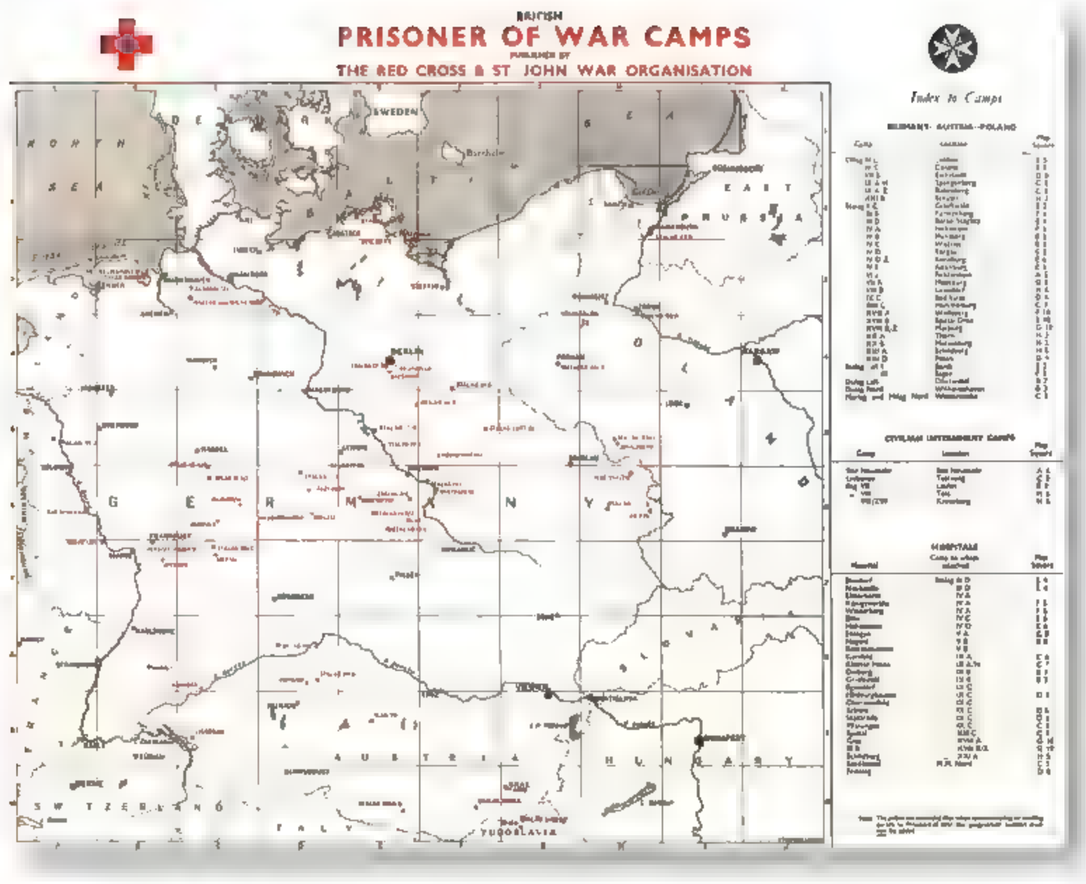






246. [World War II]. Red Cross food box sent to Stalag Luft III POW camp situated in Sagan, 100 miles southeast of Berlin, (now called Zagan) in Upper Silesia, Poland. Included with printed "British Red Cross Prisoner of War Camps" map. All the prisoners of war were flying officers of the British Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm and American U.S. Army Air Force. The first camp compound opened in March 1942, followed by other compounds in 1943 and 1944. It held about 10,000 officers. Stalag Luft III was immortalized in the 1963 motion picture, *The Great Escape,* starring Steve McQueen. On the night of 24–25 March 1944, 76 of the 600 prisoners involved in the plan escaped through tunnels they had dug before German guards spotted them. The escape from the camp was the single greatest freedom attempt by POWs in World War II. Of the 76 who tried to escape, 50 were recaptured and executed by the Gestapo on Hitler's orders, three successfully escaped, and the rest were returned to Stalag Luft III.

Red Cross food box sent to Stalag Luft III (*The Great Escape* POW camp) with a map of the 63 POW camps and hospitals in Germany, Austria, and Poland.

Rare empty Red Cross box that had contained food and soap for the POWs at Stalag Luft III. Rectangular brown corrugated cardboard box, 11.75 x 9.75 x 4.5 in. (298 x 248 x 114 mm.) Opened at top, with two tears in blank areas of top flaps, tears underneath top flaps and on tops of two inner flaps, all as a result of opening.

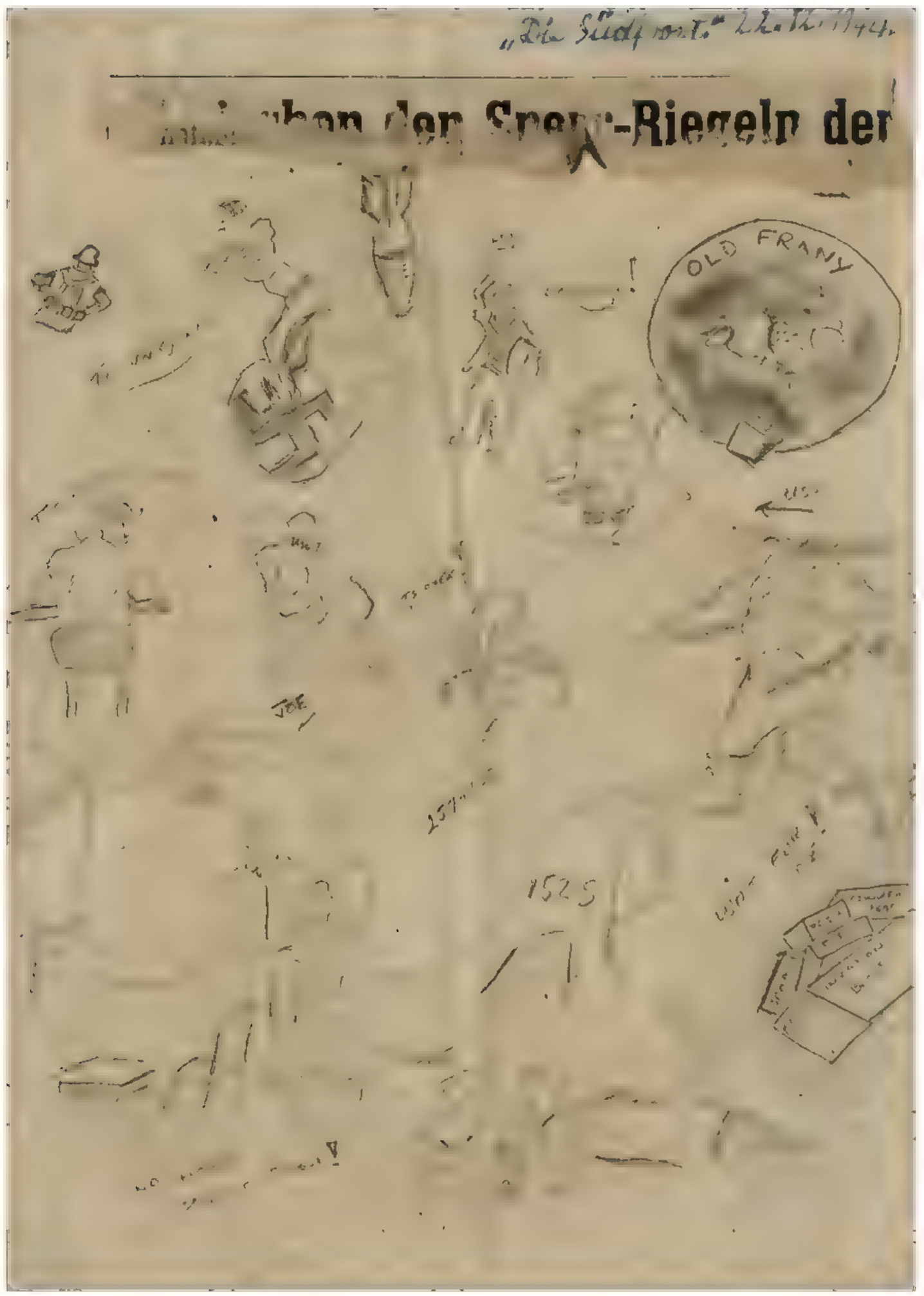
Had it not been for food parcels sent in via the Red Cross (who also made inspection visits), food would have been a serious problem in all POW camps.

Each top flap features a prominent red cross. The upper flap is identified in large type as "PRISONERS' PARCELS THE CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY KRIEGSGEFANGENENPOST" (Post of Prisoners of War) and "COMITE INTERNATIONAL CROIX ROUGE, GENEVE – TRANSIT. SUISSE" ("International Red Cross Committee, Geneva – Transit. Switzerland"). To the right is a light circular stamping of "The Canadian Red Cross Society."

The lower flap is identified in large type as "CANADIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY" and "KRIEGSGEFANGENER" (Prisoner of War) FUR AUSTEILUNG FOR DISTRIBUTION FOOD 15 PACKETS LEBENSMITTELS 15 PACKCHEN SOAP 1 PIECE SEIFE 1 STUCK." IT BEARS A RED STAMPING "STALAG LUFT III S 1680 43 UNTERSHCHT VOM ZENSOR" (Examined by the Censor).

Together with:
Rare printed map, 1 page (10.75 x 8.5 in.; 273 x 216 mm.), light card stock, headed in black and red, "British Prisoner of War Camps Published by The Red Cross & St. John War Organisation." Printed by Stanford, London. "Germany-Austria-Poland" map from the North and Baltic Seas south to the Austria's border with Switzerland, Italy, and Yugoslavia, from the western border of Germany to Warsaw in the east. The map and map squares (A to J, 1 to 10) are printed in black, with the POW Camps, Civilian Internment Camps, and Hospitals in red. A location index is at the right, listing all 63 camps and hospitals and Map Square locations. Mid-vertical fold, creases.

Provenance: The War Museum. **$600 - $800**



247. [World War II]. (12+) Original sketches by Stalag Luft III (*The Great Escape* POW camp) prisoner of war Sgt. Bob Neary, 1 page (8.25 x 11.75 in.; 210 x 298 mm.), sketched in pencil on the verso of a printed order form in German headed "Chemische Werke Munchen." An unknown hand has penned in ink the name of a German publication, "'Die Südfront' 22.12.1944" with the remnants of a removed article. Unsigned. Exhibits usual folds and light soiling.

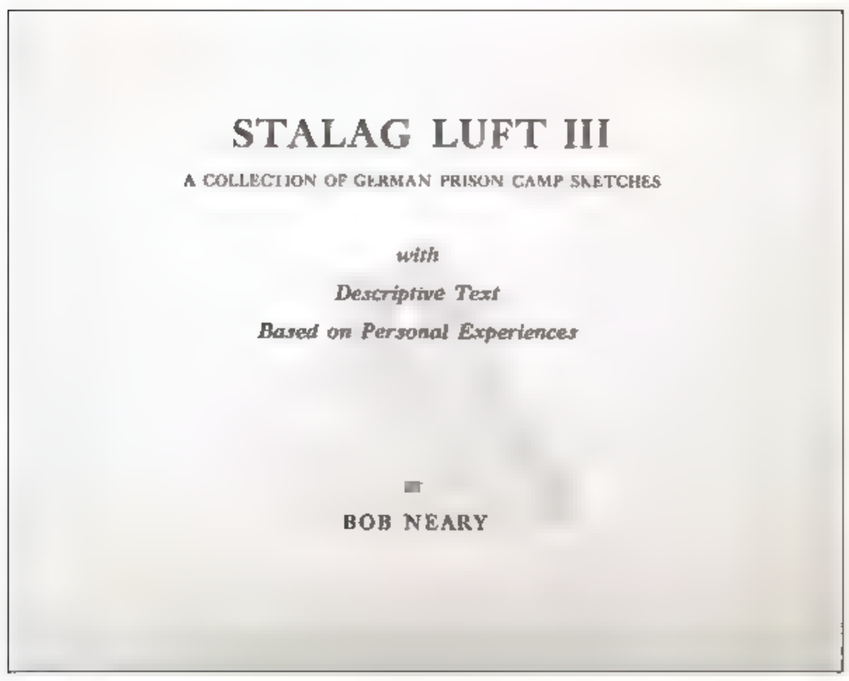
A U.S. soldier sketches Hitler on a unicycle while imprisoned in the notorious Stalag Luft III POW camp made famous in the film *The Great Escape*.

While imprisoned in the notorious German POW camp Stalag Luft III, U.S. prisoner, Sgt. Bob Neary, sketches over a dozen original drawings in pencil, including a wobbly Hitler as "The Unicyclist" riding on a Swastika wheel, General Montgomery, cigar-smoking Winston Churchill, a bomb, and "No More Digging Then!" anticipating liberation instead of another attempted tunnel escape. Sgt. Robert P. (Bob) Neary was a gunner with the 450th Bomb Group, 720th Squadron, who was shot down, captured, and sent to the Stalag Luft III POW camp in April 1944. The camp was evacuated in January 1945 as Russian forces pushed into eastern Germany. Neary was moved to Nuremberg-Langwasser Stalag XIII-D, then to Moosburg's Stalag VII-A on 13 April 1945, when he and the others were informed of the death the previous day of President Roosevelt. Sixteen days later, the camp was liberated by Gen. Patton's Third Army. "I shall never forget the most beautiful sight I have ever seen," wrote Sgt. Neary in his privately printed book of sketches, Stalag Luft III, "the Swastika coming down and the Stars and Stripes rising gloriously in Moosburg, not far from camp. Several hours later, General Patton came into camp to meet a thunderous ovation according him by the shrieking mob of deliriously happy and supremely grateful prisoners, who literally swarmed over every accessible spot to see their Liberator…"
$3,000 - $4,000

248. [World War II - Iwo Jima]. Rare photograph signed by the three survivors from the iconic flag raising on Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima, measuring 10.75 x 14 in.; 273 x 356 mm., the image, a color-embellished printed photograph taken by Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Joe Rosenthal. Signed in ink on the image, *"Ira H. Hayes pfc., U.S.M.C.," "John H. Bradley Ph. M II/c U.S. Navy,"* and *"Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon U.S.M.C."* Minor creasing near top with slight tearing on left and top margins; mounting remnants on verso.

Very rare historic flag raising photograph signed by the only three soldiers in the image to have survived the Battle of Iwo Jima.

On 23 February 1945, atop Mt. Suribachi on the Japanese island of Iwo Jima, six American soldiers – five Marines and one Navy corpsman – planted the American flag. Joe Rosenthal of the Associated Press was awarded the 1945 Pulitzer Prize in Photography "for his photograph of the Marines planting the American flag on Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima." After President Franklin D. Roosevelt continued to see the AP photograph in newspapers across the country, he issued a Presidential Order: "Transfer immediately by air to Washington, D.C. the six men who appear in the Rosenthal photograph of flag raising at Mt. Suribachi." What he didn't know was that three of the soldiers had died at Iwo Jima: Sergeant Michael Strank, Corporal Harlon Block, and Private First Class Franklin Sousley. This iconic photograph, used as the model for the United States Marine Corps War Memorial, is signed by Private First Class Ira H. Hayes (1923-1955), Pharmacist Mate 2nd Class John H. Bradley (1923-1994), and Private First Class Rene A. Gagnon (1925-1979), the only soldiers in this photograph to have survived the Battle of Iwo Jima. **$6,000 - $8,000**


STALAG LUFT III

A COLLECTION OF GERMAN PRISON CAMP SKETCHES

with

Descriptive Text

Based on Personal Experiences

BOB NEARY

249. [World War II]. POW Bob Neary's self-published book, Stalag Luft III: A Collection of German Prison Camp Sketches with Descriptive Text Based on Personal Experiences, (1946, Bob Neary, North Wales, Pa., U.S.A.), 52 pp, 19 full page illustrations, (11.75 x 8.75 in.; 298 x 222 mm.), softcover in metal ring binder, Sgt. Neary tells of his experiences after being captured. Only 100 were printed. Half-title page loose. Corners and edges of covers worn and chipped. Internally in very good condition.

Rare original copy of the illustrated account by a POW of life in the infamous Stalag Luft III – *The Great Escape* POW camp – with a small section of barbed wire from the electric fence encircling the prison camp.

Together with: A 6 in. (152 mm.) section of barbed wire from the electric fence system encircling Stalag Luft III. Expected rust due to long exposure to the elements.

Stalag Luft III POW camp was situated in Sagan, 100 miles southeast of Berlin, now called Zagan, in Upper Silesia, Poland. All the prisoners of war were flying officers of the British Royal Air Force and Fleet Air Arm and American U.S. Army Air Force. The first camp compound opened in March 1942, followed by other compounds in 1943 and 1944. It held about 10,000 officers. Stalag Luft III was immortalized in the 1963 motion picture, *The Great Escape*, starring Steve McQueen. On the night of 24-25 March 1944, 76 of the 600 prisoners involved in the plan escaped through tunnels they had dug before German guards spotted them. The escape from the camp was the single greatest freedom attempt by POWs in World War II. Of the 76 who tried to escape, 50 were recaptured and executed by the Gestapo on Hitler's orders, three successfully escaped, and the rest were returned to Stalag Luft III.

Sgt. Robert P. (Bob) Neary was a gunner with the 450th Bomb Group, 720th Squadron, who was shot down, captured, and sent to the Stalag Luft III POW camp. The camp was evacuated in January 1945 as Russian forces pushed into eastern Germany. Neary was moved to Nuremberg-Langwasser, then to Moosburg's Stalag VII-A on 13 April 1945, when he and the others were informed of the death the previous day of President Roosevelt. Sixteen days later, the camp was liberated by Gen. Patton's Third Army. "I shall never forget the most beautiful sight I have ever seen," wrote Sgt. Neary in his privately printed book of sketches, "Stalag Luft III," "the Swastika coming down and the Stars and Stripes rising gloriously in Moosburg, not far from camp. Several hours later, General Patton came into camp to meet a thunderous ovation according him by the shrieking mob of deliriously happy and supremely grateful prisoners, who literally swarmed over every accessible spot to see their Liberator…"

Provenance: The War Museum (Neary's book). Closed at the end of January 1945 as the Russians advanced through Poland, Stalag Luft III was bulldozed completely by the middle of 1946. Polish souvenir hunters began unearthing pieces for the British market from the mid 1950s. The barbed wire was purchased from a British source in the 1970s and sold to the consignor by Bonhams, U.K. **$1,000 - $1,500**

250. [World War II – *Memphis Belle*]. Col. Robert K. Morgan's personal World War II military records as command pilot of the B-17 *Memphis Belle* over Europe and B-29 *Dauntless Dotty* over Japan. Comprising 135 documents, letters, and other papers, including 16 signed by Morgan and Morgan's Individual Flight Records on monthly sheets from May 1941 to September 1945, including those on *Memphis Belle* and *Dauntless Dottie* – and an engraved vintage Bulova wristwatch presented to him by Ardé Bulova. Engraved on the back watch case: "FOR VALOR CAPT. ROBERT K. MORGAN PILOT OF THE 'MEMPHIS BELLE' JULY 1943 A TRIBUTE FROM ARDÉ BULOVA". Ardé Bulova (1889-1958) was Chairman of the Board of the Bulova Watch Company from 1930-1958. A newer replacement watchband has been installed. Mechanicals of watch are untested.

Colonel Robert K. Morgan's personal military records as command pilot of the legendary B-17 bomber *Memphis Belle* over Europe and B-29 *Dauntless Dottie* over Japan – includes an engraved Bulova watch presented by Ardé Bulova for Morgan's valor.

Col. Robert K. Morgan's collection of over 130 documents, letters, and other papers (in page protectors in his binder) include 12 personally signed *"Robert K. Morgan "* and a typed letter signed *"Ira C. Eaker"* as Major General to Major Morgan, 10 August 1943, commending him – *"you and your boys are carrying out perfectly the mission we charged you with and creating the most favorable impression…"* Also included in the above total are 55 monthly sheets, each titled "Individual Flight Record," of Robert K. Morgan from May 1941 (as Army Aviation Cadet) to September 1945 (Lieutenant Colonel). Dates of each month's flights on aircraft piloted by Morgan, including *Memphis Belle* (B-17F) and *Dauntless Dottie* (B-29), are listed. Mission dates do not include site of mission. *Memphis Belle* dates include 7 November 1942 (Brest, Brittany), 6 December 1942 (Lille, France), 14 February 1943 (Hamm, Germany), 22 March 1943 (Wilhelmshaven, Germany), 17 April 1943 (Bremen, Germany), 17 May 1943, (Lorient, Brittany) and 15 other missions of his 25 over enemy occupied Continental Europe. Morgan has noted that the 17 May 1943 mission was the "Last Raid" of "Memphis Belle."

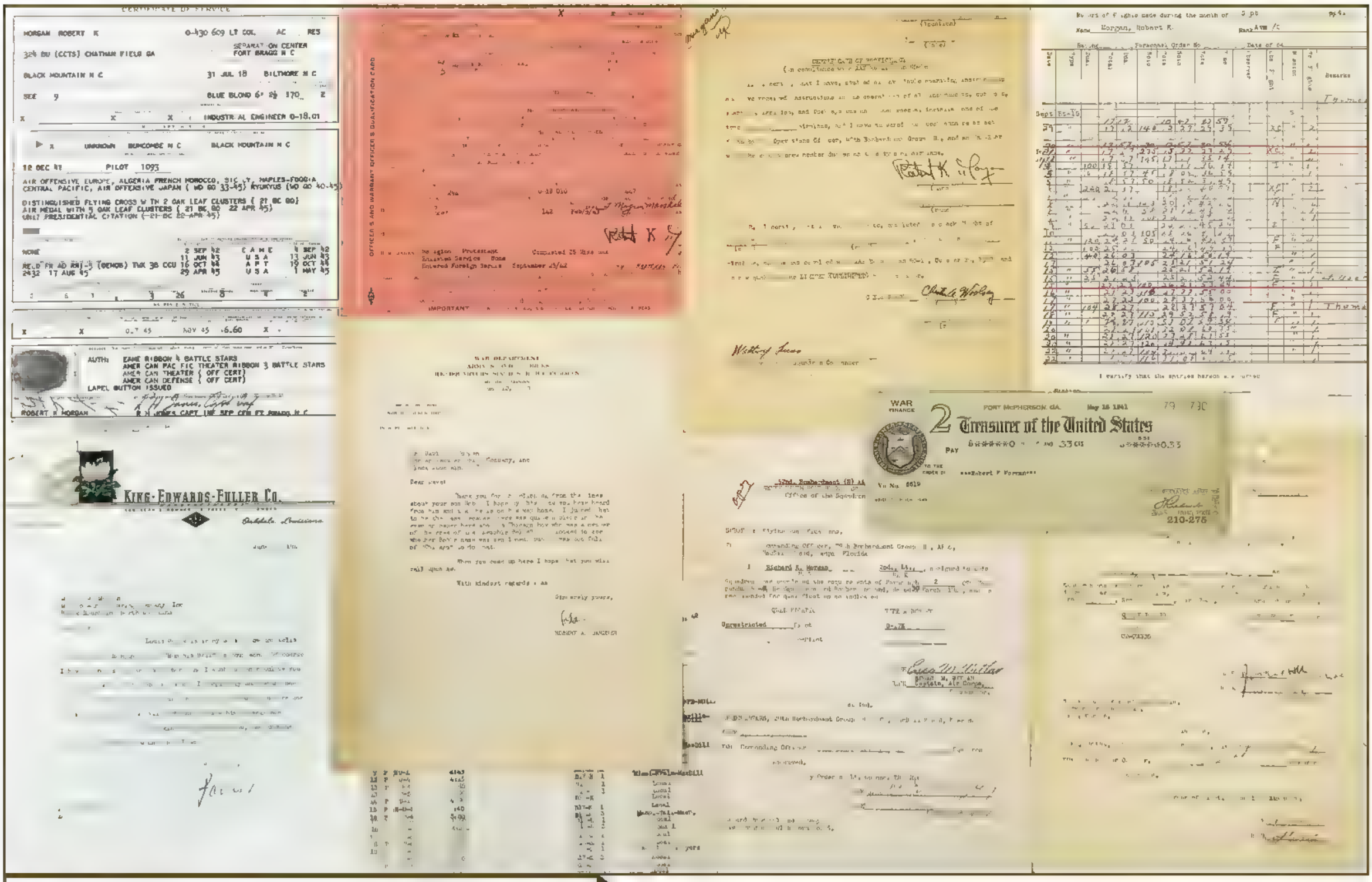
Dauntless Dottie dates include 24 November 1944, the first attack on Tokyo since Doolittle's raid on April 18,1942. On the Individual Flight Record for November 1944, aircraft "B-29," on the line typed "24" (the day of the month) *"Tokyo"* is written in pencil– probably by Morgan who has also written *"Tokyo"* in black ink on the page protector over the pencil.

Also included are Morgan's Personnel Orders dated 12 December 1941, five days after Pearl Harbor, notifying him that he and others listed "are rated PILOTS effective this date"; Names of soldiers Missing In Action and names and addresses of next of kin; U.S. Treasury check to Robert K. Morgan for 33¢, dated 15 May 1941 (never cashed); Flying Qualifications certifications; Certificates of Proficiency; printed presidential military promotions; Personnel, General, and Special Orders; Home Addresses of Combat Crew Members and Air Echelon Officers; Physical Examination for Flying; Names and address of next of kin of officers and enlisted men of the 869th Bombardment Squadron; seven carbons of Lt. Col. Morgan's 24 April 1945, orders to return "to the continental U.S."; two 26 April 1945 Base Clearance Sheets, each signed by Morgan and eight other officers.

Robert Knight Morgan was a Colonel and a command pilot in the U.S. Air Force. During World War II, while a Captain in the U.S. Army Air Forces, he was a bomber pilot with the 8th Air Force in the European theater and the aircraft commander of the B-17 Flying Fortress, *Memphis Belle*. Promoted to Major, Morgan flew a second combat tour in the Pacific Theater, commanding the 869th Bomb Squadron, 497th Bomb Group of the Twentieth Air Force. Flying the B-29 Superfortress *Dauntless Dotty* from Isley Field, Saipan, he completed 26 missions over Japan.

Memphis Belle was the name of a Boeing B-17F Flying Fortress during the Second World War that inspired the making of two motion pictures: a 1944 documentary film, *Memphis Belle: A Story of a Flying Fortress*, and a 1990 Hollywood feature film, *Memphis Belle*. The aircraft was one of the first B-17 United States Army Air Corps heavy bombers to complete 25 combat missions with her crew intact. The aircraft and crew then returned to the United States to sell war bonds. The aircraft was the namesake of pilot Robert K. Morgan's sweetheart, Margaret Polk, a resident of Memphis, Tennessee. After Morgan and his copilot, Jim Verinis, saw the movie *Lady for a Night*, in which the leading character owns a riverboat named the *Memphis Belle*, he proposed that name to his crew. *Memphis Belle* flew to England in late September 1942, and departed on its first bombing mission on 7 November 1942. In the next six months, she flew missions over France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany. Capt. Morgan was pilot of the *Memphis Belle* from September 1942 to May 1943.

Promoted to Major, Morgan flew a second combat tour in the Pacific Theater, commanding the 869th Bomb Squadron, 497th Bomb Group of the 20th Air Force. Flying the B-29 Superfortress *Dauntless Dotty* from Saipan, he completed 26 missions over Japan until sent home on 24 April 1945. *Dauntless Dotty*, named after his third wife, Dorothy Johnson Morgan, led the first raid on Tokyo on 24 November 1944. It was America's first attack on Tokyo since Doolittle's raid in B-25's four months after Pearl Harbor.
$20,000 - $30,000



CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

MORGAN ROBERT K — 0-430 609 LT COL AC RES

324 BU (CCTS) CHATHAM FIELD GA — SEPARATION CENTER FORT BRAGG N C

BLACK MOUNTAIN N C — 31 JUL 18 BILTMORE N C

SEE 9 — BLUE BLOND 6' 2½ 170 E

INDUSTRIAL ENGINEER 0-18.01

UNKNOWN BUNCOMBE N C — BLACK MOUNTAIN N C

12 DEC 42 PILOT 1093

AIR OFFENSIVE EUROPE, ALGERIA FRENCH MOROCCO, SIC LY, NAPLES-FOGGIA
CENTRAL PACIFIC, AIR OFFENSIVE JAPAN (MD GO 33-45) RYUKYUS (WD GO 40-45)

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS W TH 2 OAK LEAF CLUSTERS (21 DC GO)
AIR MEDAL WITH 5 OAK LEAF CLUSTERS (21 DC GO 22 APR 45)
UNIT PRESIDENTIAL CITATION (-21-DC 22-APR 45)

NONE — 2 SEP 42 — CAME — 4 SEP 42
11 JUN 43 — USA — 13 JUN 45
RELD FR AD 201-5 (DEMOB) TUK 38 CCU — 16 OCT 45 — APT — 19 OCT 45
2432 17 AUG 45 — 29 APR 45 — USA — 1 MAY 45

X X 0.7 45 NOV 45 6.60 X

AUTH: EAME RIBBON 4 BATTLE STARS
AMER CAN PAC FIC THEATER RIBBON 3 BATTLE STARS
AMER CAN THEATER (OFF CERT)
AMER CAN DEFENSE (OFF CERT)
LAPEL BUTTON ISSUED

ROBERT K MORGAN — R H JONES CAPT INF SEP CEN FT BRAGG N C

OFFICER'S AND WARRANT OFFICER'S QUALIFICATION CARD

Religion Protestant — Completed 25 Mos and
Education Service None
Entered Foreign Service September 43/42

IMPORTANT

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Name Morgan, Robert R. — Rank AVN /C

Bearden

Depts Ex-Ig

WAR DEPARTMENT

Dear Pavel

Thank you for your letter of the 1sap about your son Bob. I hope by this time you have heard from him and he is on his way home. I learned that he is the only American boy who was a prisoner of the Japanese here and a foreign boy who was a prisoner of the Japs of any nationality to see who Bob's name was and I met him. He was one fine of the boys to do that.

When you come up here I hope that you will call upon me.

With kindest regards I am

Sincerely yours,

ROBERT A. JANDER

WAR FINANCE — FORT McPHERSON, GA. May 18 1942 — 2 Treasurer of the United States — PAY — TO THE ORDER OF Robert R Morgan — 210-275

2nd. Bombardment (H) AA — Office of the Squadron

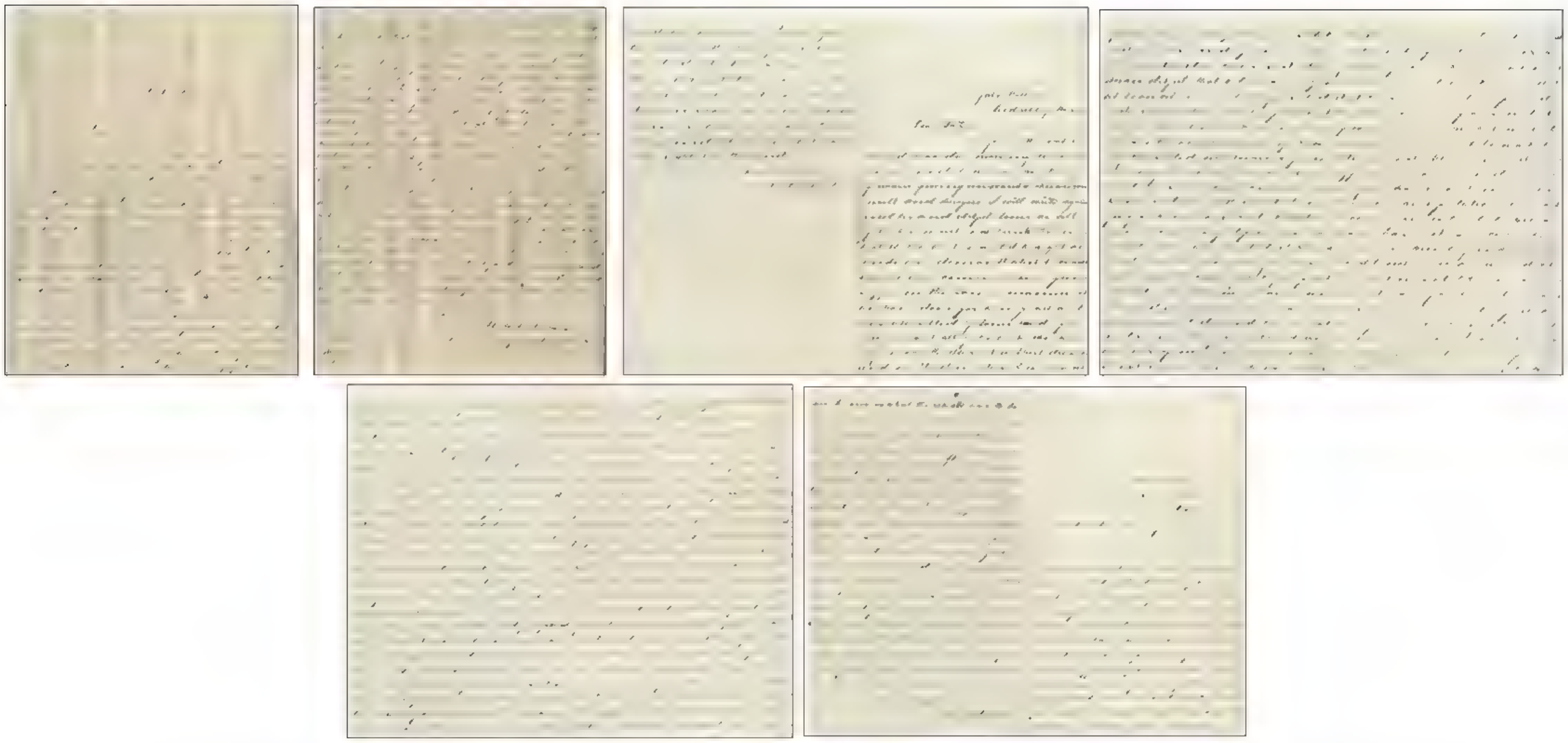
Unrestricted — D-2/K

Richard A. Morgan

Captain, Air Corps

Corresponding Officer

Order



251. [Yale University Murder-Crocodile Club 1856-58]. W. H. Anderson. Eleven autograph letters signed ("W.H. Anderson"), 1-2 pages each, New Haven, CT, 30 June 1856 to 24 March 1858, to his mother and father; with original envelopes.

Members of the Yale Crocodile Club murder a fireman and plead the fifth all of which is justified in intimate details from a Croc member to his parents in personal letters.

A fascinating set of letters written by W. H. Anderson, a member of the Crocodile Club, discusses the trial of the men accused of murdering a fireman from Engine House Number 2, in New Haven, Connecticut. On 9 February 1858, members of the Yale College Crocodile Club in New Haven engaged in an altercation with firemen on High Street. A feud was brewing for some time, because the firemen remained upset with the boys who continually walked by the station singing college songs. A scuffle ensued and two bullets were fired from the crowd of college men. A bullet hit 25 year-old fireman William Miles who died the next day. The letters herewith chronicle the beginnings of the Crocodile Club and end with the trial of the men, who were not convicted because each man involved evoked their 5th Amendment right and remained silent on the stand. The beginnings of the club are first outlined in a letter dated January 1858. *The Crocodiles are flourishing. I think I can safely say that it is now the most popular club of all. No one leaves*...Ironically, Anderson mentions a party where they had a large fire near the college and recalls how *I laid in bed and looked at* [the fire] *it. A fireman was killed here New Year's Day. There was the largest funeral on Sunday that I ever saw. Lucien has got a club started and will get on well with it now I think as he has got a good place, convenient and a good set of fellows.* Yet, that good fortune would soon run out. In his next letter, dated ten days after the murder, Anderson explains to his family the unfortunate situation all the boys found themselves in. Worried that his father would see the story in the newspaper, he begins, *Last week on Tuesday eve. An affray occurred between my club and some firemen immediately after supper. One fireman was shot and died*...*Of course we were all brought up before a court*...*to testify what we knew about the matter. Suspicion of course fell upon the club and perhaps justly and we were all implicated and one is as much guilty as the other in the eyes of the law.* Anderson assures his father that the men have sought council. *I was called to testify, being the first, as steward of the club and coming alphabetically first, counsel advised me not to answer anything that would show I was there*... In refusing to answer questions, Anderson was put in jail for the evening and his counsel filed a "writ of habeas corpus." The incident was argued within a few days and he was released. However, the trial continued.

A letter written 21 February 1858 explains how more people have testified in the case and *the faculty has advised the club to disband.* Anderson states the club decided to disperse the next day and explains how the faculty is scared that an attack will be made. He goes on to state the faculty is meeting to either "request" or "require" club members to testify before the court. Anderson says it doesn't matter what the faculty decides because if they are forced to testify, the men do not know who shot the firefighter and the court will find out little more information than they already have.

A 3 March 1858 letter explains how the firemen attacked the boys. *You must not think that we, that is the club, wanted to fight or made any demonstrations toward one, we were coming home from supper in the same manner as we have done for three years and were assaulted by some rowdy firemen.* He pleads with his father to believe his claim that he was not the one to shoot the fireman.

In the end, no person was charged with the murder. Eventually, the engine house was bought by the University and turned into a house for Yale faculty. A fine set of letters on a scandalous crime that started an age-old tension between Yalies and Townies.
$1,500 - $2,500

THOMAS WOLFE
865 FIRST AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

May 4th, 1936.

Mr. Robert F. Sisk,
RKO Studios Inc.,
780 Gower Street,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Mr. Sisk:

By all means send your books along any time that is convenient to you, I shall be delighted to autograph them for you. Please send them to Scribner & Sons, care of Mr. Maxwell Perkins, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York. I ask you to do this because they can attend to wrapping and mailing them much better than I can, and I go in there almost every day, so there should be little delay in getting them back.

Let me take this opportunity of thanking you again for having "The Informer" run off for me. I saw the picture sometime early in January I believe and invited about two dozen of my friends to the showing. Everyone was delighted, they thought it was one of the most magnificent and moving things they had ever seen and I felt the same way about it. It was very generous of you to allow us to see it under such comfortable and favorable circumstances.

Am hard at work now on a new book, but hope to see some of you folks and a little more of the West again before too long a time has gone by. Meanwhile, with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas Wolfe

TW/S

252. Wolfe, Thomas. Typed letter signed ("Thomas Wolfe"), 1 page (7.25 in. x 10.5 in.; 184 x 267 mm.), on "Thomas Wolfe, 865 First Avenue, New York, N.Y." personal letterhead stationery, 4 May 1936, written to Mr. Robert F. Sisk, an RKO Studios producer. Toning on the verso; otherwise, fine condition.

Wolfe writes in full: *Dear Mr. Sisk: By all means send your books along any time that is convenient to you, I shall be delighted to autograph them for you. Please send them to Scribner & Sons, care of Mr. Maxwell Perkins, 597 Fifth Avenue, New York. I ask you to do this because they can attend to wrapping and mailing them much better than I can, and I go in there almost every day, so there should be little delay in getting them back. Let me take this opportunity of thanking you again for having 'The Informer' run off for me. I saw the picture sometime early in January I believe and invited about two dozen of my friends to the showing. Everyone was delighted, they thought it was one of the most magnificent and moving things they had ever seen and I felt the same way about it. It was very generous of you to allow us to see it under such comfortable and favorable circumstances. Am hard at work now on a new book, but hope to see some of you folks and a little more of the West again before too long a time has gone by. Meanwhile, with best wishes, I am Sincerely yours, Thomas Wolfe.*

Wolfe thanks Sisk for sending a print of John Ford's *The Informer* (RKO, 1935) that he screened privately with some friends. The book he refers to being hard at work on is most likely, You Can't Go Home Again. The book was published posthumously in 1940. While on a two-week tour of the West, visiting 11 national parks, Wolfe became ill with pneumonia and died a few weeks later. He left a large body of manuscript materials totaling over one million words. **$1,500 - $2,500**

Historical Auction 72 Index

Adams, John 4, 5
Adams, John Quincy 6, 7
Allen, Ebenezer 8, 9
Allen, Ethan 8, 9
Allen, Levi 8, 9
Andre, John 10, 11
Armstrong, Neil 14, 15
Arnold, Benedict 16, 18
Asimov, Isaac 41
Auden, W. H. 46
Barrie, J. M. 19
Beatles, The 19
Begin, Menachim 20
Bonnie & Clyde archive 22, 23
Bonpland, Aime 21
Boston Massacre 115
Bradbury, Ray 41
Burr, Aaron 24
Bush, George 25, 26, 27
Byrd, Richard E. 28, 29
[Byrne collection] 30 - 50
Capote, Truman 51
Castro, Fidel 52, 53
Chap Books 94
Chester, Arthur 105
[Children's Literature] The History of Little Goody Twoshoes 174
Christie, Agatha 36
Churchill, Winston 54, 55
[Civil War] 56, 57, 58, 59
Clarke, Arthur C. 41
Clemens, Samuel Langhorne 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66
Curie, Pierre 67
Custer, George 68
Czar Alexander I Doc 12
Dean, James 68
Deane, Samuel 69
Declaration of Independence 76, 77
Dickens, Charles 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74
Dickinson, Emily 10
Disney, Walt 75
Dreyfus, Alfred 78
Edison, Thomas 79
Einstein, Albert 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92
Eisenhower, Dwight D. 93
Evans, Arthur Benoni 94
Faulkner, William 95
Fields, W.C. 95
Fitzgerald. F. Scott 96
Ford, Gerald 98, 99
Ford, Henry 97
Franklin, Benjamin 100, 101
Frost, Robert 102
Gandhi, Mohandas Karamchand 102
Garfield, James 106, 107
Gershwin, George 103, 104
Ginsberg, Allen 47, 108, 109
Goddard, Goddard 105
Grant, Ulysses S. 110
Guevara, Che 111, 112
Guthrie, Woody 113, 114
Gutzon, Borglum 150, 151
Hancock, John 116
Hays, Michael Moses 117
Hendrix, Jimmy 118
Hitchcock, Alfred 118
Hughes, Langston 39
Jefferson, Thomas 119, 120, 121, 122, 123
Johnson, Andrew 124
Johnson, Walter 126
Johnston, Joseph 125
Johnston, Mary 126
Kelly, Grace 48
Kennedy, Jacqueline 134
Kennedy, John F. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133
Kern, Jerome 135
Key, Francis Scott 135, 136
Khrushchev, Nikita 137, 138
King Albert I 139
King Alphonso 142
King George I 140, 141
King Victor Emmanual III 143
Lee, Robert E. 144, 145
Lenin, Vladimir 146, 147
Lewis, C. S. 148
Lincoln, Abraham 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164
Lindbergh, Charles 166, 167
[Literary] Book dust jackets 165
McKenney, Thomas 168
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix 169
Miller, Henry 38
Milne, A. A. 172
Monroe, Marilyn 173
Montgomery, L. M. 13
Moore, Clement Clarke 173
Nash, Ogden 39
Nelson, Horatio 175, 176, 177
Nicholson, John and Thomas Mifflin 170, 171
Nimitz, Chester 178
Nixon, Richard 37, 179, 180, 181
O'Keefe, Georgia 182, 183
Oppenheimer, Robert 184
Oswald, Lee Harvey 184, 185
Patton, George S. 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191
Penn, William 192
Pershing, John J. 193
Picasso, Pablo 193
Poe, Edgar Allen 194, 195
Ponte, Lorenzo Da 196
Pound, Ezra 196
Price, Vincent 44
Regan, Ronald 197, 198
[Revolutionary War] 199-215
Rockefeller, John 216
Roosevelt, Eleanor 219
Roosevelt, Franklin D. 217, 218
Roosevelt, Theodore 220
Salieri, Antonio 221
Salinger, J. D. 222
Schliemann, Heinrich 222
Schulz, Charles M. 40, 224
Schweitzer, Albert 223
Sendak, Maurice 49
Shackleton, Ernest 224
Shuster, Joe & Jerry Siegel 225
Sinclair, Upton 225
Skinner, Cornelia Otis 45
[Slavery] Shackles 226, 227
Soule, John 228
Stalin, Josef 229
Steinbeck, John 31, 230
Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilyich 231
Thoreau, Henry David 232
Tolkien, JRR 50
Trotsky, Leon 233, 234
Truman, Bess 238
Truman, Harry 235, 236, 237, 238, 239
Trumbull, Jonathan 17
Tyler, John 240, 241
Valentino, Rudolph 243
Verdi, Giuseppi 244
Verne, Jules 245
Vidal, Gore 38
Voltaire 244
Warhol, Andy 246
Washington, George 247, 248, 249
Webster, Noah 250
Welles, Orson 251
Wilder, Thornton 42
Wilkie Brothers archives 252, 253
Wilson, Bill 254
Wolfe, Thomas 269
[World War II] 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267
Wright Brothers 255
Wright, Frank Lloyd 256
Yale University Murders 268

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$5,000 to $10,000	by $500
$10,000 to $20,000	by $1,000
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$100,000 to $250,000	by $10,000
$250,000 and up-Auctioneer's discretion	

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AUCTION LOT #	DESCRIPTION OF LOT	BID $ EXCLUDING PREMIUM **Absentee Bidders only**

Historic John Wilkes Booth - Abraham Lincoln Assassination poster offering $100,000 REWARD for the capture of John Wilkes Booth and accomplices. One of only four known of this design.

War Department Washington, April 20, 1865,

$100,000 REWARD

THE MURDERER

Of our late beloved President, Abraham Lincoln,

IS STILL AT LARGE.

$50,000 REWARD

Will be paid by this Department for his apprehension, in addition to any reward offered by Municipal Authorities or State Executives.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of JOHN H. SURRATT, one of Booth's Accomplices.

$25,000 REWARD

Will be paid for the apprehension of David C. Harold, another of Booth's accomplices.

LIBERAL REWARDS will be paid for any information that shall conduce to the arrest of either of the above-named criminals, or their accomplices.

All persons harboring or secreting the said persons, or either of them, or aiding or assisting their concealment or escape, will be treated as accomplices in the murder of the President and the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State, and shall be subject to trial before a Military Commission and the punishment of DEATH.

Let the stain of innocent blood be removed from the land by the arrest and punishment of the murderers.

All good citizens are exhorted to aid public justice on this occasion. Every man should consider his own conscience charged with this solemn duty, and rest neither night nor day until it be accomplished.

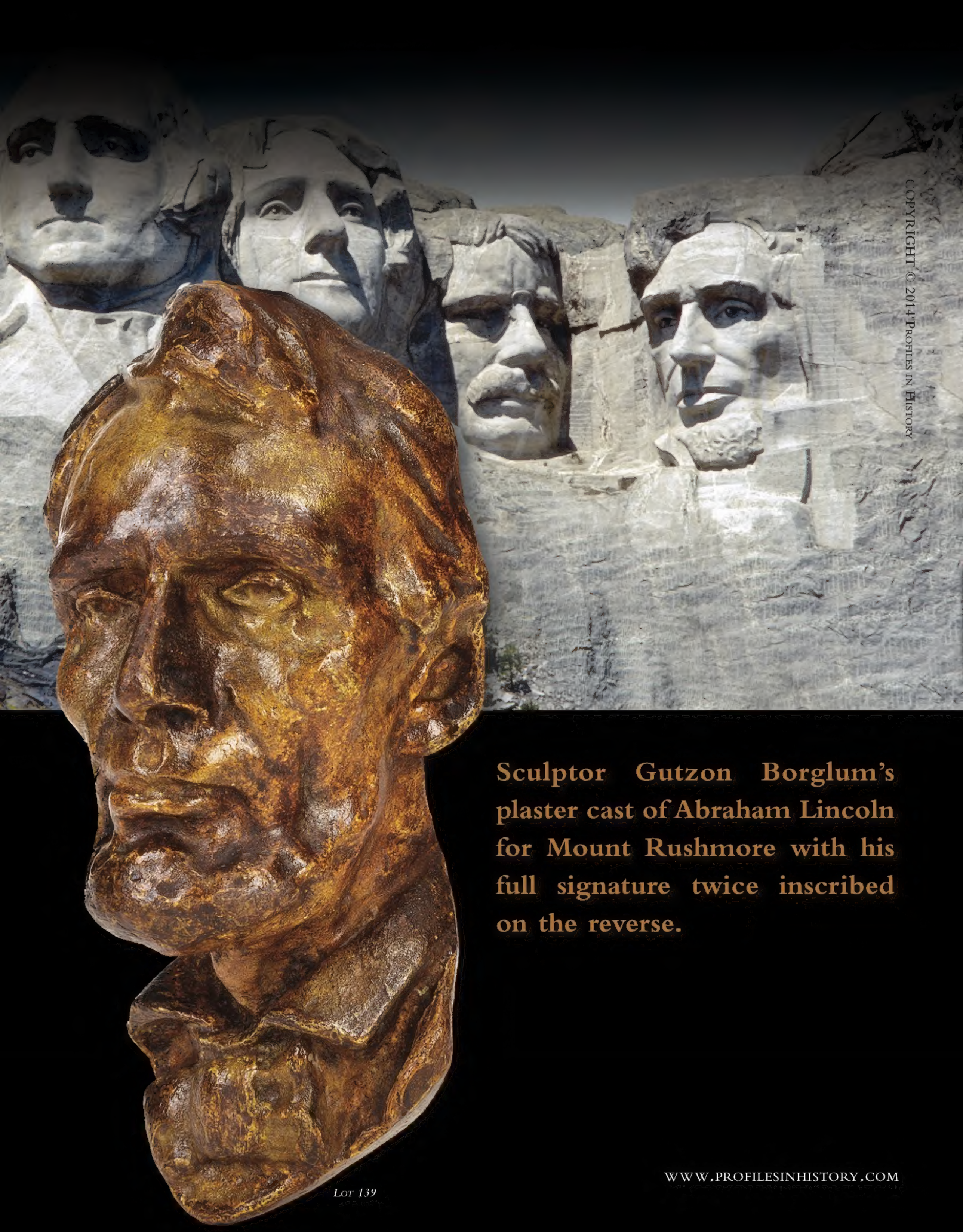
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

DESCRIPTIONS.—BOOTH is Five Feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender build, high forehead, black hair, black eyes, and wears a heavy black moustache.

JOHN H. SURRAT is about 5 feet, 9 inches. Hair rather thin and dark; eyes rather light; no beard. Would weigh 145 or 150 pounds. Complexion rather pale and clear, with color in his cheeks. Wore light clothes of fine quality. Shoulders square; cheek bones rather prominent; chin narrow; ears projecting at the top; forehead rather low and square, but broad. Parts his hair on the right side; neck rather long. His lips are firmly set. A slim man.

HAROLD is a little chunky man, quite a youth, and wears a very thin moustache.

Lot 143



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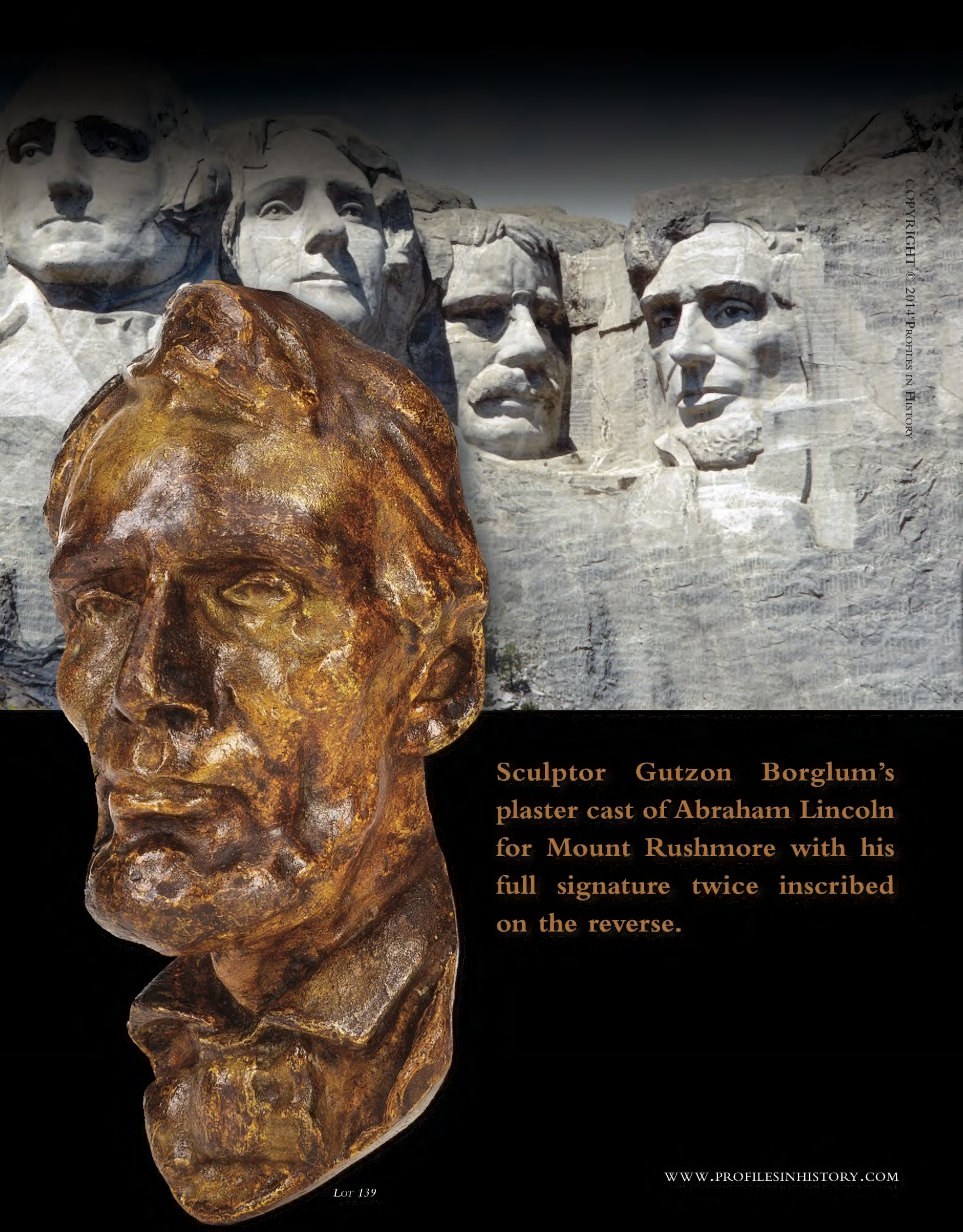
Sculptor Gutzon Borglum's plaster cast of Abraham Lincoln for Mount Rushmore with his full signature twice inscribed on the reverse.

LOT 139



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Sculptor Gutzon Borglum's plaster cast of Abraham Lincoln for Mount Rushmore with his full signature twice inscribed on the reverse.

LOT 139